"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair Friday and Saturday; moderate southwest winds.
For full weather report see Page 21.

VOL. LXV...NO. 21,097. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1915.—TWENTY-FOUR PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

CLOSE TO BIG MEN IN SHIP BOMB PLOT

Secret Service Agents Expect to Make Important Arrests Soon.

DR. KIENZLE OUT UNDER BAIL

Government Seeks Details of His Life Here and Abroad—Expect Indictments Next Week.

Government agents are trying to find the missing link to complete a chain of evidence against persons "higher up" in the plot to blow up ships carrying munitions to the Allies. It was said yesterday by a man in authority that if the trail "continues to lead true" several sensational arrests may be expected soon. Not a word to indicate the identity of the suspects, however, was to be had.

That everything possible is being done to keep the men under arrest from talking of the case was indicated yesterday. The lawyers for all the accused were in joint conference most of the afternoon in the office of John B. Stanchfield. Max Breitung and Benno Loewy, attorney for Dr. Herbert Kienzle, who was released from the Tombs in $25,000 bail yesterday, were present. At its conclusion neither Mr. Stanchfield, Mr. Loewy, nor Mr. Breitung would talk.

Louis Jersawitz of 220 Broadway, counsel assigned to Lieutenant Robert Fay, was in conference for an hour with his client in the Tombs. Afterward Mr. Jersawitz said he was not prepared to say what Fay had told him. Tomorrow, he said, he expected to have a three hours' conference with the prisoner, and that he might give a statement of Fay's position.

"Is there any likelihood of Fay repudiating his confession to the Secret Service agents?" Mr. Jersawitz was asked.

"I suppose you refer to the alleged statement he made to Captain Flynn. I do not wish to say whether that alleged confession is true or untrue. It may or it may not be true," Mr. Jersawitz replied.

"Have you any witnesses in view whose testimony may help your client?" Mr. Jersawitz was asked.

"I am not prepared to say."

No Help from Attaches.

"How about Captain Boy-Ed and Captain von Papen, the Attachés of the German Embassy? Don't you think they might help him if they went on the stand?"

"Fay says that at no time was he identified with the German Embassy. I do not thing he even talked with Captain Boy-Ed, while, as for CSaptain von Papen, I have heard that he talked with that officer, but that von Papen frowned on the proposal Fay put forth."

"Is Fay your client's right name?"

"As far as I know, that is his name. He says there are two or three families in Germany who spell their names that way. I have no reason to think his name is not wh' he says it is."

Mr. Jersawitz said his client had not made any additional statements since he was sent to the Tombs, and that a story that he had made a second confession to the Government authorities in which he amplified what he said shortly after his arrest was untrue.

Abraham Snydecker, attorney for Walter L. Scholz, Fay's brother-in-law, said yesterday that Scholz had no statement to make which would implicate any persons except those already mentioned. Scholz's connection with Fay, he said, was that of a workman, for which he received $25 a week from Fay. Scholz's work, he added, was restricted to drawing plans for Fay and for his own inventions, and for running errands for Fay. He said Scholz admits being a German reservist, and said that he also told him he was a civil engineer and a graduate of a German technical institution. Mr. Snydecker said he would make a strong fight for Scholz, and that he believed he would be able to prove that his client had not violated any Federal law.

Tracing Dr. Kienzle.

As for Dr. Kienzle, his connection with the case is so important, from the Government's viewpoint, that his career in this country and in Germany is being thoroughly investigated. In the records of the United States District Court it was discovered that on June 30 of last year the United States brought a civil action against Erich Kienzle, brother of Dr. Kienzle, who is in the clock business, to recover $39,879.64 on clocks imported from Germany which, it was alleged, were undervalued.

The papers in the case included an affidavit by Dr. Kienzle to explain the absence from jurisdiction of his brother. In that affidavit Dr. Kienzle said the home of the Kienzle family is at Schwenningen in the Black Forest, and that the head of the family is Jacob Kienzle, the head of the great clock factory. Another brother, Oskar, Dr. Kienzle said was killed in the present war, and that Erich at that time was fighting in the German army. After saying that Erich Kienzle said for Germany on July 14 and on his arrival was ordered to the colors, the affidavit goes on to recite the impossibility of his leaving Germany and the unfairness of continuing the trial in his absence.

Passenger on the Cecelie.

Dr. Kienzle further on in his affidavit said that he was a passenger on the North German Lloyd liner Kronprinzessin Cecelie, which vessel was at sea bound for Bremen when the war began, and raced back to America to escape being captured by British and French cruisers then patrolling the North Atlantic. Max Breitung is also said to have been a passenger on the same ship.

Assistant United States District Attorney John C. Knox went to Jersey City yesterday and conferred with County Prosecutor Hudspeth concerning the conspiracy case against Fay, Kienzle, Breitung, Scholz, and Paul Daechie. The visit was for the purpose of connecting up the various links of the case in New Jersey.

Secret Service agents also visited New Brunswick yesterday, where they investigated reports that Fay had been there several times last Summer, where he had registered from Philadelphia. They ascertained that he had visited the town and had stopped at the Mansion House, also that he always came unaccompanied. There are three ammunition factories near New Brunswick, one at Parlin on the Raritan River, another at Roosevelt, and a third at Millville. It is understood that the Government is

Continued on Page 2.

BACHE SELLS BANK TO NATIONAL CITY CO.

International and Its Asiatic Branches Likely to be Merged in National City Bank.

The International Banking Corporation, a controlling interest in which was acquired by Jules S. Bache of J. S. Bache & Co. a few days ago, has been sold to the National City Company, the investing company of the National City Bank. It was said yesterday that Mr. Bache acted as a broker in finding a buyer for the stock owned by the estate of General Thomas H. Hubbard.

Frank A. Vanderlip, President of the National City Bank, would not make any comment yesterday on the reported purchase, but he denied that the National City Bank was a party to it. It is understood that the National City Company will retain possession of the International's stock only until the Federal Reserve Board approves a request for the transfer of the International's branches throughout the world to the National City Bank. When Mr. Vanderlip was asked if interests identified with his bank had not bought the Bache stock, he would only say:

"When you use that word 'interests' you open a wide range of possibilities."

Steps preliminary to the transfer of stock control of the International from Mr. Bache to the National City Company are now being taken.

It is believed that before final negotiations are completed application will be made by the controlling interests in the International Corporation for membership in the Federal Reserve system. The International, which has branches throughout the Far East and in Panama, has a State charter. Under the Federal Reserve act a member of the system may operate branches outside this country.

Ownership of the International will put the National City Bank in a strong position relative to its plans for extending operations abroad. It already has six branches in South America and Cuba, and the addition of the International's foreign branches will bring the total up to twenty-two. The International under the administration of General Hubbard became strongly intrenched in China, Japan, India, and the Philippines, and according to bankers familiar with the National City plans, the branches in Asia would do much to fill out details of the bank's desire for an important part in the world's banking business.

KAISER'S NEW MOVE FOR LARGER FAMILIES

Will be Godfather to Seventh, Eighth, and Ninth Sons, Even if Daughters Intervene.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERNE, Oct. 28, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post,)—As a further encouragement of large families in Germany, Emperor William now promises to be godfather, not only to the seventh and eighth sons born in succession, but also to the seventh, eighth, and ninth sons born with a daughter or daughters intervening.

GREY WOULD ARBITRATE ANY DISPUTE WITH US

Says We Have the Right to Submit Prize Court Verdicts to Tribunal.

LONDON, Oct. 28.—The Foreign Secretary, Sir Edward Grey, said in the House of Commons today that the American Government had the right to demand the submission to an international tribunal of verdicts of the British Prize Court. Sir Edward made this admission on being pressed as to the power given to the American Government in this regard in the British note of July 31.

"If a dispute arose with the United States," he said, "after all legal remedies had been exhausted I think undoubtedly we should refer it to arbitration."

The Secretary added that this was the usual procedure adopted by the British Government "when ordinary negotiations have failed, and is to be preferred to settlement by war."

BRITAIN MAY FORCE LOAN FROM SUBJECTS

London Express Says Treasury Considers Commandeering a Third of All Incomes.

LONDON, Friday, Oct. 29.—The Daily Express says that the Treasury is considering the advisability of a forced loan to curb private expenditure and conserve the national resources for the purposes of war.

"Mr. Montagu," (Financial Secretary to the Treasury,) says The Express, "stated a few days ago in the House of Commons that every citizen ought to be prepared to put half his annual income at the disposal of the nation.

"We are able to state that the Treasury is considering the advisability of acting in accordance with this warning, and if the nation will not save voluntarily, it will be made to do so.

"Not half, but a third, of every man's present income will be commandeered. Part will be taken as a tax, while for the remainder an equivalent interest-bearing payment will be issued."

CZAR TO SOUTHERN FRONT.

Russian Ruler Is Accompanied by the Crown Prince.

PETROGRAD, Oct. 28, (via London.)—The Russian Emperor, accompanied by Crown Prince Alexis, has gone to the southern front.

The visit of the Czar "to the southern front" is suggestive of a continuation of the important operations in Galicia, where the Russians have already made a considerable advance since the north wing and the centre came to rest in their present positions. This advance has extended from the Sereth to the Stripa River and has been carried out with an abundance of ammunition and a superiority of troops.

DAY LINE AUTUMN TRIPS
To and including Election Day. See advs.—Advt.

BATTLE IN THE DARK BY LIGHT OF SHOTS

Policeman on Stairway and Robber on Roof Fire Through Scuttle.

HAD HELD UP CIGAR STORE

Thief Shoots Patrolman Three Times and Is Wounded in the Leg Before He Is Captured.

Policeman John Benner of the Mulberry Street Station, talking at a police telephone box in Houston Street, a few steps west of the Bowery, at 9:30 o'clock last evening, heard a man yell and saw him point to the United Cigar Store on the corner and then race for a tenement, into the doorway of which he darted. Benner dropped his telephone and jumped to the side door of the store, only a few feet from him. He recalled that he had seen two men enter the store a moment before.

But the door was locked now, and as Benner ran to the front door, which opens diagonally upon the corner of the Bowery and Houston Street, two men dashed out and started at full speed down the Bowery. Behind them ran a frightened clerk, shouting they had robbed him.

Benner, yelling to the men to stop, fired a shot into the air as he ran after them. The second of the fugitives halted at the report, turned, and fired two bullets directly at the policeman. Then he ran on. Benner fired two bullets from his revolver, and again the man turned and replied with two more shots.

The Bowery was crowded with terrified men and women all fleeing for stores and doorways to get out of range of bullets, and at the risk of hitting them Benner fired the last two shots in his revolver. Neither hit a fugitive and they kept on at full speed, now heading across the Bowery and making for the corner of Stanton Street.

Cars Stop for Bullets.

Surface cars and automobiles, northbound from the Delancey Street bridge, stopped to let the chase go past, or put on additional power and scooted beyond reach of the bullets. Benner, his weapon empty and useless, nevertheless kept on and reached the Stanton Street corner in time to see one of the men turn into the tenement at 10 and the other into the house at 14 Stanton Street.

Behind Benner ran Policeman John McCarron of the Fifth Street Station, whom the reports of the revolvers had called from First Street and the Bowery. As Benner turned into 10 Stanton Street, McCarron kept on to 14, and went bounding up the stairs on the trail of the man, whom he could hear a flight above him.

But when McCarron reached the fifth landing, that of the top floor, he was in darkness, and above him everything was still. He started cautiously up the stairs leading to the roof scuttle. Then the scuttle was drawn back and against the blue black of the sky which showed through the narrow opening McCarron saw the arm of a man appear, a revolver clutched in the fingers. The policeman jumped the stairway rail to the landing a few steps below and crouched there as the weapon above him roared out and two bullets buried themselves in the wall. Then the arm was withdrawn and the scuttle slipped back into place.

For an instant there was no sound from the roof, though below him McCarron could hear the frightened inmates of the tenement running into the halls, shouting and shrieking. From the street came the roar of other dozens who had fled from their flats at the first reports and who now shouted, demanding to know what had happened.

Both Fire Together.

Still there was no sign from the roof, so again McCarron started up the stairs, this time with his revolver ready aimed in his hand. He was up only two or three steps when again the scuttle slid back and the arm appeared. This time the policeman and the bandit fired almost together, but before McCarron could rush his man the scuttle was shoved back, and again the policeman was in darkness.

Again and again McCarron essayed the stairs, and again and again he encountered a fusillade, which he answered from his own revolver, but which nevertheless drove him down the stairs again. One bullet had gone through the left shoulder of his uniform. Another had struck his right breast, been deflected by a memorandum book in his pocket, and passed on out the back of his coat, scorching McCarron's side in its passage. A third had torn his left cheek, leaving a shallow furrow, which burned and maddened the policeman, but he could not reach his man.

He was waiting, gun in hand, crouched at the foot of the stairs, for another movement of the scuttle when Detective Joseph Kemp, Policeman Hayden, and half a dozen of the reserves from the Mulberry Street Station came running up the stairs.

"There's others going up over the other roofs!" shouted Kemp, encouragingly. "They'll drive him down!"

Just almost as the detective spoke the scuttle opened. Apparently the bandit had seen the heads as policemen rose through the scuttles of a half-dozen nearby houses and, apparently, he had determined to take his chances with the men below him. Against the sky, on which he was outlined as he stepped into the scuttle opening, the bandit showed a huge dark figure, his arms extended before him and in each hand a pistol from which he began to fire as he set foot on the first step.

Twin Streams of Fire.

In the darkness the flashes of his guns showed like twin streams of fire shooting from the muzzle of each weapon, and he sprang down the stairs two steps at a time. He was almost at the bottom when McCarron let him have two bullets from his own revolver. His legs crumpled under him and he pitched headlong to the landing, where McCarron and the others fell on him. The policeman's shots had entered his right leg, and although no bones were broken, the shock had thrown the bandit from his feet.

Benner, who had joined the hunt for McCarron's man, reported that his own man had escaped him in the dark halls of the tenement at 10 Stanton Street,

Continued on Page 5.

BOSCA BRUT—Dry, Exquisite Flavor. Favored by those who like dry champagne.—Advt.

France Sober But Confident

By Owen Johnson.

The well-known novelist writes of the strong undercurrent of consecration and sacrifice and determination to wage war to the bitter end that pervades that country. In

NEXT SUNDAY'S TIMES.
Also:
THE CASE OF EDITH CAVELL,
By James M. Beck,

over a million copies of whose article on "In the Supreme Court of Civilization: The Dual Alliance vs. the Triple Entente" have been circulated.

Order Next Sunday's Times Today
The Times Is Always Sold Out Early.

FLIER, LOST IN FOG, GETS FUEL AT SEA

Kendrick, Essaying Albany-Hatteras Trip, Drops Among Motor Boat Fishing Fleet.

FILLS TANKS AND GOES ON

Weather Spoils Effort to Win $1,000 Prize for Ten-Hour Hydroaeroplane Journey.

A little fleet of fishing smacks was pitching in the long swell of the Atlantic about twenty miles off the Delaware Capes yesterday evening, when they heard a distant rumbling as though some one were beating a giant drum. The mist, unusually heavy, hung low over the water, and the fishermen could scarcely see from one boat to another as they called to know what the noise meant. Nearer and louder came the sound; it was not of the ocean, but seemed to roar above them in the darkening clouds.

Suddenly, just as it seemed to be over their heads, it ceased, and the men in the fishing boats looked at one another in awe. While they wondered, and tried to pierce the gloom, out of the sky, through the mist, plunged what appeared to the startled fishers a great bird.

Its wings glistened with drops of water from the clouds whence it had come, and as it came down among the boats it veered sharply to avoid a collision. The creature settled in the water, and as it rose and fell with the waves, a man stood up and called out to know who the fishermen were and how far it was to land.

Beryl H. Kendrick, in a 100-horse-power Curtiss flying boat, rose from Albany yesterday morning shortly after 9 o'clock and turned south down the Hudson River at a height of 200 feet. By his flight he hoped to win the Curtiss Trophy, which carries with it a cash prize of $1,000, for he expected to make Cape Hatteras, a distance of 755 miles, within ten hours.

As he flew past Poughkeepsie, the airman was surprised to see another hydroaeroplane rise and come whirring after him. As it passed the helmsman waved a friendly greeting and indicated his desire to race. The two machines stayed together for fifteen miles, each making approximately seventy miles an hour. Then the stranger dropped astern and Kendrick sped on, wondering whom his competitor might be. Later it was learned that J. Bayard Verplank was his escort.

Near Ardsley the flying boat came down and rested a few minutes on the water near Edwin Gould's yacht. The aviator was tightening wires here and there and getting his machine ready for its flight over salt water.

In a short time Kendrick rose again and continued past Yonkers, and over the crowded traffic of the North River, whose tugs sent up shrill blasts of encouragement.

It was noon when he flew past Hoboken at a height of more than 400 feet, and the sailors on the interned Vaterland gathered at the stern and cheered him as he passed.

When the airman got to Bayhead, N. J., and was pointed well out toward the open sea, he noticed from his elevation that low clouds hung near the horizon, and that a mist was rolling up over the ocean. He decided that he must hurry, and so he went higher and increased his speed. He had expected to get gasoline at Bayhead, but the threat of fog drove him on with the hope of making Ocean City, Md., before stopping.

As time passed and the mist became more dense, the aviator heard his motor dying down. Anxiously, he opened the throttle wider and went on. He did not know where he was. He had gone out from the land many miles, and swerved to get closer to shore. The engine was growing weaker and weaker and the aviator prepared to glide to the surface of the sea, where he had seen a group of fishing boats which carried gasoline for their auxiliary engines, the fuel he so much needed. In a few minutes he had found out where he was and had got some gasoline from a tender which they sent him from one of the boats.

Kendrick landed in Ocean City, Md., shortly before 6 o'clock, and sent the Aero Club here the following message:

"Ocean City, Md., Oct. 28, 1915.

"Lost in the mist twenty miles off the Delaware Capes. Landed in ocean when fuel was exhausted. Obtained sufficient fuel from fishing smack. Flew in here.

"KENDRICK."

At the Aero Club, it was said last night that the distance flown by Kendrick, approximately 370 miles, was not sufficient to gain the prize which is offered for the longest flight made in ten hours by a flying boat. The trophy is now held by David H. McCulloch of Newport, Penn., who flew 480 miles in 9 hours and 42 minutes.

It was pointed out at the club, however, that Kendrick had made a record flight, since McCulloch made his in a closed space. Kendrick, they say, failed on account of starting too late from Albany, but they expect him to make another try.

START DELAYED BY FOG.

Kendrick Three Hours Late Getting Away from Albany.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Oct. 28.—It was three hours after the hour scheduled when Beryl H. Kendrick's hydroaeroplane rose from the Hudson bank opposite this city and took a course toward Cape Hatteras. The start was to have been at 5 o'clock this morning, but a bank fog rolled up the river and enveloped everything. With the rising of the sun it quickly disappeared. Contrary to the expectation of a large assemblage, Kendrick made no trial trip, having confidence in his machine, which he assembled this week. When the 1,500-pound aquatic bird rose Kendrick waved his hand and soon was lost to sight. Jacob L. Ten Eyck, official representative of the Aero Club of America, was the starter, and gave the correct time of leaving as 8:15 o'clock. Frank Mills, his machinist, was Kendrick's only companion.

BRIAND CALLED AS FRENCH PREMIER AS THE VIVIANI CABINET RESIGNS; SIX EX-PREMIERS MAY BE MINISTERS

THE TEUTON-BULGAR UNION

Forces That Joined Hands in Serbia Celebrated the Event.

FIRST MEETING A SURPRISE

Patrols Encountered Each Other in the Dobravoda Mountain Region.

FEAST IN CONQUERED TOWN

Rumanians Across the River Heard and Saw Rejoicing of the United Troops.

By WILHELM CONRAD GOMOLL.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
(The Cologne Gazette Dispatches.)

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF GENERAL VON GALLWITZ IN SERBIA, Oct. 27.—Yesterday, toward evening, two officers and twenty-five men belonging to a Bulgarian patrol came upon the outposts of our troops in the region of the Dobravoda Mountains, where the combined German and Austro-Hungarian forces had been conducting a vigorous attack ever since the crossing of the Danube at Orsoya. The meeting was unexpected and both the patrolling parties were taken by surprise.

The Bulgarians were immediately conducted to headquarters, where they were received with tremendous enthusiasm.

The meeting of the allied armies took place northeast of Palanka, between that city and the small town of Milutinavac, which lies on the road leading south to the bend in the Danube. It was a moment of world historical significance. We had reaped the fruits of long, hard work. The victory of our own and the Bulgarian offensives against Serbia had been achieved.

The Orient and Occident have been united, and on the basis of this firm, indissoluble union a new and mighty vierbund comes into being, created by the victory of our arms. The road from Germany through Austria-Hungary and Bulgaria to Turkey lies open, unbroken by any intervening foreign territory.

In the fortified Serbian city of Kladovo the victory was greeted with great enthusiasm, the troops of the allied armies fraternizing and the celebration lasting all last night and today. The national hymns of the different allied nations, sung throughout the night, resounded to the Rumanian shore, where residents of Turnu Severin stood assembled, watching the events on the Serbian side.

Upon receiving the news that the junction of the armies had been established, the commander of the forces around Dobravoda hastened to Kladovo to welcome the Bulgarian troops. Duke Adolf von Mecklenburg, with many German and Austro-Hungarian officers, accompanied him. On the streets through which the troops passed in entering the city many houses displayed white flags of truce, linen sheets or tablecloths, as a sign of their willingness to submit to the new authority. On their entrance the victorious troops were presented with wreaths of flowers.

At a festival luncheon today in honor of the Bulgarian officers the rulers of the allied nations were toasted, Lieutenant U. P. Gadjew, commander of the Bulgarian cavalry, afterward holding a parade of his troops, most of whom fought in the last Balkan war against Serbia.

The district can now be regarded as cleared of the enemy. As our troops are again making a strong advance toward the south, the situation is such that the Serbians are no longer in a position to disturb the connection now established.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
[The Cologne Gazette Dispatches.]

SOFIA, Oct. 26, (Delayed in Transmission.)—The importance of the union of the allied forces in the northwest corner of Serbia, which is expected on Wednesday, is enormous. Its full significance will soon become apparent in the measures taken to insure that in spite of the prevailing fog the combined armies will get the full advantage of the fact that the Danube road now lies open. A flotilla of steamers for the transportation of war materials is waiting at a point where they will be readily available.

The new victory, which is due to the bravery and fine leadership of the allied forces, is decisive for the future course of the war in the Balkans. In Bulgarian circles and in circles friendly to us and the cause of Bulgarian independence there prevails deep satisfaction and a feeling of gratitude toward the troops who in spite of the unusually unfavorable weather have won a victory surpassing all expectations.

Delicious Deerfoot Farm Sausage.
Come to you from the Farm, wrapped in pound parchment packages—perfectly protected.—Advt.

Italy Favors a Central Authority To Prosecute the War of the Allies

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Oct. 28.—The opinion is spreading in political circles here that the only way to insure prompt, concerted action initiated with a full diplomatic knowledge of the circumstances and interests at stake, the lack of which has been the chief cause of the present impasse in the Balkans, is to start as soon as possible a central committee, or assembly, representing all the Governments of the Entente, their military and naval experts, and the strongest and most clear-sighted minds of the respective nations, in order to decide rapidly upon necessary action and to unify efforts in every branch of the immense war. The vast powers and activity thus represented would be united in a single will and a single point of view.

It appears that the same idea is gaining ground in France.

The Corriere della Sera says it is universally admitted that the Conferences of London obtained excellent results during former explosions in the Balkans, and suggests that the same principle be applied by the Quadruple Entente in this the gravest moment of their history.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MILAN, Oct. 28, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—Publication of facts about the Italian Government's recent deliberations has had the effect of drawing renewed attention to the suggestion that an international diplomatic and military committee is desirable to obtain uniform and simultaneous action wherever the Allies are facing the common enemy.

150,000 FRENCH LAND TO AID SERBS

German Reports Tell of Allied Reinforcements — British Supports on the Way.

RUSSIAN SHIPS SHELL VARNA

Germans Push On in North Serbia as Bulgars Take Zaiecar and Pirot.

Uskub Recaptured by Serbs; Allies a Shock to Bulgars

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ATHENS, Oct. 27, (Dispatch to The London Daily Mail.)—After a severe defeat the Bulgarian left wing in southern Serbia at Veles is being forced back along the Brigalnitza River to Ishtip in disorder. The Serbians have been reinforced from the south.

The Serbian withdrawal from Uskub was carried out in perfect order to the mountains commanding the town. The Bulgarian left having since been turned and the Serbians around Uskub reinforced, the enemy is reported to have found Uskub untenable, and after a severe attack by the Serbians retired toward Ishtip and was pursued.

The French forces are meeting with remarkable successes. The Bulgarian rank and file have not yet recovered from their amazement at being opposed by allied troops. Their morale has been shaken.

LONDON, Friday, Oct. 29.—Despite the seriousness of the situation in the Balkans, optimism prevails in Serbian quarters in London, which are probably best able to judge of the assistance being sent by France, Great Britain, and Russia.

The French, according to German dispatches, have already landed 150,000 men, with 100 guns, at Saloniki. While the whereabouts of the British reinforcements which are to join the troops now at the front, and numbering 13,000, remains a secret, that they are of considerable size may be judged from the fact that Lieutenant General Sir Bryan T. Mahon, who headed the columns which relieved Mafeking in the South African War, has been placed in command of the expedition.

Outside of the German official statement, which records the advance of the Austro-German forces and the capture by the Bulgarians of Zaiecar and Kniasyevac, both on the Timok River northeast of Nish, and the heights of Pirot, almost directly east of Nish, there is little or no authentice news of the invasion of Serbia.

There are reports, however, that the Bulgarians have actually occupied Pirot; also that the Serbians have recaptured Uskub. This is not improbable, if, as Saloniki dispatches report, the French now hold the line of Krivolak, Radovista, and Strumitza, for, with an army there and the Serbians at Veles, Uskub would form a dangerous salient. Uskub was abandoned by the Serbs, according to a dispatch to the Matin sent from Saloniki Tuesday, with the object of drawing on the Bulgarians and enabling the Serbian forces at Veles to envelop them.

The Paris Havas Agency correspondent at Athens sends word that railway communication between Saloniki and Veles has been re-established, and that a military train going a long distance northward from Veles encountered no Bulgarian troops. The correspondent also reports that the Franco-Serbian troops which retook Veles are marching eastward upon Ishtip, overcoming Bulgarian resistance in that region.

A squadron of French aeroplanes has been assembled at Saloniki, and is soon to proceed by air to the front.

For the moment, the danger spot for the Serbians is the northeast corner, where they are being attacked from

Continued on Page 3.

TWELFTH ANNUAL BUSINESS SHOW, All This Week.—Advt.

BRITAIN SCOUTS PEACE RUMORS

Lloyd George, Speaking for Asquith, Denies Exchanges Are On with Berlin.

QUOTES GUILDHALL SPEECH

Washington Anxious to Know Subject of Gerard's Conference with the Kaiser.

LONDON, Oct. 28.—An emphatic denial that Great Britain was engaged in any peace negotiations, direct or indirect, was made by David Lloyd George, the Minister of Munitions, in reply to a question in the House of Commons today.

Mr. Lloyd George spoke for Premier Asquith, when the question, of which Annan Bryce had given notice, came up. The query was as to whether unofficial exchanges of views had been carried on between Berlin and London with the possible object of the conclusion of an early peace, and whether inquiries of similar nature had been made by official representatives of any neutral power.

"Certainly not," was the reply of the Minister of Munitions. "The words of the Prime Minister still hold good," he added, referring not only to the question of peace negotiations, but as to whether the Premier still adhered to the declaration in his Guildhall speech that Great Britain should not sheathe her sword until "the freedom of Europe was secured." Mr. Lloyd George continued:

"We shall not think of entering any peace negotiations except in common with our allies in accordance with the agreement made in September, 1914."

ROME, Oct. 28.—Pope Benedict expressed gratification today at the work of Cardinal Gibbons in furtherance of the Papal plans for preparing public opinion to exercise a powerful influence in favor of peace. In this connection the Pope referred to the visit of Cardinal Gibbons to President Wilson last month.

Speculation on Gerard's Visit.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—Ambassador Gerard's recent conference with Emperor William is causing much speculation in official quarters here. Secretary Lansing said today that the Ambassador had not been directed to visit the Emperor and that no report of the conference had been received. It is generally presumed that on the return of the Emperor to Potsdam the Ambassador made an informal visit in the interest of German-American relations. The satisfactory settlement of the Arabic case gives ground for the belief that the Ambassador may have sought the Emperor's views on several diplomatic questions which have been held in abeyance, owing to the submarine controversy.

The possibility that Emperor William might have taken advantage of the opportunity to express to Ambassador Gerard Germany's views on peace was generally talked of here today, particularly as a consequence of published reports that Germany intended soon to make known the basis on which she would make peace. Reports that Prince von Bülow, former German Chancellor and Ambassador to Italy, was to visit King Alfonso of Spain, and later the United States, have attracted much attention here because of the belief that he may be intrusted with the task of explaining Germany's viewpoint.

President Wilson has made clear that until one of the belligerents indicates plainly a desire to accept mediation there would be no initiative on the part of the American Government. The fact that King Alfonso is mentioned as a mediator is regarded here as significant, because for some time it has been indicated that the King of Spain was desirous of acting in harmony with President Wilson when the time for making peace arrives.

GENEVA EXPECTS VON BUELOW

Rumor That He Is to Meet Another Diplomat in Switzerland.

GENEVA, Oct. 29.—Prince von Bülow, the former German Chancellor, accompanied by two other persons, is expected here.

It is reported that his visit will be in connection with a special mission for the German Government, says The Tribune, and that he will meet another diplomat in Switzerland.

DEWEY'S AMERICAN WINES.
A trial will convince you of their quality. Dewey's, 138 Fulton St. and 81 Nassau St., N. Y.—Advt.

'NO MANDATE,' SAYS BRIAND

But Socialist Leader Is Working on Makeup of New Government.

MAY BE FOREIGN MINISTER

While Cambon, ex-Ambassador to Germany, Is Mentioned as His Principal Secretary.

SOCIALIST COMMENT HERE

No Party Victory Claimed, but Some Leaders See Signs of Peace in French Crisis.

PARIS, Oct. 28.—The French Cabinet, of which René Viviani was head, resigned today, but up to a late hour tonight Aristide Briand, who was called upon to form a new Cabinet, had not succeeded in completing his task.

Six ex-Premiers, including M. Viviani, are mentioned as possible members of the reorganized Ministry.

The subject of M. Viviani's retirement from the Premiership and the reorganization of the Cabinet was discussed at length by the political leaders, but as no definite arrangement could be reached, the Chamber of Deputies, which was awaiting the appearance of the Ministry in the House, adjourned in the afternoon without any formal announcement having been made.

There had been rumors since the resignation of Théophile Delcassé, the Foreign Minister, of important changes in the Cabinet, but the withdrawal of M. Viviani was in the nature of a surprise, as his Ministry received a vote of confidence in the Chamber recently by a very large majority.

Statement of Briand.

The following statement to the press was made by M. Briand:

"Premier Viviani took steps to enlarge his Cabinet. I am continuing them in my turn, but I have no official mandate, since there is no Ministerial crisis. Accordingly, the conversations I have had with various political leaders have been only semi-official, and I ask you to explain that it is in that sense that my activities must be regarded. Perhaps I may be in a position to say more very soon."

It is believed that M. Briand will be officially invested with the mission of forming a new Cabinet as soon as his selections for the various portfolios are made.

It is suggested in some quarters that Premier Viviani will retire from his present position in favor of M. Briand, and that M. Viviani will be Minister of Justice in the reorganized Cabinet.

Information now available indicates that M. Briand will become Foreign Minister as well as Premier, with Jules Cambon, who was Ambassador to Germany at the outbreak of the war, as his principal Secretary. In addition to M. Viviani, probable designations are: Minister of War, General J. S. Galliéni, Military Governor of Paris; Minister of Marine, Rear Admiral Lacaze; Minister of Agriculture, Etienne Clementel, former Minister of Agriculture and of Finance; Minister of Commerce, L. L. Klotz, former Minister of the Interior and of Finance, or Joseph Thierry, Under Secretary in the Ministry of War; Minister of Instruction, Emile Combes, former Premier.

The other members of the present Cabinet, according to this program, will continue in their present positions.

The Journal says that there will be six Ministers of State without portfolios, of whom four will be Senators and two Deputies. It is also said the Under Secretaryships will not be filled, except in the case of the Minister of War, in which department Albert Thomas is to be continued in office, in charge of the output of munitions.

Another Tentative Slate.

According to a list issued by the Havas News Agency, giving the names of the members of the Cabinet as it says it learns that body will be promptly constituted, Charles de Freycinet is to be Vice President of the Cabinet and Minister of State; Professor Paul Painlevé will be Minister of Public Instruction and inventions concerning national defense; Jules Meline, a former Premier, will be Minister of Agriculture, while either René Renoult or Gabriel Guist Hau will be Minister of Labor.

As Ministers without portfolio the list carries the names of former Premiers Emil Combes and Léon Bourgeois, together with Denys Cochin and Jules Guesde, who are now in the Cabinet as Ministers without portfolio.

It is understood that, as General Secretary of the Foreign Office, M. Cambon will be responsible for the direction of foreign affairs.

The belief was expressed by persons in close touch with the situation that Premier Viviani's long service through

the period since the outbreak of the war had taxed his strength severely, and that he desired to rest, as well as to bring forward some strong figure who could unite all elements as his successor.

It is expected that M. Ribot, Minister of Finance, and M. Millerand, Minister of War, will be associated with the new Cabinet.

VETERAN STATESMEN MAY WORK WITH BRIAND

Six Former Premiers Are Mentioned as French Cabinet Possibilities.

The French Ministerial readjustment has brought to the surface of political France the most distinguished statesmen ever assembled in a Cabinet of the Third Republic. It will be known today whether they desire to remain there. Neither the Waldeck-Rousseau "Cabinet of Republican Defense" of 1898, nor the Viviani coalition "Cabinet of National Defense," which has carried the country so far in the war, can be compared to it for men of long service in the State.

Not to mention Mi Viviani, there is de Freycinet, who has been seven times Premier; Ribot, also a former Premier, and a distinguished Foreign and Finance Minister; Bourgeois, another former Premier, who has also held as many portfolios as de Freycinet; Jules Cambon, who has distinguished himself as Ambassador at Washington, Madrid, and Berlin, the brother of Paul Cambon, now Ambassador at the Court of St. James's; two other former Premiers, Doumergue and Dr. Emile Combes, the latter of whom, from 1902 to 1905, put through the measures of republican defense made necessary by the Dreyfus case, and devised by the Cabinet of his predecessor, the late M. Waldeck-Rousseau, and Jules Guesde, the well-known Parliamentary Socialist, who was a Minister without portfolio in the late Cabinet. Finally, General Gallieni, the defender of Paris a year ago, and Admiral Lacaze, are both men who stand high in their respective professions.

Although both Briand and Viviani have the reputation of being Socialists, they have long since broken with the organized party—like M. Millerand, the Minister of War—and so the hopes of that party are solely centred on M. Guesde. The Cabinet of 1898 and that formed on Sept. 26, 1914, had a much larger Socialist representation.

Since the Dreyfus crisis of 1895-99 the Socialists have, directly or indirectly, had a predominant influence on the political, sociological, and economic affairs of the Republic. While working out their propaganda in times of tranquillity, they never failed to support the Government in great international crises. It was so in 1898, and at the time of the Morocco imbroglio in 1905; at the time of the Agadir trouble in 1911 and, finally, a year ago last August.

But their work, whether it concerned disarmament or organized labor, could not be undone over night. France was found practically without an army in 1905 and without a navy in 1911, and would have been without either when the present war began had it not been for the wave of patriotism which had swept the country during the Winter of 1913 and through the Spring of 1914. Socialism, which had sought to separate itself from patriotism, gradually found that such a divorce was impracticable. At the same time the Socialist vote in the Chamber has steadily increased because of the labor organizations behind it, not because the people of France were becoming more Socialistic.

Take the last two general elections, those of May, 1910, and 1914: The number of Organized Socialist Deputies increased from 76 to 102; the Democratic Left from 72 to 102, and the Organized Radicals from 115 to 136. But if these groups usually range to the support of the Government in a great crisis, that does not mean that they cease to exercise their influence as Radicals and Socialists in order to make their independent power felt and promote their propaganda after the crisis has passed.

There have been so many secret sessions of the French Chamber since the war began that the public could gain few hints of what was going on. It could judge only by the Ministerial decrees which have, in war time, the force of legislation. It was the late Jean Jaurès, the Parliamentary Socialist, who in 1904 tried to have the country abandon conscription—even the two-year army service, last year replaced by the old three-year turn, was a sufficient concession in his opinion—and establish a national militia. The present Radical and Socialist Deputies have been untiring in their efforts to have all artistocratic names erased from the list of Generals.

Nothing has been published on the subject on account of the censor, but private letters have revealed the situation. It seems that Generals like Franchet d'Esperey, de Langle de Cary, de Maud'huy, and the Marquis de Castelnau, however distinguished their services may have been, have been blacklisted by the Socialists and Radicals, and every influence has been brought to bear upon M. Millerand, the Minister of War, and General Joffre, the Generalissimo, to have them replaced by men whose names are not historic and whose sentiments are supposed to be democratic, if not socialistic. A scandal, if not worse, was narrowly avoided last August when the Radicals and Socialists tried to make political capital out of the transfer of General Sarrail from the Argonne to the Dardanelles.

The resignation of M. Delcassé as Foreign Minister on Oct. 13 is supposed to have been brought about by the fact that the Socialist influences in the Ministry had failed to prepare for the eventuality of Greek and Rumanian neutrality and Bulgarian hostility, and that he declined to work with his hands thus tied, when his preparations of other European Chancelleries were not backed up by other departments of the Government.

A new election, it is said, would eradicate the predominating Socialist influence, as in the electoral campaign the truth would be told. But, as a general election at this time is impracticable, it is believed that President Poincaré has, through M. Briand, sought to provide a Ministry which shall faithfully represent the country, arguing that the Chamber would not dare defeat such a distinguished body, the alternative being a general election.

M. Briand has twice been Premier. He was the first Socialist Premier when appointed in 1909 to succeed M. Clemenceau. The latter had had to deal with the strikes of organized labor, but his methods had not been effective. With M. Briand, a Socialist, Premier and Minister of the Interior, a great strike was organized. In 1910 all the railway employes were called out. M. Briand was equal to the occasion. He ordered the strikers to join the colors for three weeks' training and assigned them as soldiers to run the trains.

After the election of M. Poincaré in January, 1913, M. Briand formed the first Cabinet. Since then, whether in or out of office—he has, meanwhile, been Minister of Justice—he has been the President's most energetic and faithful lieutenant.

The French Constitution does not always permit the President, no matter what his ability may be, actively to intervene in the selection of a Cabinet whose members are responsible, not to him, but to Parliament. In the present instance, however, it is believed that the slate presented is as much the work of M. Poincaré as it is of M. Briand, and that both men have regarded the sentiment of the country and have defied the Chamber to provoke a new election in case it denies the new Ministers a majority.

BRIAND STRONG MAN, SOCIALISTS HERE SAY

But They Deny Party Significance in His Ascension to Premiership.

A MOVE FOR EFFICIENCY

French Cabinet Changes Indicate Distrust of British Leadership, According to One View.

The announcement that Aristide Briand was to head the new French War Cabinet caused widespread comment in many circles in this city yesterday. The fact that he had been perhaps the most violent of the French anti-militarists lent special interest to the discussion of his appointment among prominent Socialists here yesterday. Some of them knew him personally, both before and after he began to alter his views on militarism, and know the radical views he had held on other subjects.

The appointment was also widely discussed yesterday among local authorities on international law, and persons who have followed European politics closely, among whom were a number who had met and talked with him.

Dissatisfied With British Leadership.

The consensus of opinion among those who were familiar with the European situation was that Briand was peculiarly fitted for the post to which he had been raised. It was also generally agreed that the collapse of the old ministry signified the deep dissatisfaction in France with the manner in which the war had been conducted. One prominent lawyer, especially conversant with French political affairs, who has represented the French Government in this country in a semi-official capacity on a number of occasions, came out flatly with the statement that the change was due more to French dissatisfaction with British affairs than with their own.

"The British have been the cause of a great deal of unrest in France lately," he said. "Of course this fact has not been allowed to pass the censor, and has not become generally known, but I am in a position to know that there has been rising a flood of objections to what has been called 'British bossism' in the management of the war. The British, these complaints allege, have tried to run things according to their own ideas, and have made frightful blunders from the start. British diplomacy is largely blamed for the situation in the Balkans, and the fact that Bulgaria became an ally of the Teutons instead of France, England and Russia.

"The sudden change in the French Ministry means that the French at last have demanded that men be placed in charge of their affairs who can really manage them, instead of leaving the management to the British and the burden of the execution of blundering ideas to the French."

The fact that Briand is a Socialist was generally considered, even by the Socialists, to have little or no significance. Morris Hillquit, the Socialist lawyer, leader, and writer, who has met M. Briand on a number of occasions, pointed out that he had been called to the Premiership to replace a Socialist, M. Viviani, but said that with both men their socialism at present was only incidental. Both, he said, had been expelled by the Socialist Party on account of their views, and, while they both still called themselves Socialists, their presence in the Cabinet would have little effect on the main body of French Socialists.

Sees in Changes Signs of Peace.

Mr. Hillquit saw a deeper significance in the shake-up, which he said was more in the way of a reorganization than a complete collapse of the old Ministry.

"It is one of the many recent signs that the people of France, as well as of other belligerent countries, are gradually coming around to the Socialist and anti-militarists' point of view of war and its uselessness," Mr. Hillquit said. "At the outbreak of the war France was a unit, but the signs of dissatisfaction have been noticeable for some time now, and they have finally culminated in the overthrow of the war Ministry and the formation of a new Ministry. Among the recent signs of dissatisfaction in France have been the repeated demands of organized labor for peace. This is an indication of war weariness. The similar demands in England and the outbreaks and incipient revolutions in Russia show that this war weariness is not confined to France, by any means, but that all of the countries at war are experiencing it. The first grand enthusiasm has passed, and the people are sobering up to the enormity of the thing, and to the fact that it can accomplish nothing, after all.

"This change in the French Cabinet means nothing so far as individual Socialists are concerned, but it will be found to have great significance when the history of the war is written. For a while the change may succeed in accomplishing what probably is its chief purpose, to conciliate the different classes that have been showing their dissatisfaction, and to renew the enthusiasm of the people. But this and the other signs of dissatisfaction with the war itself in all of the countries involved in it can have no other effect than that of hurrying peace.

"I first met M. Briand in 1904, at the International Socialists' congress at Amsterdam. At that time he still held the views which had attracted attention to him, and was urging the laboring classes to go on strike if France went to war, and advocating insurrections and uprisings to prevent war. When I visited France last, in 1913, the radical Socialists, who had formerly looked up to Briand as one of their most radical leaders, were still amusing themselves by circulating some of the pamphlets he himself had written in advocacy of the general strikes and insurrections. He was in the Cabinet in 1913.

"Briand was ousted from the Socialist Party when he first accepted a portfolio in the Cabinet, in 1906, as Minister of Public Instruction and Worship. He was appointed to this post after winning distinction by his fight in the Chamber of Deputies for the separation of Church and State. The Socialists were opposed to having one of their members take office in a Cabinet which they could not control, in a capitalistic country, and as Briand took this office without the permission of his party he was dropped, and has since styled himself an independent Socialist. His views soon became more conservative. I saw him again in 1907, and by this time he had changed his views almost completely."

Final Stage of the War Approaching.

Maurice Léon, who is considered well versed in French politics and who is himself a Frenchman and an authority on international law, said that the Cabinet changes convinced him that the war was about to enter into its final stage, and that ultimately this change would mean German defeat in that it would strengthen to a vast degree the management of the Allied campaign.

"It signifies that the war is entering its most crucial stage at the present time," Mr. Léon said, "and the beginning of the Germans' end must be not long deferred if the Allies now take advantage of their opportunity to put forth their best endeavors.

"France, in this change, announces her determination to take a leading political as well as military part in the conduct of the war. She is entrusting the direction of her affairs to her ablest statesmen and diplomats. An abler set of statesmen than the set named in the dispatches it would be impossible to find in any country, and the wisdom of the changes can be seen particularly in the appointment, as indicated in the dispatches, of a General at the head of the War Department, Gallieni, and an Admiral at the head of the Marine Department, Lacaze. Gallieni contributed to the battle of the Marne its master stroke, not only stopping von Kluck's flanking movement, but actually flanking von Kluck.

"Recent dispatches also indicate a similar resolve in England and Russia to overcome German efficiency with greater efficiency on the part of the Allies, and this in every field, in diplomacy and finance as well as in actual military warfare."

Meyer London, the Socialist Congressman, saw in the Cabinet shake-up the realization on the part of the French of the necessity of strengthening the war management of the Allies so as to cope more successfully with the centralized power of the Teutons. He pointed out that on the one side the Germans had assumed complete control of the campaign, while on the other side there had been three Governments in control. The fact that a change took place at all, he said, was due to the dissatisfaction of the people, combined with the fact that France was a democracy in which the views of the people, instead of a group in power, had weight.

"I wouldn't connect the resignation of M. Viviani with the fact that he is a Socialist," Congressman London said, "for at the outbreak of the war all of the Socialists immediately merged with the other parties, and have supported the war as heartily since as they disapproved war before. For the same reasons I do not think the changes in the French Cabinet and the appointment of another Socialist to replace Viviani will have any appreciable effect on Socialism in France or on world Socialism.

"Viviani and Briand were of the same class as regards their Socialism, and their views differed only regarding the importance of immediate measures. The fact that they were taken into the Ministry at all, of course, shows the importance of the Socialist movement in France. France couldn't last a day under the present strain if it were not for the support of the Socialists."

Briand Once an Anarchist.

In an article on "Briand, the First Socialist Premier in History," published in The American Review of Reviews soon after M. Briand was first made Premier, André Tridon, who was formerly a journalist in Paris, told of M. Briand's brilliant career and rapid rise.

"Briand is in politics what Pasteur was in scientific research," M. Tridon wrote, "an unassuming worker who never cares for popular applause, but goes on doing his work in silence. Briand is a constructive Socialist who, however he may love his ideas, knows that changes must be brought about gradually and not without much experimenting. Briand's private life is of an almost austere simplicity."

When he heard of M. Briand's appointment as the head of the new Ministry yesterday, M. Tridon said that the appointment would strengthen the Government materially.

"I was acquainted with him when I was in France, though at that time he was a lawyer who had been practically unheard of. He was an anarchist first and a radical Socialist afterward. When about 30 years old he edited a small anarchist paper and attracted some attention with his views favoring trial marriage, free love, and divorce by mutual agreement. Since becoming more conservative he has developed into a very strong character, and has an enormous and powerful following in France, particularly among the working classes. His following here is far greater than Viviani's, and it is probable that this fact had a great deal to do with his selection as Premier at the present time, for, of course, we don't know just how threatening the workingmen had become lately in France. Briand gained his popularity with them by settling the railroad strike without bloodshed four years ago."

Robert Bacon of this city was the American Ambassador to France when Briand was Premier before, in 1910. Mr. Bacon was greatly interested when he learned of the changes in the French Cabinet, but said that it would not be proper for him to make any public comment on them.

THINK BRIAND DESIRES PEACE.

Some Socialists Here Look for Early Negotiations with Germany.

Socialist leaders throughout the country who have expressed their views on the French Cabinet crisis, in response to inquiries by THE NEW YORK TIMES, lay little stress upon the appointment of a so-called Socialist as Premier; but there is a disposition, most strongly voiced by Victor Berger, Milwaukee's Socialist ex-Congressman, to see in it an indication of an early peace with Germany. Following are the statements of the various Socialistic opinions:

Predicts Early Peace with Germany.

Special to The New York Times.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 28.—Victor Berger, the Socialist ex-Congressman, who was born and educated in Austria-Hungary, thinks that a Briand Cabinet in France will mean an early peace with victorious Germany. Mr. Berger said tonight:

"The shake-up in the French Cabinet is simply a reflex of the shake-up in the English Cabinet. It began with the resignation of Delcassé and will be forwarded by the resignation of Asquith and Sir Edward Grey. It is a sign of the disintegration of the war parties in the Governments of the Allies.

"Briand, whom I know personally, is known as a Socialist, but is a syndicalist, or what in America we would call an I. W. W. He brought about the separation of Church and State in France. It was his boast that he drove Jesus Christ out of France, and yet he was bright enough and strong enough to so pacify the Roman Catholic Church that he now has the support of the Church in this crisis. I believe that when Briand finds that he cannot drive the Germans out of France he will be bright enough and strong enough to make peace with Germany and end the war, in which France can no longer gain anything whatever for herself, and in which she is simply pulling the chestnuts out of the fire for England. It is a very hot fire at that."

District Attorney W. C. Zabel said:

"France has, with its being involved in war, become a unit for the prosecution of the war. Socialist principles are for peace and the brotherhood of man, but the actual presence of war seems to have caused the Socialists to be forced into line with the radical war party. We hope for peace, but cannot think it is near."

"First Step Toward Securing Peace."

Special to The New York Times.

BUFFALO, Oct. 28.—Commenting on the reaccession of M. Briand, N. D. Arthur, a local Socialist leader, said tonight:

"It would appear that the people of France are beginning to realize that the struggle is a vain one, and that the only hope of the country lies in having a strong man at the helm who will assert himself in the interests of peace when the time comes. When nations war, the workingman pays. The reaccession of Briand can mean nothing else than the first step of France toward securing peace."

Likely to Strengthen the Government.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 28.—G. A. Hoehn, editor of Labor, a Socialist publication, expressed surprise at the appointment of Aristide Briand to head the new French Cabinet. He said that the effect of the change would be negligible, so far as it affected the Socialist Party, although he thought the change might have the effect of strengthening the French Government in the confidence of the people.

Natural Result of Balkan Fiasco.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 28.—Socialists may attach but little significance to the accession of Briand to the Premiership, according to Joseph E. Cohen, a leader of the Socialist movement in this city.

"The Government of France today is, to a considerable extent, mereiy a general staff for military purposes," he said, "as is that of every country engaged in the war. Cabinets are made and broken purely with the end of prosecuting the war along one line or another.

"The change in the French Cabinet follows Germany's diplomatic stroke in winning Bulgaria to its side, thereby extending its plan to form a Central European combination strong enough to sever Russia from its allies and open the door for Asiatic and African foodstuffs. It was natural that the blame for this Teutonic master stroke should be placed upon the Premiers of the English and French Cabinets, with the consequences we have seen.

"From the Socialist point of view there is little significance in the exchange of Viviani from Briand. The Socialists of the different countries are aiding the people to repel and to maintain their national existence. They are not able to do much as yet for labor at home or the families of those at the front. But they will try to bring their influence to bear on behalf of the masses upon whom the burdens of war fall heaviest when the conflict draws to a close and the monumental task of reconstruction begins."

'In No Sense a Socialist Achievement.'

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 28.—"I do not see that the appointment of Aristide Briand is of any particular significance to the Socialists of the world," said Alderman William E. Rodriguez, one of Chicago's prominent Socialists, tonight. "Although he was elected as an Independent Socialist, I believe that M. Briand long since withdrew from the Socialist Party in France, and his accession to the head of the Government is in no sense a Socialist achievement."

Calls Briand a Renegade.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, Oct. 28.—"From the Socialist point of view, the accession of Briand to the Premiership of France is not important," said C. E. Ruthenberg, Socialist candidate for Mayor of Cleveland, tonight. "Briand, years ago, was declared a renegade to the principles of Socialism, and his present position does not mean any more to the Socialist cause than his previous position as a member of the French Cabinet."

"The new position of Briand in the French Cabinet will not affect the attitude of Socialists toward the war," said Fred Guy Strickland, national lecturer of the Socialist Party. "The influence of the pro-war faction had already spent its force. M. Briand had lost caste in the International before the war began."

$500,000 IN WAR GOODS BURNED IN SEATTLE

British Steamship Company's Pier Destroyed After Third Attempt Within a Week.

SEATTLE, Wash., Oct. 28.—Fire, supposedly of incendiary origin, destroyed tonight Pier 14, at the foot of Broad Street, occupied by Dodwell & Co., Ltd., agents for the Blue Funnel Line of British steamers. Much valuable merchandise was burned, the loss probably exceeding $500,000. Two attempts were made to burn the pier last Tuesday. Both fires were started in piles of rattan stacked on rolls of paper. Fire Department officials said they believed both these fires originated from a time fuse.

In the blaze tonight Japanese and Chinese merchandise just arrived on the steamer Ixion was destroyed. Part of the Ixion's cargo of silk, valued at $2,000,000, had previously been sent East. Blue Funnel Line steamers have been taking barbed wire, machinery, and implements of war across the Pacific. The Ixion on her next trip was booked to stop at Vladivostok with supplies for Russia.

BRITISH CRUISER RUNS ASHORE; CREW SAVED

The Argyll Strikes on Scottish Coast in Storm and May be a Total Wreck.

LONDON, Oct. 28, (1:50 P. M.)—The British cruiser Argyll has run aground and may be a total wreck. All hands were rescued. This was made known by the Admiralty today in the following announcement:

"H. M. S. Argyll, Captain James Tancred, R. N., grounded this morning off the east coast of Scotland. Owing to bad weather prevailing, it is feared she may become a total wreck. All her officers and the crew have been saved."

The Argyll, 10,850 tons displacement, was laid down in 1902. Her normal complement is 855. She is 450 feet long. Her largest guns are 7.5 inches, of which she carries four. She has 6 six-inch, 2 three-inch, and 22 three-pound guns and 2 torpedo tubes.

$200,000,000 in Gold Turned In.

PARIS, Oct. 28.—In response to the request of the Government last June that private individuals exchange their gold coins for notes, a total of 1,000,000,000 francs, ($200,000,000,) gold has been turned over to the Bank of France.

Pope Sends $5,000 to Polish Fund.

BERLIN, Oct. 28, (by Wireless Telegraph to Tuckerton, N. J.)—Announcement that Pope Benedict had donated 25,000 kronen, (about $5,000,) to the Polish Relief Fund was made by the Overseas News Agency today.

STUBBORN BATTLE GOES ON AT DVINSK

German Claims of Holding New Positions Are Denied by Petrograd Report.

THREAT BEHIND CHARGE?

Germans in Danger from Own Artillery, Russians Say—Teutons Hold Offensive on the Styr.

LONDON, Oct. 28.—On the Russian front the heaviest fighting is before Dvinsk, and the Germans and Russians are carrying out hard attacks and counterattacks. The official reports are contradictory, the Germans claiming that they hold newly-won Russian positions, while the Russians say the forces which penetrated their trenches have been driven out. The Petrograd report on the conflict says the German attack was made under a threat of being fired upon by their own artillery in their rear.

On the Riga front minor engagements have apparently brought the Germans no nearer to their goal.

West of the Styr another contradiction in reports leaves the situation in doubt, but the Teutons hold the offensive.

The following official statement was given out by the Russian War Office tonight:

In the region of Riga the situation is unchanged. South of Lake Babite there have been several engagements in the wooded region which, however, have not affected the general situation. South of Ikskul there has been artillery fighting.

On the Dvinsk front the enemy attacked to the northeast of Garbunovka and at first succeeded in occupying some of our trenches, but he was soon dislodged by our vigorous counterattock. The fighting was accompanied by an artillery duel which still continues. During one of the furious attacks the Germans suffered severe losses. This attack was undertaken by the Germans only under threat of being fired upon by their own artillery in their rear.

On the front of Lakes Demmen and Dreswiaty, and further south as far as the Pripet, the artillery fighting continues.

On the left of the Styr the enemy attempted to advance eastward in the region of the Village of Ezertzy, northwest of Lake Bieloe, but suffered heavy losses through our fire and was obliged to fall back.

During the night of the 27th the enemy thrice attacked us in the region of the Village of Amenovha, west of Czartorysk, but was everywhere repulsed. The Village of Rudki, west of Czartorysk, remained in our possession after fierce fighting.

On the remainder of the front toward the South, and in Galicia, there has been artillery fire at many points, but the general situation is unchanged.

The announcement of the German War Office follows:

The army of Field Marshal von Hindenburg is maintaining its progress northeast of Garbunowka, [west of Dvinsk,] against Russian attacks. The churchyard at Szaszaly is in our possession. Two officers and 150 men were captured. Our artillery fire prevented the enemy from developing a movement undertaken from Garbunowka.

Army Group of Prince Leopold: Near Thtshersky, on the Niemen northeast of Novo Grodek, a strong Russian attack failed.

Army Group of General von Linsingen: Rudka, to the west of Czartorysk, has been taken.

RUSSIA MOBILIZES MILLIONS FOR WORK

All Able-Bodied Men Called On to Prepare Armies for Future Campaigns.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Oct. 28, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—Russia before long will have a vast number of men available for service—they will not, I understand, actually bear arms. Russia has wider views than merely the provision of soldiers, and this calling up of millions is in no wise necessitated by the conditions of the fighting.

Of the millions who will now be summoned, while all will be under strict military law, the majority are intended for perfecting services on which the success of the fighting forces at the front depends. Within a brief period of time all Russia will be turned into a military camp. Factories, ironworks, and engineering shops have already been appropriated for the manufacture of everything needed for the success of the armies in the field, and also in all probability the railways will be served by men under military discipline.

In other words Russia is about to do what Germany wisely did at the outset of the war. All able-bodied men of the nation must serve, some with rifle and bayonet, gun, or maxim, pick and spade, but most with equally necessary tools of peace.

RUSSIAN SUBMARINE CAPTURES A PRIZE

Takes a German Steamer Near the Aland Islands and Brings Her to Port.

PETROGRAD, Oct. 28, (via London.)—The Russian official report today contained the following:

In the Baltic Sea our submarine Alligator captured a German steamer near the Aland Islands. She was brought into one of our ports.

'ATROCITIES MUSEUM' OPENED IN PETROGRAD

Photographs and Statistics Collected by a Russian Commission Are Shown.

LONDON, Oct. 28.—A dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company from Petrograd says:

"The German Atrocities Museum was opened here today. It contains a large number of photographs of mutilated soldiers whose wounds are alleged to have been caused by explosive bullets, and also tables of statistics of 5,000 cases of atrocities investigated by the special Commission of Inquiry, by which the museum was established."

NEAR TO BIG MEN IN SHIP BOMB PLOT

Continued from Page 1.

trying to connect Fay's visits with one or more of these plants.

The Federal Grand Jury will meet next Wednesday and the first cases to be brought before it, it is understood, will be that of the alleged German conspirators.

SIEBE'S CAREER IN CHICAGO.

Was a Bookkeeper and There Met Max Breitung.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 28.—Paul Siebe, detained in New York, was an employe in the auditing department of the Public Service Company of Northern Illinois, 72 West Adams Street, in 1910 and 1911, according to data unearthed here today. Siebe is said to have been regarded by his associates as a "man of mystery" and to have received the title of "Count Paul" in a jocular way.

He left here in 1911 with his wife, giving as a reason that he was going back to Germany. Siebe and Max Breitung became acquainted in 1912, when Siebe was a bookkeeper and traveling auditor. A year of Siebe's activity in Chicago is not accounted for. He came to the city in 1910 and joined the Public Service bookkeeping staff in the Summer of 1911. He brought good references and was not quizzed concerning his previous employment.

"He was tall and thin and walked like a soldier," said an official of the company today. "He made friends readily enough, but none of them ever was able to get under his skin. When he left here few of us knew any more about him than we did when he started.

"He was called Count Paul from the very first. Where the title originated it would be hard to say, but it stuck. He had the bearing that went with it. Some of the boys were of the opinion that he really was a Count who had run afoul of the German authorities, but that theory was dispelled when he finally quit.

"He showed a first-class ticket to Hamburg, and there was a little surprise about that. It was generally known that Paul was none too well off financially. He was married, and, I believe, lived at 6,418 Jefferson Street. His wife went with him on his return to Europe."

KING GEORGE'S APPEAL BRINGS MANY RECRUITS

Big Increase in Enlistments Also Due to the Execution of Edith Cavell.

LONDON, Oct. 28.—There has been a great increase in recruiting throughout the country during the last week, according to a number of newspapers. The Manchester Guardian says that recruiting is now going on at a higher rate than any reached since the early months of the war, King George's proclamation and the execution of Miss Edith Cavell in Belgium both having been the cause of bringing many into the ranks. The increase, it is noted, is despite the fact that Lord Derby's scheme for calling on men by sections, drawing first the unmarried and those not engaged in work connected with military production, has not yet been put into operation.

The Guardian publishes messages from various towns reporting heavy enlistments. Manchester and Birmingham are included among the centres showing the best results.

One of the chief obstacles confronting the authorities is the attitude of many employers, who instead of urging their men to join the colors, are not only refusing to grant them allowances, as was done in the earlier stages of the war, but will not guarantee that employes who enlist shall be reinstated in their positions on their return. The matter is being investigated by labor leaders, who probably will make a report to Lord Derby.

Arthur Henderson, President of the Board of Education, has addressed a circular appeal to teachers throughout the country, urging all those who can to enlist. Teachers, he said, must be prepared to make greater sacrifices. "There is a time," says the circular, "when a man who is building must leave his work to guard against the destruction of the building itself. That time has now come.

The system of personally canvassing for recruits under the plan of the new Director of Recruiting, the Earl of Derby, began in several districts of London today. Soldiers and civilians with lists of names taken from the recent national register made a round of visits and brought back distinctly favorable reports, although the officials say that it is too early yet to announce whether the novel method of recruiting will prove successful.

INTENSE ARTILLERY ACTIONS IN THE WEST

Artois and Champagne Scenes of Activity — German Trench in Vosges Destroyed.

LONDON, Oct. 28.—Intense and prolonged artillery actions are reported today from the Western battle front, particularly in Belgium and in the Arras and Champagne regions. The French announce the destruction by heavy cannonading of a German trench in the Vosges and the repulse of the resulting counterattack.

No official German report was received today.

The official communication issued by the French War Office tonight is as follows:

Artillery actions, particularly intense and prolonged, are reported in Belgium on the Het Sas-Steenstraete front, as well as to the north of Arras, in the Bois en Hache, and in the region of Roclincourt.

The enemy directed in Champagne a violent bombardment against our positions at Tahure and Maisons de Champagne. Our batteries replied by systematic fire on the enemy trenches.

In the Vosges one of our reconnoissances having accomplished at Reichaskerkopf the destruction of an enemy trench, which had been shattered by our cannonading, the Germans delivered a counteratack, which was easily repulsed.

This afternoon's French report reads as follows:

There have been reported last night nothing more than some outpost engagements and reconnoissances of small importance, which everywhere resulted in our favor.

The Belgium official statement reads:

There was a slight bombardment to the north of Dixmude, and a violent bombardment between the "Ferryman's House" and Steenstraete.

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MORE BELGIANS REPORTED SHOT

Baron Hemptinne and Three Others Said to Have Been Executed.

BAN ON BELGIAN HOSPITALS

German Soldiers Forbidden by Von Bissing to Contribute to Local Institutions.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 28, (via London.)—The Telegraaf hears from Liége that two more persons have been sentenced to death there by court-martial. Their names are Franz Laquay and Andreas Garot. Three others, Orial Simon, Amadeus Hesse, and Constant Herck already have been shot at Liége.

Nothing is known concerning the fate of Anna Benazet of Verviers, who was sentenced to death by a German court-martial on Monday.

The Echo Belge says today that Baron Joseph de Hepmtinne was executed at Ghent on Oct. 26. He was a member of a prominent Catholic family.

A Rome dispatch of Oct. 19 said that Pope Benedict, at the request of the British and Belgian Legations, had interceded with Emperor William on behalf of Baron de Hemptinne, condemned to execution by the German authorities.

BERLIN, Oct. 28, (by Wireless to Tuckerton, N. J.)—Denial of a report printed in Holland that thirty or more death sentences against Belgians charged with espionage and treason had been pronounced by court-martial at Liége is made by the Overseas News Agency today.

"As a matter of fact," it says, "there have been in Liége recently no death sentences imposed upon persons for assisting Belgians to escape and join enemy armies, nor are proceedings in cases of that nature now pending. The report is a pure invention."

FORBIDDEN TO HELP BELGIAN HOSPITALS

German Soldiers Told by von Bissing to Keep Their Money For German Poor.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Friday, Oct. 29.—The Daily Telegraph's Rotterdam correspondent, describing what he calls Germany's new reign of terror in Belgium, says:

"General von Bissing's most recent proclamation forbids his own officers and soldiers in Brussels helping the funds of hospitals nursing, as they have done with absolute impartiality since the beginning of the war, German wounded as well as French and British. Here is the text of the order, which has been directed to the police of Brussels and its suburbs:

I have forbidden the officers and soldiers of the troops in the district under my command to take part in collections which the Belgians make in public places. In future our soldiers will devote their gifts to the poor in their German Fatherland, and especially to the poor in East Prussia, where the Russians, who are allies of the Belgians, have acted in a barbaric manner.

I draw the attention of collectors to this so that they may not beg of German officers and soldiers. Even those begging for the Belgian Red Cross will have to be provided with special German proof of identity.

Speaking of forced labor levies, the correspondent says:

"At first the Germans attempted to put the cloak of legality over their proceeding. The original proclamation intimated that any refusal to work at the order of Germans would be allowed, if it were found to be 'grounded upon and admitted by international law.' Of course in practice this meant nothing. Knowing, in many cases, that the work they were ordered to do was of a military character, many patriotic Belgians, appreciating the international law on the matter, refused. Was their refusal allowed? It was not even listened to. Men were either imprisoned or spirited away to Germany. But now the spurious guise of international law has been thrown aside.

"Here are the words of one German commander at Lokeren, when the local authorities appealed to international law to protect their community against forced labor on military works:

"'I have nothing of The Hague Conventions. The only rules I care about are the orders I have received.'

"And for its protest Lokeren was fined, communally, cut off from the rest of the world, and told to keep within doors.

"So, too, at Eccloo. Here 200 artisans were rounded up and taken off to the station for a destination unknown. A scene, terrible in its pathos, followed. Their women folk, distraught with fear as to the fate of their husbands and sons, gather together, weeping and beseeching the German officers to tell them where the men were to be transported. No word of assurance was given them, and, in despair, the women tried to drag their men away from the soldiers. Many were arrested, the town was fined, the streets were closed to all the male inhabitants, and the women were only allowed out two hours each day to do their shopping."

CROY DENIES CHARGES.

Says He and Miss Cavell Did Not Counsel Soldiers to Escape.

LONDON, Friday, Oct. 29.—Prince Reginald de Croy authorizes The Daily Sketch to deny the German allegations of the existence of any organization to assist soldiers to escape from Belgium, of which he and Miss Edith Cavell, as alleged, were the leaders.

He says that, so far from there being such an organization, some of the prisoners tried at Brussels did not even know the others. He himself did not counsel soldiers to escape, but when he found that they were determined to escape he assisted them, as did Miss Cavell, from humanitarian motives.

WOMEN TO THANK GIBSON.

Commend Him for His Efforts in Behalf of Miss Cavell.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Oct. 28.—Women are being invited to sign the following address to be sent to Hugh Gibson, Secretary of the American Legation at Brussels:

"We, the undersigned, wish to convey to you our heartfelt gratitude on behalf of the womanhood of Great Britain for the most noble part played by you in the unspeakable tragedy of the execution of Nurse Cavell, which so deeply moved and horrified all humanity. And we would assure you of our deep sympathy for you in the failure of your efforts to save a life which had ever been devoted to the alleviation of human suffering."

GERMANS DEFEND DEAD 'SPY'S' NAME

Say the Russian Accusations Against Miassoyedof Were Without Foundation.

CHARGES IMPLICATED KAISER

Russian Colonel Said to Have Reported to the Emperor at His East Prussian Chateau.

BERLIN, Oct. 28, (by Wireless to Tuckerton, N. J.)—Denial that Lieut. Col. Miassoyedof, an interpreter on the staff of the Russian Tenth Army, who was hanged some time ago as a German spy, was ever in fact as a spy for the Germans, as charged, is made by the official Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung.

The newspaper, as quoted by the Overseas News Agency, refers to a new discussion regarding the case recently opened in the English and French press, and asserts that Lieut. Col. Miassoyedof "was innocent, if he was really sentenced for spying in the German service, since neither he nor those associated with him ever gave information to Germany or Austria-Hungary."

The Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung adds that it would have been useless to make any declaration of the nature of the present one before the execution of the accused.

How Miassoyedof Was Convicted.

Disclosures of treachery on the part of Russian officials of high rank after the first Russian advance into East Prussia resulted in the punishment of two of them, Miassoyedef and Freinat—the former by hanging and the latter by imprisonment.

A Russian correspondent of the Journal de Genève reviews the activities of these persons before and during the war.

At the outbreak of the war, according to the correspondent, Colonel Miassoyedof was head of the Government spy system, and one of the highest officers of the political police—chief of the "agents provocateurs." He was also known as one of the most zealous workers for the Russification of Finland, and in general as an instrument of the reactionaries. Last February he was detailed to the staff of the Tenth Army, in East Prussia, in the quality of interpreter.

Long suspected of treasonable dealings with the Germans, but protected by powerful interests in the Government, the correspondent says, Miassoyedof was at last brought to trial in connection with charges against General Rennenkampf, who was dismissed from the command of the forces in East Prussia. Miassoyedof was shown to have been in direct communication with the Kaiser at the latter's château at Rominten and was abandoned by his official protectors and condemned to death.

Caught in the same net, Otto Freinat, conspicuous for his part in the prosecution of the perpetrators of the Kishineff massacres in 1903, was condemned to penal servitude. He was born in the Baltic provinces of German parents and, having embraced the legal profession, settled in Kishineff, where, at the time of the pogroms, he was police magistrate. Deputed to take evidence in cases of maltreatment of Jewish women, Freinat refused to hear the accusations and treated the cases as bagatelles. He altered the purport of the evidence of some of the wounded, and a non-Jewish nurse, who had knowledge of the facts, made an energetic but ineffectual protest.

GETS NO WHITLOCK DENIAL.

Embassy at London Without Further Word on Cavell Tragedy.

LONDON, Oct. 28.—The American Embassy here reported today that it had received no word from Brand Whitlock, American Minister to Belgium, with relation to the recently published report on the case of Miss Edith Cavell, which a German semi-official statement yesterday charged was inaccurate.

The German statement declared that Minister Whitlock had made known his intention to inform the Embassy here of the alleged discrepancy between the facts and the Cavell report as it was given out.

DENIES BRITISH SLEW WOMEN

Boer General Defends Kitchener Against the German Charge.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERNE, Oct. 28, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—The Wolff Agency's excuse for Miss Edith Cavell's execution was that many similar acts had been committed by order of Earl Kitchener on Boer women and children during the South African war.

General Joubert Pienaer, a nephew of the former Boer Commander in Chief, who fought against England throughout the South African war and is now staying in Berne, has asked the British Legation at Berne to reply to the statement on his behalf.

He says that never throughout the Boer war were any acts of this description committed by order of Kitchener or any other British authority.

ITALY FOR PRESSING WAR.

Still Considers This the Best Countermove to Balkan Drive.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MILAN, Oct. 28, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—From a semi-official statement of what occurred in the Italian Cabinet council last night it appears obvious that the Quadruple Entente Powers have abandoned hope that either Rumania or Greece can be persuaded or bribed to observe their treaty obligations to come to the aid of Serbia. This comes as a disappointment to certain circles where it was hoped yesterday that the Italian and Russian efforts to influence Rumania might be crowned with at least partial success.

Italy remains of the opinion that the best countermove will be a vigorous offensive against the German, Austrian, and Turkish line in every theatre of the war, thus preventing the transference of troops to the Balkan area and compelling the Central Powers to go slowly with their new enterprise. Italy herself has set the example. For ten days not a moment's respite has been given to the Austrians on any part of her 400-mile front.

I am unable to affirm that what leaked out about the Italian Government deliberations correctly represents the Allies' attitude, but its publication has had the effect of drawing renewed attention to the suggestion that an international diplomatic and military committee is desirable to secure uniform and simultaneous action wherever the Allies are facing the common enemy.

ITALIAN GUNNERS TRAP AUSTRIANS

Allow Their Foes to Reoccupy Trenches and Then Mow Them Down.

GAINING ON THE ISONZO

King Victor's Men Tightening Their Grip—Rome Believes Fall of Gorizia and Riva Near.

UDINE, Italy, Oct. 28, (via Paris.)—News of the great Italian offensive all along the Isonzo front is being brought down by the wounded and the men of the convoys which are escorting Austrian prisoners to the rear.

In three days more than 3,000 prisoners have passed through Udine, which gives some idea of the magnitude of the operations.

All the soldiers agree that the artillery preparation preceding the offensive, lasting three days, was appalling.

"If it was an inferno for us," said a wounded gunner, "how much worse was it for those yonder, where the shells burst?"

The Italian soldiers assert with pride that they are now reaping the benefit of a systematic destruction of the Austrian observation points on the mountain peaks, mastered after fierce struggles during the past months and the lack of which, they say, has greatly decreased the accuracy of the aim of the Austrians. The men say that five months of warfare have enabled them to understand the tricks of their opponents.

When the Italian artillery prepared the way for an infantry attack on the intrenchments, the soldiers declare, the Austrians would retire. When the artillery ceased firing for the purpose of allowing the infantry to cover the ground between the opposing positions the Austrians would reoccupy their intrenchments with double forces. When finally the Italians discovered these tactics they adopted a ruse to catch the Austrians.

After the artillery had ceased firing, the Italians, according to the soldiers, permitted an interval of time to elapse sufficient for the Austrians to return to their trenches. Then they reopened fire with their artillery and later charged, and when the infantry reached the trenches they were literally filled with the bodies of dead Austrians.

"We are now solidly in possession of trenches and positions like Cima Freda, the hinge of the formidable triangular defense of Tolmino, which the enemy seemed determined to hold at any cost," said an officer today. "In the fierce struggle in the neighborhood of Gorizia, where the Austrians had concentrated large reinforcements, the Austrians were finally repulsed. As they retreated the Austrians set fire to a long tract of country, making a wall of fire to protect them from the pursuing Italians."

ROME, Oct. 27, (via Paris, Oct. 28.)—In political circles here the fall of Gorizia and Riva is considered imminent, notwithstanding the heavy reinforcements Austria is concentrating on the Italian front.

At the Cabinet meeing this afternoon Salvatore Barzilai, Governor General of the Austrian territory held by the Italians, who has just returned from the front, gave a report of the vigorous Italian advance, which the Ministers considered most satisfactory.

Signor Barzilai, who was at Venice after that city was bombarded by the Austrian airmen, described the condition of the famous Church of the Barefooted Friars. He said he was certain the Austrians intended to destroy St. Mark's, but their bombs missed that structure and fell in the street near by.

Italian advances on the height of Santa Lucia and opposite Tolmino and the capture of a field fort southeast of Globna are recorded in the official statement issued tonight by the War Office. The statement says:

From new positions, one on the right bank of the Adige, which commands communications at the bottom of the valley, our artillery on Oct. 25 surprised and seriously damaged one of the enemy's military trains which was moving toward the Sant' Ilario station north of Rovereto.

On the Upper Cordevole, Oct. 26, on the rugged slopes of Col di Lana, we stormed another fort filled with hostile troops. We found the enemy's trenches choked with bodies. We took eight prisoners.

In the Monte Nero zone on the night of the 25th and 26th the enemy in great strength again tried to attack our positions above Vodil. We allowed them to come within a short distance, then mowed down and dispersed them with our cross fire.

Our offensive accomplished fresh progress on the height of Santa Lucia and opposite Tolmino, where we made twenty-one prisoners. In the Plava zone we conquered a field fort southeast of Globna. We took prisoners survivors of the garrison to the number of 102, four of them officers, and captured two machine guns.

On the Carso front heavy bombardment by the two artilleries continued throughout the day. Small advances were made there. We stormed several trenches, taking fifty-five prisoners, including one officer.

Rome Reports Further Gains.

ROME, Oct. 28. (via London.)—The official statement from General Headquarters of the Italian Army, dated Oct. 28, says:

The enemy made an attack, preceded by intense artillery and rifle fire, on the night of the 25th on our positions at Valle Torra, (Astico,) It was repulsed with heavy losses.

In the Monte Nero zone the activity and aggressive spirit of our troops have not been diminished by the low temperature. We accomplished further progress on the 27th on the Vodil spur, storming strong trenches and taking seventy-nine prisoners and one machine gun.

In the Plava section our positions before Globna were on the same day attacked by strong forces of infantry, which were repulsed, leaving twenty-nine prisoners, two of whom were officers, in our hands.

On the Carso front, during the night of the 25th-27th, our troops, by throwing bombs and tubes filled with explosives, took several trenches by assault. The enemy fled, abandoning arms and ammunition and one trench mortar.

Full details, which have now been received, show that between Oct. 21 and 27, on the Isonzo front, we captured 5,064 prisoners, 117 of whom were officers, and one howitzer, four trench mortars, twenty-one machine guns, 1,000 rifles, and many cases of bombs and other war materials. The machine guns and mortars were at once used by us against the enemy.

PRIVATE ACCUSES GERMAN OFFICERS

Tells in a Diary of Alleged Brutality to Their Men at the Front.

COWARDICE ALSO ALLEGED

Troops' "Desire for Peace Amounts to Physical Pain," Writes ex-Professor.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Friday, Oct. 29.—The Times publishes this morning extracts taken from the diary of Private Becker of the Sixth Company of the Ersatz Battalion of the Third Foot Guards of the Landsturm, a Professor of Latin at the Gymnasium of Bonn. The writer throughout makes complaints of brutalities practiced by German officers and non-commissioned officers on soldiers. On Aug. 7, when on the Russian front, Becker wrote:

"A march of from seventeen to eighteen miles. Everywhere graves, bodies of horses unburied or only half covered, flies, dirt. One lives like a beast in the filth.

"Disgusting conduct of officers. Officers divide presents from home among themselves. They take away tent canvas from the men and have fine tents put up for themselves in which to wrap themselves up comfortably. They go on a spree, steal bread and wine out of wagons, and all the while they are drawing big rations."

On Aug. 9 Becker wrote: "We are now three miles from the front. The Third Company has come back. All the men I knew in it were either wounded or killed. The men's stories are very depressing. They are horribly tired, and their morale is low."

Aug. 10—" Drill night under canvas. It is a trifle in itself, but the endless threats of punishment for the smallest blunders make life unbearable. In the presence of the haughty and independent attitude of the non-commissioned officers the men seem like mere ciphers."

Aug. 13.—Everybody is fed up with the war, and especially with the whole of the military régime. It was 5 o'clock in the afternoon before we got anything to eat, for we had to march past before Prince Eitel Friedrich. The Prince looked well, and seemed in good spirits. He might almost have been having a treat."

On Aug. 14.—" In action. Awful fire. The regiment lost about 170 men. 'It is stupid to attack so strong a position,' muttered Captain B——. All the same, that did not prevent him from firing on his own men."

Aug. 15.—" In pursuit of the Russians. Worn out by excitement and hunger. Exuberant cheerfulness of the officers. Colonel, Major, Captain laugh boisterously, their faces beaming and shining with fat. For us hardships, dirt, hunger. We are treated like criminals, and worse. All of a sudden for nothing one is threatened with a beating. The commissioned ranks, from Major Stillfried downward, set the example. Everybody is discouraged. Men of peaceful nature are crushed, the passionate desire for peace amounting to physical pain."

Aug. 23.—" Lieutenant Reinicke is never there when the firing is going on. When the danger is over he rushes impetuously to the front. The whole company laughs at it. He is a grotesque sight."

Aug. 29.—"As soon as the attack opened the officer commanding the company, Lieutenant Reinicke, stayed behind, and nothing more was seen of him. Not only so, but the section leaders and non-commissioned officers stayed behind the sections, and groups advanced without leaders. Indescribable jumble. We had heavy losses, but one no longer notices them."

On Sept. 21, when the diarist was transferred to the French front, he wrote:

"Lieut. Reinicke has got the Iron Cross. It is the triumph of this vile régime of masters and slaves. As a result of our marches in Poland many of us have sore feet. Every day the Color Sergeant checks some of the lame men, threatens them, and puts them on extra fatigue, even those who have swollen feet, of which the battalion doctor has advised them to be careful, are made to march incessantly, and if they flinch they are threatened with extra drill in the afternoon."

Sept. 27.—" One gets stunted intellectually. One has no longer a single idea, except to keep going physically. Always the same longing for peace, and before my eyes the spectre of the French front close at hand, with the horrors of its artillery fire. Lieutenant Reinicke has been drunk since yesterday."

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GREEK VOTE NEXT WEEK.

Chamber Will Be Called Upon to Express Confidence.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ATHENS, Oct. 28, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—The entire press sums up the political situation, which is considered critical. It is felt to be certain that by next week a vote of confidence will be asked for in the Chamber. The Venizelists now avoid to expedite matters, so as to enable a large number of allied troops to land at Saloniki and permit all Venizelist Deputies to arrive in Athens. The Gounaris press wants to expedite matters because it is thought if the present Government resigns the Crown will not intrust the formation of a fresh Government to Venizelos, but will dissolve the Chamber. Reliable private information shows the situation will probably take a decisive turn after the powers' demarché, which probably will be within the next few days.

150,000 FRENCH LAND TO AID SERBS

Continued from Page 1.

three sides and must eventually fall back toward the southwest. Thus far they have been retiring in good order.

Greek Assurances to France.

Anxiety still exists as to the attitude of Greece. It is known that Austria, Germany, and Bulgaria have complained of the continued hospitality shown the Allies at Saloniki, and one account goes so far as to say that the Greek Government has asked the Allies to leave Greek territory. Against this is the quoted assurance given by the Greek Minister at Paris to the French Government that Greece has no intention of committing any hostile act toward the allied troops.

The German official statement concerning the operations in Serbia issued by the War Office in Berlin yesterday follows:

The armies of Generals von Koevess and von Gallwitz continue to advance. Since Oct. 23 the army of General von Gallwitz has taken 2,033 prisoners and several machine guns.

The army of General Boyadjieff, (the Bulgarian commander,) has taken Zaiecar. West of Kniasyevac the Timok has been crossed over a wide front. Kniasyevac is in Bulgarian hands. Several guns have been captured. The height of Krenovaclava, 25 kilometers (about 15 miles) northwest of Pirot, has been occupied.

The Serbian Legation at Paris here tonight issued the following statement concerning the situation in Serbia:

On the 26th, on the northeastern front, the Serbian trops on the right bank of the Morava River were obliged to fall back to the south after heavy fighting and have occupied the lines of Svilaenatz - Grabovatz - Chetonga. On the left bank of the Morava and the left bank of the Lepenitza there has been a violent artillery duel all along the front. Fighting is also going on along the line Vissak-Kladour.

On the southern Morava front the Serbian troops have repulsed the enemy on the left bank of the Korbiovatchka Reka. There is nothing to report on the Nichava front.

On the Kniajevats-Sinee Serbian troops have retired on the position of Tressibaba under strong pressure from the enemy. In the direction of Kriel Boutchie the enemy attacked with strong columns, and the fighting lasted all day.

The enemy attacked in the Zaiecar region today. The fighting still continues there.

In the Koutchoul region the Serbians by counterattacks have recaptured the mouth of the Koutchoui defile.

The Vienna War Office bulletin says: East of Visegrad the Austro-Hungarian troops, advancing, have repulsed the enemy on both sides of Karaula to the other side of the frontier. Two flanking counterattacks by a Montenegrin brigade were repulsed.

The right wing of the army of General von Koevess has crossed the upper Kownbara on a broad front.

The Germans have scaled the chain of mountains north of Rudnik. To the east on the same heights Austro-Hungarian columns are advancing on both sides of the road to Pola and Kraguyevatz.

The army of General von Gallwitz has won ground west of the railway station of Lapowo and chased the enemy ni a heavy fight from the heights south and southeast of Svilajnac.

The Bulgarian first army has captured Zaiecar and Kniajevac and is now fighting successfully on the heights on the left bank of the Timok.

REPORT OF ALLIES' DEFEAT.

Berlin Hears Turks Repulsed Anglo-French Forces Near Strumitza.

BERLIN, Oct. 28, (by Wireless to Tuckerton, N. J.)—Turkish troops have engaged and repulsed an Anglo-French force near Strumitza, according to a dispatch from Sofia given out today by the Overseas News Agency.

"Bulgarian and Turkish mountain artillery has done great execution," says the dispatch. "Two thousand prisoners, among whom were troops of all colors, have arrived at Sofia."

PARIS, Oct. 28.—The Havas Agency correspondent at Athens says that General Kirkoff, in command of the Bulgarian forces along the Greek frontier, has issued an order of the day, in which he says to his troops:

"The hour has struck to realize the aspirations of the people and hunt down the ravagers of Macedonia. Bulgarians will thus dominate from the Adriatic to Thrace. Remember the heroism of your ancestors. Give rebirth to the glory of Alexander, the great Bulgarian."

BULGARS IN PRIZREND?

Occupation of Town Would Mean Division of Serb Forces.

PARIS, Friday, Oct. 29.—Bulgarian troops, advancing from Egri Palanka, have entered Prizrend after occupying Uskup, according to the Athens correspondent of The Journal.

It is believed that that the Serbians now occupy a defensive position west of the Vardar River on a line passing by the summits of the Karadzitza and Babuna ranges and that their bases are Monastir and Gievgeli.

Prizrend is at the western border of Serbia and northwest of Uskub. A Bulgarian line from Egri Palanka to Prizrend would cut off all southern Serbia from the main armies operating in the North. As the Serbians claim, the recapture of Uskub, the reported taking of Prizrend seems to be hardly possible, unless it is a small raiding force.

MAFEKING RELIEF HEAD TO COMMAND IN SERBIA

Gen. Sir Bryan Mahon Assigned to Lead the British Expeditionary Force.

LONDON, Oct. 28.—Lieut. Gen. Sir Bryan Thomas Mahon has taken command of the British forces in Serbia.

This announcement was made in the House of Commons this afternoon by Harold J. Tennant, Parliamentary Under Secretary for War.

This is not the first relief expedition in which General Mahon has taken part. It was he who, during the last Boer war in 1900, commanded the expedition sent to relieve the beleaguered town of Mafeking in South Africa, the defense of which by Colonel, now Lieutenant General, Sir Robert Baden-Powell was one of the great heroic episodes of the war. The following year Mahon was made Military Governor of Kordofan, and from 1909 to 1914 was in command of the Eighth (Lucknow) Division in India.

He was born in Belleville, County Galway, Ireland, April 2, 1862, and is a cousin of Sir Edward Carson. He joined the army in 1883, and was promoted to the rank of Captain in 1888. He commanded the Seventh Cavalry of the Egyptian Army when the advance into the Sudan began in 1896. He took part in the action of Firket and the pursuit of dervishes to Suarda.

A little later he was sent on an expedition to the Third Cataract by General Hunter, who was in command of the advanced post. With two squadrons of cavalry and a detachment of the camel corps he covered seventy miles in twenty-four hours and drove Osman Azrak and the dervish rearguard from the villages near the cataract. He participated in the advance on Dongola and the pursuit of the dervishes. At the close of the campaign he received the Distinguished Service Order.

In 1897 he took part in the battle of the Athara, and the following year was promoted to the rank of Major. At the battle of Omdurman he performed a brilliant feat of arms when Colonel Broadwood, with the Egyptian cavalry, was forced to retire before the dervish division, led by the Khalifa's son, Osman, the Sheikh-ed-Din. Two of the guns of the horse artillery had been lost, and Mahon checked the advance of the dervish troops by charging them with his squadron. The small band of Egyptian horsemen had to ride into a great mass of Osman's spearmen, who were encouraged by seeing the cavalry retire before and by the capture of the two guns. Their advance was stopped momentarily by Mahon's charge, and was turned back finally with the assistance of gunboats that came up at an opportune moment. Mahon was breveted Lieutenant Colonel in 1898.

BULGARS DESTROYED VRANYA POPULATION

Took Revenge for Being Fired at From Houses After Hoisting of White Flag.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BUDAPEST, Oct. 28, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—Hungarian correspondents with the Austro-German and Bulgarian armies in Serbia have sent the following details of the offensive in the Balkans to the Budapest newspapers.

The operations ot the Bulgarian Army, it is stated, are progressing everywhere under great difficulties, yet favorably and comparatively quickly. In military circles in Sofia the opinion is that the Serbian Army is on the verge of total annihilation.

One of the correspondents quotes an official description of the fighting before Pirot, where the Bulgarians had to take a strongly fortified Serbian position. The latter covered the ground with a hail of shells, so much so that the position could only be taken by a storming attack. The Bulgarians, throwing away their kits, and even rifles, and retaining only their bayonets, crept up, rushed the position, and in a hand-to-hand fight, which can only be described as Balkan in its horribleness, succeeded in throwing the Serbians back.

These, although much inferior in numbers, put up a resistance never before experienced even in the war of two years ago.

The fighting was not only with bayonets, but also with knives and fists and nails, the men strangling each other in a most appalling way.

In connection with the occupation of Vranya official statements are appearing in the Bulgarian press to the effect that during the occupation of the town incidents occurred "which will no doubt give rise in the enemy press to the usual charges of inhuman atrocities on the part of Bulgarian armies."

In the face of such accusations it is pointed out beforehand that the massacre of the civil population of the Serbian town was due to treachery on the part of the civilians, who put up a white flag when the Bulgarians entered the town and received them with shouts of "Zivio!" yet a few minutes later a fusillade of bullets was fired at the Bulgarians from all the houses without exception. Naturally such treachery had to be punished. Private accounts relate that only a few dozen of the civilian population escaped the revenge of the Bulgarians.

It seems certain that civilians did put up a white flag on the assumption that the Serbian soldiers had retreated from the town, but as a matter of fact the houses at the street corners where the Bulgarian invading troops had to pass were occupied by soldiers, and the machine guns worked havoc among the Bulgarians who were trapped in this way. They lost hundreds of men. In consequence they took revenge on the innocent women and children of the occupied town.

The numbers of wounded who are being brought back to Bosnia and Southern Hungary are unusually great. Many trainloads leave the Semlin station day after day, and I understand that more than 150 trains full of wounded have passed through Brosnadrod.

Up to the present it is estimated that the number of wounded brought back from the Serbian frontier exceeds 50,000. This number is derived from the fact that the hospitals established for the purpose of accommodating 50,000 wounded in Bosnia and South Hungary are announced to be overcrowded already, and private householders are being asked to receive wounded soldiers.

DIMITRIEFF TO LEAD RUSSIAN EXPEDITION

Bulgarian General in Czar's Service to Invade Bulgaria, Rome Hears.

MILAN, Oct. 28.—The Corriere della Serra learns from a diplomatic source that General Badko Dimitrieff, former Minister of War of Bulgaria, who since the beginning of the present war has commanded a Russian army, will command the Russian forces sent against Bulgaria.

He is now at Bucharest trying to induce the Rumanian Government to permit the passage of Russian troops through Rumania.

BERLIN, Oct. 28, (by Wireless to Tuckerton, N. J.)—The Frankfurter Zeitung says that inasmuch as the Rumanian Government has replied in the negative to an unofficial request for its permission to send Russian troops through Rumania, Russia has decided not to make a request officially to this effect.

RUMANIA WON'T FIGHT, SAYS FOREIGN CHIEF

Nation Is Under No Obligation to Aid the Serbians, E. Porumbaro Asserts.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MADRID, Oct. 28.—F. Porumbaro, Rumanian Minister for Foreign Affairs, has made the following statement to the correspondent of the newspaper A. B. C., now with the Austro-German armies:

"Rumania does not desire to intervene in the war, and would only intervene if her interests were threatened by some belligerent. Rumania is not obliged to defend Serbia against Bulgaria, because Bulgaria fights as an ally of the Central Empires, and her contest with Serbia is therefore an episode of the European war.

"Rumania is not under any obligation to defend the treaty of Bucharest against the great powers, but only against the countries signatory to the treaty.

"We have no aspirations regarding Bessarabia, Transylvania, and Bukowina and no probability exists of Rumanian intervention on the side of the Central Empires."

SHIFT GUNS FROM BOSPORUS.

Turks Move Them to Tchatalja and Adrianople.

PARIS, Oct. 28.—The entire armament on the Bosporus has been transferred to Tchatalja and Adrianople, while the Turkish garrison has been sent to the Bulgarian frontier. The Havas correspondent at Athens wires that he has this news from reliable sources in Constantinople.

For fear of raids by Russian aeroplanes, Constantinople is plunged in obscurity nightly.

RUSSIAN WARSHIPS BOMBARD VARNA

Aviators Drop Missiles on Forts —German Submarines Beaten Off.

PETROGRAD, Oct. 28.—An official communication issued this evening goes extensively into the bombardment of Varna by Russian warships and the attack by German submarines against the Russian squadron. It says:

"Our Black Sea Fleet bombarded Varna with heavy guns for about an hour, while hydroplanes dropped bombs. The harbor works, sheds, and coast batteries were damaged, but the town itself was not hit.

"During the bombardment the Russian fleet was attacked by German submarines, which were driven off without our suffering any loss.

"During the day our wireless station recorded a telegram from a German station to Constantinople, asserting that a German submarine attack had resulted in seriously damaging a Russian battleship of the Pantelelon type.

"This statement is one of the usual German lies, which is proved by the fact that our fleet returned to Sebastopol without sustaining the least damage or loss of life. The driving off of the submarines failed to interfere with the bombardment, because the submarine attack was repulsed by the smaller guns, while the main armament continued to fire on the town.

"After the bombardment the fleet steamed across the bay in front of the town and then headed for Sebastopol.

"Our aviators dropped twenty-one bombs in the vicinity of the harbor. They were subjected to a terrific fire, but none of them was hit and all returned safely."

A previous report by the War Office said:

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 28.—A dispatch from Sofia says that some civilians were killed in the Russian bombardment of Varna, but that little material damage was done.

ROME, Oct. 28.—A Bucharest dispatch to the Stefani News Agency, filed yesterday, says that the Russians have begun an attack on the Black Sea coast of Bulgaria.

"A Russian fleet arrived at 4 o'clock this morning off the Bulgarian coast," the correspondent writes, "and immediately began a bombardment of Varna. Shelling was still proceeding at 11 o'clock. Considerable damage has been done to the town."

SOUTH MACEDONIA SEIZED?

Sofia Hears That Several Towns Rose Against the Serbians.

SOFIA, Oct. 26, via London, Oct. 29, (Delayed.)—The occupation of southern Macedonia is an accomplished fact, according to advices received here. South of the Vranya-Katchania line the Bulgarians, reports say, either have established their authorities, or the Macedonians, who have risen against the Serbians, have installed their own local governments subject to the approval of the authorities.

Among the Macedonian communities which are reported to have taken this action are Monastir, Perlepe, Ochrida, Krouchevo, and Strouga. Macedonian volunteers are fighting with the regulars against the Serbians.

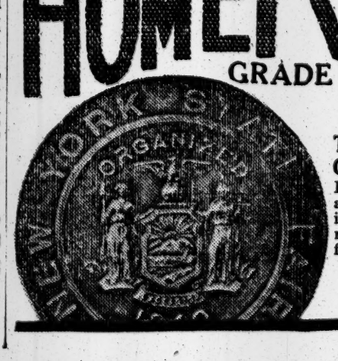
The advance of the Bulgarian troops has been due to the comparatively weak Serbian forces they have met and the assistance given them by Macedonians, according to reports from reliable sources, which add that only a few bad mountain roads through Montenegro now connect Serbia with the outside world.

The Austro-German advance is being impeded by bad roads; since the beginning of their offensive there have been only three days on which no rain has fallen. The mountain plateaus are already deeply covered with snow.

Says Serb King May Go to Italy.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 28.—A telegram from Budapest to the Cologne Volkszeitung says that King Peter of Serbia will probably leave that country and go to Italy.

HOME MILK
GRADE A



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Highest grade vicuna, in black, blue or Oxford, lined throughout with Skinner satin, custom tailored. 33 to 46 chest.
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Silk Lined Fall Overcoats
Hand Tailored, Chesterfield Model
Of black or Oxford Vicuna; silk lined throughout, plain or silk lapel. 33 to 46 chest.
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SHOWS GERMANY UPHELD ARMS SALES

American "White Book" Reveals Note from Berlin Admitting Legality of Trade.

AROSE OVER FUEL SUPPLIES

England's Pledge Against Attacks by Merchantmen Also Among the Documents.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—A second instalment of what has come to be popularly known as the United States Government's White Book was issued tonight by the State Department. It gives the text of important diplomatic correspondence with the belligerent Governments of Europe since the publication of the first instalment last May.

Besides constituting a public record of the position of the United States as precedent for the future, the volume reveals to the public a series of charges and countercharges by the belligerents that reflect the difficulties constantly encountered in the delicate task of observing neutrality. Most of the correspondence never before has been made public in text, although press dispatches have covered much of it in substance.

One of the most interesting features of the new edition is the publication for the first time of a memorandum of the German Foreign Office referred to in a colloquy between Chairman Flood of the House Foreign Affairs Committee and Representative Bartholdt of Missouri at the hearing on the bills proposing an embargo on arms. Mr. Flood quoted the memorandum as a justification of his argument that the German Government did not hold shipments of munitions to the Allies as illegal. It appears that the correspondence with the German Government conducted by Ambassador von Bernstorff developed, as a consequence of a ruling by the United States, that it was a violation of neutrality for merchant ships to leave American ports for the express purpose of supplying belligerent warships at sea. The Ambassador's note said:

"The position taken by the Government of the United States as to the delivery of coal and other necessaries to warships of the belligerent States, constituting a violation of neutrality, is, in the opinion of the Imperial German Government, untenable in international law. The Imperial German Government has set forth its position on this point in a memorandum which, in compliance with instructions, I have the honor to forward to your excellency."

Munition Shipments Legal.

The memorandum follows:

Under the general principles of international law no exception can be taken to neutral States letting war material go to Germany's enemies from or through their territory. This is accordant with Article 7 of The Hague Convention of Oct. 18, 1907, concerning the rights and duties of neutrals in naval and land warfare. If, however, a State avails itself of that liberty in favor of her enemies, then it must in accordance with a rule generally accepted in international law and confirmed in Article 9 of the two conventions above cited, place no obstacle to the German military force ordering contraband from or through its territory. * * * In spite thereof, various American port authorities have denied clearance from American ports to vessels of the Merchant Marine which would carry steady supplies or fuel to German warships either on the high seas or in other neutral ports. According to the principles of international law above cited, a neutral State need not prevent furnishing supplies of this character; neither can it, after allowing the adversaries to be furnished with contraband, either detain or in any way disable a merchant ship carrying such a cargo. Only when contraband trade would turn the ports into bases of German military operations would the unilateral stoppage of the trade of those vessels become a duty.

Such perhaps would be the case if the Germans kept coal depots in the ports, or if the vessels called at the port in regular voyages on the way to German naval forces. But it stands to reason that one merchant vessel occasionally sailing with coal or supplies for German warships does not turn a neutral port into a German point of support contrary to neutrality.

Our enemies draw from the United States contraband of war, especially arms, worth several billions of marks. This in itself they are authorized to do, but if the United States would prevent our warships occasionally drawing supplies from its ports a great injustice grows out of the authorization, for it would amount to an unneutral treatment of the belligerents and constitute a breach of the generally accepted rules of neutrality to Germany's detriment.

The Secretary of State in his reply said:

"The essential idea of neutral territory becoming the base for naval operations by a belligerent is, in the opinion of this Government, repeated departure from such territory of merchant vessels laden with fuel or other supplies for belligerent warships at sea. In order to ascertain the vessels which are thus operating, the Government has been obliged to investigate certain cases, in order that it might determine whether there have been or are about to be repetition of such acts, but in all respects equality of treatment has been observed toward all merchant vessels suspected of carrying supplies to belligerent vessels."

British Complained, Too.

The correspondence shows that the State Department received also a complaint from the British Ambassador stating that the "systematic way in which neutral ships have left American ports in order to supply German cruisers, and have been allowed to operate freely in the ports of the United States, in spite of the warnings which have been given it, the matter causes grave anxiety to his Majesty's Government."

The Secretary of State replied that so far as he was advised "every suspicious case of a vessel leaving an American port to supply German cruisers, which has been brought to the attention of the United States, with any basis of fact to support some such statement, has been fairly investigated. * * * The Government of the United States therefore feels obliged to decline to accept any suggestions intimating that its vigilance in the maintenance of its neutral duties under international law has been relaxed."

Case of the Tug Dalzell.

On another occasion the German Ambassador in complaining to the State Department that the tug F. B. Dalzell put to sea from New York to carry provisions to the British cruiser Essex, declared that the tug came out "under the searchlights of the U. S. S. Florida."

Mr. Lansing answered this with the statement that the Government of the United States had investigated the matter thoroughly and was not able to find sufficient evidence to show that the tug did supply British warships. He asked for further evidence on which to renew the investigation, but this, it appears, was not supplied.

In this connection Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, the British Ambassador, gave the State Department an extract from a letter written by the Admiral in command of the British ships along the American coast saying: "Except on one occasion in September, last, which formed the basis of the complaint referred to in your telegram, I am satisfied that no attempt has been made to order anything from the United States territory."

A series of communications passed between the British Embassy and the State Department on defensive armament of merchantmen and the right of belligerent merchant ships to leave neutral ports prepared to arm at sea. The British Embassy said that with reference to the fitting out on American territory of vessels intended for warlike purposes, Great Britain would hold the United States Government responsible for any damages to British trade or shipping, or injury to British interests generally which may be caused by such vessels having been equipped at, or departing from, United States ports."

Never to Arm for Attack.

The ruling of the State Department that it was permissible for merchant ships to arm for defensive purposes, drew forth a note from the British Embassy on instructions from the Foreign Office, giving "the fullest assurances that British merchant vessels will never be used for purposes of attack; that they are merely traders armed only for defense; that they will never fire unless first fired upon, and that they will never under any circumstances attack any vessel."

The German Government, in a memorandum transmitted by Ambassador Gerard, took exception to the view that merchant vessels were permitted to defend themselves against a war vessel, and argued that it was a question whether or not armed merchant ships "should be admitted into neutral ports at all," the extent of armament being held as affording "no guaranty that ships armed for defensive purposes only will not be used for offensive purposes under certain circumstances."

The answer was that the United States held that to permit vessels of small armament to enjoy the hospitality of American ports as merchant vessels was not a violation of neutrality.

"Nevertheless," the American reply adds, "the Government of the United States is not unmindful of the fact that the circumstances of a particular case may be such as to cause embarrassment and possible controversy as to the character of an armed private vessel visiting its port. Recognizing, therefore, the desirability of avoiding a ground of complaint this Government, as soon as a case arose, while frankly admitting the right of a merchant vessel to carry a defensive armament, expressed its disapprobation of a practice which compelled it to pass upon a vessel's intended use, which opinion, if proven and subsequently to be erroneous, might constitute a ground for a charge of unneutral conduct.

"As a result of these representations no merchant vessels with armament have visited the ports of the United States since the 10th of September. In fact, from the beginning of the European war, but two armed private vessels have entered or cleared from ports of this country and as to these vessels their character as merchant vessels was conclusively established."

The efforts of the State Department to obtain improvements in the censorship of commercial cablegrams constitutes an extended correspondence covering a period of more than a year. The history of the formation of the Belgian Relief Commission and the part the United States Government played in it is shown in a series of notes passing between Ambassador Gerard, Ambassador Page, and Minister Whitlock.

The correspondence relating to the attempt of the German ship Odenwald to sail from San Juan, Porto Rico, without clearance papers, furnishes another interesting chapter of the volume. The State Department's note, in answer to the German Government's complaint that the port authorities opened fire on the steamer without warning, concludes after a long review of the evidence that "the United States authorities at San Juan in the performance of their duties avoided any act endangering the safety of the vessel and the lives of the persons on board and exercised no greater force than was necessary to prevent the illegal departure of the Odenwald from the port of San Juan."

The case of August Piepenbrink, an American citizen of German birth, who was taken from an American vessel on the high seas by the French cruiser Condé, was the subject of long exchanges. The Trent case, in the civil war, was cited as a basis for the American demand for the release of Piepenbrink.

The text of a note from Foreign Minister Delcassé to Ambassador Sharp at Paris, shows that Great Britain and France never admitted the American contention, although the prisoner was surrendered "As a special favor." The Allies argued that Piepenbrink was not really an American citizen, having only declared his intention to become naturalized. The State Department set forth the view that "There is no justification in international law for the removal of even an enemy's subject from a neutral vessel on the high seas bound to a neutral port, even if he could properly be considered as a military person."

PRESIDENT STUDIES FUTURE OF OUR TRADE

So Far He Has Indorsed No Plan to Bar Cheap Goods After the War.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—Secretary Redfield of the Commerce Department yesterday made public some observations as to the policy to be pursued after the war if the manufacturing countries of Europe proceeded to dump their goods on the American market at prices lower than the cost of production here. The fear of this condition is based on estimates at variance with those of many economists, who predict that after the war wages will go up in all the European countries and the cost of production will advance so that our fears of competition will be met with conditions of more or less advantage. President Wilson is believed to have some such idea of the possibilities, for today a denial was given to statements in connection with Mr. Redfield's announcement yesterday.

It was said that the Secretary of Commerce's views had "been favorably received" by the President and that Mr. Wilson was friendly to the enactment of a law against dumping which should be supplementary to the Clayton act. At the White House, Secretary Tumulty commented on the alleged statements of Secretary Redfield, and said that the President had not yet reached any conclusions on the matter and still had an open mind. Thus far Mr. Wilson has simply listened to what others have been saying. It was said that there was little doubt that the President would recommend action by Congress, but he had no particular plan in mind now and he desired to hear all sides before attempting to form a conclusive opinion.

There is a disposition in some quarters to revert to the Underwood Anti-Dumping clause, which was placed in the present tariff act by the House, but taken out in the Senate. By many authorities the whole matter is poohpoohed as a nightmare. War conditions and consequences, they urge, will settle the whole matter.

PICK SCIENCE DELEGATES.

Argentina and Peru Name Representatives to Washington Congress.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—It was announced at the State Department today that the delegates from Argentina to the Second Pan-American Scientific Congress, to be held in Washington from Dec. 27 to Jan. 8, were Rear Admiral Juan A. Martin, Augustin Merceau, Cristobal Hicken, Juan B. Ambrossetti, Colonel Benjamin Garcia Aparicio, Emilio E. Dagassan, and Secretaries Ricardo Sarmiento Lasspiur and Thomas S. Varela. The delegates from Peru, it was also announced, would be Dr. Jose Lavalle y Garcia, Engineer Ticardo Tizon y Bueno, Dr. Pedro Oliveira, and Dr. Francisco Grana.

From acceptances received it is indicated that there will be upward of 150 delegates present, the largest Pan-American gathering ever held. Congress has appropriated $50,000 for the conference, and a committee has been named to take charge of all arrangements.

Of this committee, William Phillips, Third Assistant Secretary of State, is Chairman; Dr. James Brown Scott, of the Carnegie Peace Endowment, Vice Chairman; William H. Welch, President of the National Academy of Sciences, Honorary Vice Chairman; John Barrett, Director General of the Pan-American Union, Secretary, and Professor G. L. Swiggett, of the University of Tennessee, Assistant Secretary.

The Congress has been divided into the following sections: Anthropology; astronomy, meteorology, and seismology; conservation of natural resources, agriculture, irrigation, and forestry; education; engineering; international law, public law, and jurisprudence; mining and metallurgy, economic geology, and applied chemistry; public health and medical science; transportation, commerce, finance, and taxation.

SAYS DARDANELLES WRECKED CABINET

Joffre Always Opposed to Sending French Troops, Asserts Captain Fortescue.

CALLS GALLIPOLI HOPELESS

War Writer Declares Ashmead Bartlett's Letter to Asquith on Campaign Was Confiscated.

Captain Granville Fortescue, who was in the United States Army during the Spanish-American war, and is a writer on military subjects, returned last night on the White Star liner Adriatic from Europe, after having spent seven months in the war zone. He said that he had been with the Turkish Army in the Dardanelles, and also had visited Bulgaria, Austria, France, and England.

"The fall of the French Cabinet, I feel confident, was due to the sending of French troops to the Dardanelles, as General Joffre was dead against the project from the very first," said the Captain. "Serbia will be left to her fate and will carry on a guerrilla warfare against her foes for the rest of the war. Germany made a mistake in sending troops into Serbia to help the Bulgarians under the belief that British and French armies would be sent from France to help the Serbs.

"The Allies have made one mistake at Gallipoli and they know it to their cost, but they will not repeat the blunder at Saloniki. The Bulgarians have the best army in the Balkans and are not likely to go back on Germany now, as the Germans have supplied them with ammunition and spent money like water in the country before the war commenced.

Says Allies Should Leave Straits.

"The Allies' campaign on the Gallipoli Peninsula is a failure and the best thing they can do is to withdraw now before the Winter storms come on, which will render the retreat of the troops more difficult.

"If the land forces had co-operated with the navy at first, as it should have been arranged, there might have been a chance to get through, but now there is none. Ashmead Bartlett, the English war correspondent, told me in Paris on his way back that he had written a personal letter to Premier Asquith informing him of the real conditions existing on the Gallipoli peninsula and dispatched it to London. It was opened and read by the military authorities in the War Department, who confiscated the letter, and it never reached the Premier, Bartlett said.

"I do not think the British have even as many as 13,000 men landed in Greece to aid Serbia, and I believe that they will withdraw nearly all their troops from the peninsula to push their way around to join the armies in the west. The British would be unwise to abandon Sed-el-Bahr, as it commands the Aegean Sea, and I hear that the new military commander is building barracks there to accommodate the troops in Winter, and will start a permanent siege.

"The Turks are fighting very well, indeed, and are commanded by their own officers. As a matter of fact there are not near as many German officers in Constantinople as they are supposed to be. This is shown by the returns of prisoners by the Allies on the Gallipoli Peninsula since the end of April, which does not contain the name of a single German officer. The plans for attack are drawn up by the Germans and shown to the Turkish officers, who usually adopt them. The big guns in the forts are manned by German artillerymen and non-commissioned officers.

Was Treated Well by the Turks.

"I was treated very well by the Turks at Kum-Kali and Chenak as well as Constantinople through the influence of Prince Reuss, whom I had met in Cuba during the Spanish-American war and done some slight favor, which he had not forgotten.

"Just before leaving England I learned from Turkish sources that recent storms have destroyed several landing stages at Suvla Bay used by the Allies to supply ammunition, stores and water to the troops, and the hardships to be suffered later on will be very great, as there is no water to be had there. The Turks are fighting in their own country and can go without eating, drinking, or even smoking, for twenty-four hours without feeling any weakness. It will cost the Allies a loss of 40 per cent. of their forces to retreat now, but even that is better than remaining in a hopeless campaign and losing them all in the end.

"So far as I could learn in England the Cabinet is doomed, and the only hope for the success of the land forces is to replace Lord Kitchener by General Sir Douglas Haig, as the War Secretary is too old to stand the continuous strain physically.

"The French know war now better than the Germans, and their morale is greater."

Says Bomb from Air Slew 145.

Eric Wilson, an English marine engineer who arrived from the Dardanelles by the Adriatic, via Liverpool, to join the S. S. Cretic in New York, said that a great deal of damage had been done in Suvla Bay by the German Taubes.

"Six weeks ago I was there on the Suevic, which had been transport A-29 and was afterward hospital ship Z-56. We saw a Taube drop a bomb on a light cruiser, which went clean through three decks and killed 145 officers and men," said Mr. Wilson. "When the first landing was made 1,500 troops were killed by shrapnel from the guns in the forest, and the stretcher bearers were also killed when they went to pick up the wounded. A Turkish woman was caught sniping by the Australians and shot at once."

He added that the troops became very savage when they discovered the bodies of their comrades who had been crucified by the Turks.

Robert Mountsier, another passenger on the Adriatic, who said he left Constantinople on Oct. 1, said that several fights had occurred in that city between Germans and Turks, resulting from arguments over the war. He saw a fight with swords in a big office building in the Grande Rue de Pera between a German officer and a Turkish officer, in which the latter was slain. He was arrested as an accessory and had some difficulty in regaining his liberty.

Officers of the Adriatic said that the Olympic, Aquitania, and Mauretania were operating a three weeks' service between Liverpool and Suvla Bay at an average speed of 23 knots. They carried about 7,000 troops out on each trip and brought home wounded. The demand for fast transports to the Dardanelles on the Admiralty was so great that it was reported the White Star liner Britannic was being hurried up at Harlan & Wolff's shipyard at Belfast for the service.

SHELL KILLS CAPT. L. H. CURRY

Son of Foundry Company's President Dies in Trench.

The New York agency of the Canadian Car and Foundry Company, in the Equitable Building, was informed yesterday of the death of Captain Leon H. Curry, son of Nathaniel Curry, President of the company. Captain Curry, who was 30 years old, was a member of the Forty-second Montreal Highlanders. He enlisted last Spring and was sent with his regiment to the training grounds in England.

His regiment went to the front in France in the early part of this month. On Oct. 19, three days after reaching the battle line, Captain Curry was killed by a German shell which exploded over his trench. Until his enlistment Captain Curry was asistant manager of the Canadian Steel Foundry Company. His brother, Captain G. V. Curry of the Fourteenth Royal Montreal, is now in this city, having been invalided home. The Canadian Car and Foundry Company is one of the largest manufacturers of shells for the use of the Allies.

CHAMBERLAIN WANTS WAR DRILL IN SCHOOLS

Senator Has Bill for Universal Military Training—Indorses Defense Program.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—Senator Chamberlain, Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, who has been uniformly in sympathy with the views of Secretary Garrison as to military preparedness and the increase of the army, told President Wilson today that he was in full accord with the national defense program. Chairman Chamberlain expressed the opinion that the majority of his committee also would favor it.

Several of the proposed increases in the military establishments as urged by Secretary Garrison a year ago received careful consideration in the Senate Military Committee and were reported favorably. These measures no doubt will be again taken up with strong prospect of favorable action. As to some matters of detail, Senator Chamberlain said there possibly would be difficulties of opinion, but in the main there had been no essential change in the views of the committee since the last session.

The question that may provoke the most discussion will be a measure Mr. Chamberlain will introduce early in the coming session providing for closer co-operation between the Federal and State authorities in military affairs. One feature of this bill will be the requirement for military instruction in all the public schools of the country. The aim is to use text books adapted to the various grades that will teach the military art, and instruction will be compulsory.

Comment on the conference between the President and Senator Chamberlain indicated entire harmony upon the general question of national defense.

A GERMAN RABBIT CENSUS.

Number of Tame Animals and Their Ages Being Recorded.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERNE, Oct. 28, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—The Germans, despite their military and political preoccupations, are actually finding time, not only to wage war on foreign words as if they were so many alien enemies, but also to take a census of the number of tame rabbits in the different provinces, and even to classify the rabbits according to their age.

TAKE CABLES FOR COPPER.

Germans Said to be Seizing Street Railway Equipment.

LONDON, Oct. 28.—Abandonment of little-used cable on street car lines, so that the copper may be obtained for war purposes, has been ordered by the municipality of Kiel, Germany, according to a Reuter dispatch from Copenhagen, which says that the work of tearing up three streets for this purpose is begun, and that about 3,000 yards of cable, weighing approximately seven tons, will thus be available.

Other lines are expected to be similarly treated in Kiel and other German cities, the dispatch adds.

TURKS REPORT VICTORIES.

Say They Drove Back Enemy at Dardanelles and in Caucasia.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 28, (via London.)—The following official statement has been issued by the Turkish War Office:

Supply columns of the enemy sighted near the landing station at Ari Burnu were dispersed by our artillery.

On the Caucasus front the enemy was forced to retreat on his right wing after an engagement with our patrols.

INDORSE SMITH AND SWANN.

William Jay Schieffelin Writes Letter to Candidate for Sheriff.

Dudley Field Malone, Collector of the Port, issued a statement last night advocating the election of Judge Swann and Alfred E. Smith, the Tammany candidates, respectively, for District Attorney and Sheriff.

William Jay Schieffelin, Chairman of the Citizens' Union, wrote Mr. Smith indorsing his candidacy, and said:

"As to your qualifications for this office there can be no question. Some time ago we recognized the value of your services in the last Assembly by a published statement. The service to the State rendered by you in the Constitutional Convention this year entitles your candidacy to special consideration by the voters."

Indorsements have also come from Lawrence Veiller of the Charity Organization Society, Owen R. Lovejoy of the National Child Labor Society, Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor; Henry Moskowitz of the Committee of Safety and President of the Municipal Civil Service Commission, Thomas J. Carroll of the Allied Printing Trades Council, and James P. Holland, President of the New York State Federation of Labor.

FLED FROM WIFE'S DAGGER.

Humason, Charged with Desertion, Satisfies Court with Excuse.

When William W. Humason deserted his wife in the Summer of 1912 he fled from their Summer home at Keansburg in the night, clad in a nightshirt, pursued by Mrs. Humason with a dagger, so he testified yesterday in proceedings brought by his wife for desertion in Jersey City.

Humason is President of the Chelsea Transportation Company of 44 Pine Street, this city, and lives at 63 West 106th Street. He operates a line of jitney buses in Newark. He gave his wife, he said, the use of the house in Jersey City in which she lives.

George Ladew testified that he had received Humason into his house at Keansburg in the night in the Summer of 1912, when Humason wore only a nightgown. Judge Sullivan discharged Humason.

ZELINKA JURY DISAGREES.

Government May Drop Passport Fraud Charges.

In spite of the fact that in selecting the jury to try Harry Max Zelinka in the Federal District Court on the charge of participating in an alleged passport fraud on behalf of Alfred Bondy, the Government had used all its challenges in order to obtain a jury of native-born American citizens, no verdict was reached in the trial. After being out all night the jurors reported they could not agree, and were discharged, and when Judge Foster learned that they had stood 7 to 5 for acquittal he reduced Zelinka's bail from $6,500 to $5,000.

It is not likely that the Government will try the case again. Zelinka in his own defense, denied most of the story told by the witnesses for the Government, and insisted that when he had identified Harold Green in applying for the passport, the true name of the man was Green and was not Bondy as the Government maintained.

$5,000 for Polish Relief Fund.

The National American Committee of the Polish Victims' Relief Fund is in receipt of the gift of $5,000 as a result of the speech of Ignace J. Paderewski on "Poland, Past and Present," at Carnegie Hall, Saturday afternoon. The check was sent to Mme. Paderewski with a letter, saying that the donor wished her name withheld—the gift being "in memory of a dear sister who died some time ago."

FLED FROM BELGIUM IN PEASANT'S DRESS

Mrs. Malcolm Carter Escaped in the Disguise of Cheese Buyer's Assistant.

BISSING THOUGHT HER A SPY

Tore Up American Passport, Given by Page, When She Went to Visit Belgian Father.

Mrs. Malcolm Carter, a British subject of Belgian birth, who arrived last night from Liverpool on the White Star liner Adriatic, told an interesting story of her escape from Belgium into Holland disguised as a peasant woman after her passport had been torn up by orders of General von Bissing, the German Military Governor. She wore a decoration consisting of a gold crown with the initial "B" in diamonds and the Belgian colors which had been given to her by King Albert for her services to his army.

Mrs. Carter says that she is the Assistant Secretary to the Asiles des Soldats Invalides Belges, an institution recently established in England and Belgium to aid disabled soldiers.

In an interview with a TIMES reporter, while the Adriatic was coming up the harbor, Mrs. Carter said she went to Brussels early in the Summer to see her father, who was suffering from cancer and was held by the Germans in that city. She got into Belgium with an American passport, obtained through the Embassy in London as a special messenger to the United States Legation in Brussels. When she visited her father there just before he was to undergo an operation, her passport was taken away and torn up.

"Because of my Belgian birth," Mrs. Carter went on to say, "and my being married to an Englishman, I was suspected of being a spy and was detained three months in Brussels by the German authorities. Through the influence of relatives I managed to obtain a passport to leave Belgium for Holland from General von der Goltz, but that was declared to be of no use and was torn up like the first one.

"Finally I became nervous at being shadowed everywhere I went, and decided that the only way to escape was to disguise myself as a Flemish peasant. I was acquainted with a traveling cheese buyer, who was starting from Antwerp with his cart toward Salvliet, where I knew there were some Dutch smugglers always to be found who would see me to the frontier.

"The cheese merchant gave me a seat beside him in his cart and I passed as his daughter when we were stopped by the German sentries at the different ports along the road. My friend had to stop fives miles from Salvliet and I walked the rest of the distance with an old basket over my arm half filled with straw to disarm suspicion. On arriving at the small town through which was my only way into Holland I met some of the Dutch smugglers, who were very kind, and hid me in a stable until it was dark, and then we started to tramp to Ossenbrecht, the first town in Holland, which I reached in eleven hours, thoroughly worn out.

"I shall never forget that experience as long as I live. Sometimes we had to crawl on all fours through the damp, long grass like Indians, and at others wade through swamps full of reeds, where the water and mud came knee deep. At last, when I was almost exhausted, we reached the barbed wire entanglements, and that was the most difficult of all, as the smugglers could not cut the wires. By the aid of stout poles they managed to twist them wide enough apart to drag me through. When I reached Ossenbrecht and realized that I was safe at last, I had some bread and milk and slept for twenty hours."

Mrs. Carter said that she could never have escaped from Belgium if she had not been able to speak Flemish fluently; it was the only thing that enabled her to pass the German sentries.

"The Germans," she said, "have undermined the Palace of Justice and the North, South, and Luxembourg railway stations in Brussels, and the majority of the hotels and restaurants formerly patronized by Americans are closed."

Mrs. Carter will remain for some time in this city at the Waldorf-Astoria.

TANKER BALAKANI SUNK.

Captain, in Letter, Reports British Ship Torpedoed by Germans.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., Oct. 28.—News of the sinking of the British tank steamer Balakani, from Port Arthur, Texas, for Dartmouth, England, was received here today in a letter from the Captain, P. A. White, to F. P. Hornlein, manager of the Newport News Ship Watching Company. Captain White wrote:

"I have another scar to rub off with the Germans; they torpedoed us, killing six men. Everything was lost."

The date, time, or other details of the sinking were not given.

MONTREAL, Oct. 28.—The steamer Donaconna foundered in mid-Atlantic and was not torpedoed by a German submarine, as first reported, according to advices received today. The crew took to the boats and were saved. The Donaconna, which was owned by the Canada Steamship Company, had been carrying iron ore between Sydney, N. S., and English ports.

YACHT GERMANIA A PRIZE.

British Condemn Craft That Won the Kaiser's Cup at Cowes.

LONDON, Oct. 28.—The racing yacht Germania, which on two occasions won Emperor William's cup at Cowes, was condemned in prize court today as a prize of war. The Germania, which was captured at Cowes at the outbreak of the war, was the property of Lieutenant Dr. Gustav von Bohlen und Halbach, head of the Krupp works.

Three other German yachts captured at Cowes—the Lasca II., Stella Maris, and Paula III.—were also condemned.

JEWS' PROBLEM NOW BITTER

Dr. Pool Says That the War Has Intensified Conditions.

Addressing a gathering of students of the Menorah Society yesterday, Dr. De Sola Pool, rabbi of the Portuguese Synagogue, Seventieth Street and Central Park West, described conditions of the Jews in Palestine as affected by the European war, and also referred to the alleged Turkish atrocities. While saying that in many cases these had been exaggerated, he held that lack of organization among the Armenians was responsible for most of the trouble with that race, and said that this had been to a large extent obviated by the strength of the Zionists in the case of the Jewish population in the Levant.

"The war," said Dr. Pool, "has intensified conditions among the Jews in Europe. Such conditions are bound to exist as long as the Jews are in a minority, refusing to be assimilated. War has made the Jewish problem more bitter."

B. Altman & Co.

To-day and to-morrow (Saturday) will hold another

Extraordinary Sale of Imported Black Chiffon Velvet

(39 inches wide)

at . . . per yard $2.85

B. Altman & Co.

desire to emphasize that the late Autumn and early Winter creations in

Fashionable Attire for Women and Misses

are now ready for inspection.

Extraordinary preparations have been completed to present to patrons the most exclusive apparel that it is possible to produce.

The correctness of the styles is absolutely unquestioned.

Rare Furs, Rich Dinner Gowns, Exclusive Wraps, Chic French Hats, Exquisite Tea Gowns in an array which forms a precedent in richness of apparel.

Silks, Dress Goods, Laces and Trimmings in large and interesting assortments; also Neckwear, Hosiery, Shoes, Gloves, and all the smart accessories of dress; Riding Habits and Motor Clothes.

Frequent changes are made in the merchandise on display, creating thereby a

PERMANENT EXHIBITION OF FASHIONS.

Fifth Avenue - Madison Avenue

34th and 35th Streets New York

SOLDIERS TIRED OF WAR.

Statement of Miss Doty in Address to Woman's Peace Party.

Miss Madeleine Doty, who recently returned from abroad, told the members of the Woman's Peace Party last night some of the impressions she had gathered while in England, France, and Germany. She was the principal speaker at a meeting of the party held at the Studio Club, 35 East Sixty-second Street.

Miss Doty prefaced her talk by saying that she was going to give a view of the situation from the standpoint of a woman's feelings. The German delegates to The Hague were for peace, she said, but by peace they meant German victory. She said the Social Democratic women in Germany were earnestly working for peace, and she declared that these women, braving prison, journeyed to the Reichstag and shouted to the delegates their desire that the war end.

"England appears to be normal except when there are Zeppelin raids," she said. "These raids are the worst thing that Germany can do, for they wake England up and after every raid there are greater enlistments."

Miss Doty told of the split in the Suffragette organization led by Mrs. Pankhurst. When that leader recently marched with other women to petition Parliament to let women make war munitions, Miss Doty said, circulars were distributed stating that all women did not stand for what Mrs. Pankhurst was standing for.

In France, Miss Doty said, there was no peace party, but men and women all felt with deadly earnestness that the first duty of France was to drive the invader out of the country. She noted that the soldiers hoped for peace. They no longer felt glory in war, she said, and she quoted an officer decorated for bravery as declaring that he was glad he had no sons to suffer and see the terrible things that he had seen.

She concluded with an earnest plea for peace and suggested that the neutral countries be asked to get together and discuss possible peace plans for submission to the now exhausted countries of Europe.

Mrs. Inez Milholland Boissevain, who has just returned from Italy, told why, in her opinion, that country went to war. Her husband spoke on the uselessness of preparedness for war.

GAFFNEY IS COMING HOME.

Americans Favoring Germany Present Address to Him.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERNE, Oct. 26, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—An American, just arrived from Munich, says that T. St. John Gaffney, recently American Consul General, leaves Munich for America in November and the pro-German Americans in Munich are presenting him with an address to be signed by the so-called English colony, which consists of Mrs. Sylvia Welsh, British born, who is Mr. Gaffney's Secretary, and at the outset of the war signed a protest against England's intervention, and a handful of women, born in England of German descent and married to Germans.

This American also said that all true Americans were very thankful that Mr. Gaffney was departing. Sir Roger Casement is said to be accompanying Mr. Gaffney to America in a Dutch boat for a lecture tour.

"POLISH DAY" ON NOV. 6.

Sembrich Outlines Plans to Raise Funds for Stricken Land.

Mme. Marcella Sembrich, speaking last night in the Horace Mann Auditorium of the Teachers College, at a public meeting of the Round Table Club of the College, announced that a systematic collection of funds for the relief of the suffering peasants of her native land had been arranged for "Polish Day," Nov. 6.

Mme. Sembrich said that the appeal of Poland to the world at large came under different circumstances from that of the Belgians, who, fellow-sufferers though they were, could make their calls for help heard through their King and Court. Poland, a divided nation, swept back and forth by the tides of conquest, without a King, or representatives in foreign countries, made its appeal, she said, only through scant reports which reach the outer world.

Permission had been received from the Mayor, she said, to appoint bands of two or three to ask for help for the Polish Relief Fund in the streets of New York on Nov. 6. The help of Barnard students had been promised for the work.

Mme. Sembrich's speech was preceded by a statement by Mme. Arian Arctowska of the historical claims which Poland has upon the sympathy of the world, in which she said that Poland, eleven years before the Magna Charta was obtained in England, had won for itself a representative Government. The debt which Europe owes to Poland as the country of Copernicus and Chopin, and which this country owes her as the home of Kosciusko, should not be forgotten, concluded Mme. Arctowska.

Mme. Sembrich and Mme. Arctowska will repeat their speeches this afternoon at 5 o'clock at the same place.

WON'T SEIZE KAISER'S BONDS

Asquith Does Not Approve Plan to Retaliate for Zeppelin Raids.

LONDON, Oct. 28.—The suggestion advanced in a question in the House of Commons today, that the Government might take steps to trace and sequestrate private securities in England of the German Emperor and rulers of German States and hold them as security for present and possible future damage caused by Zeppelin raids, does not meet with the approval of Premier Asquith.

The Premier informed the House through David Lloyd George, the Minister of Munitions, that he did not consider that the scheme offered "a practical method of deterring the enemy from further violations of international law."

CHURCHILL DELAYS REPLY.

Will Explain His Letter Attacking the Government on Tuesday.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Friday, Oct. 29.—The Daily News lobby correspondent says:

"Mr. Churchill, (Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster,) who failed to reply to Mr. Molteno's question on Wednesday asking for an explanation of his recently published letter, has intimated that he will give a reply in the House on Tuesday.

"Mr. Churchill's letter, it will be remembered, accused the Government of long delays in the Balkans. There is a strong feeling in the House of Commons that Mr. Churchill ought either to withdraw this letter or resign office in the Government."

Saks & Company

Broadway at 34th Street. 'Phone Greeley 2626.

Saks Suits for Men

$20 - $23 - $25

You can find the selfsame prices in many shops, but they don't mean just what they mean at Saks'

¶ Practically all novels are published at the same price, *but that doesn't make all novels alike.*

¶ You can get orchestra seats for any play in town at $4 a pair, *but they're not all worth it.*

¶ All of which is to show that it's a good thing to look for your information *beyond the price ticket.*

¶ The tailoring we have put into these popular-priced models is out of all competitive reckoning.

¶ *Nobody else does it*—no other clothes made show anything like such art in the making.

¶ Soft roll English effects, fitting close to the waistline; with vests seamed at the waist and finished with soft roll lapels and flapped lower pockets.

¶ Conservative styles, cut on broader, practical American lines, but not so conservative but that we have *smuggled a lot of style past the Customs!*

And then there's the fabrics

¶ Rich, colorful, new to the minute, and a crowd of them, from solids to stripes, from plaids to checks, offering a range of choice never hitherto shown in suits of the popular-priced variety.

That's the story!

A very special offering of

Men's Genuine Austrian Velour Hats at $4.95

were $6, $7, $8 and $9

Made by J. Hückle's Sohne, Austria.

Austria has far outclassed all other countries in the making of Velour Hats, and the Hückle firm has forged to the forefront among its competitors.

There are very few genuine Austrian Velour Hats in this country on sale today, and they are held at a very high price.

BLACK GREEN BROWN SLATE

Some extra large sizes suitable for Women and Misses.

SUFFRAGE CAMPAIGN TO END IN A WHIRL

Meetings with Continuous Speaking for 24 Hours Begin Late Tonight.

RALLY IN CARNEGIE HALL

Last Great Demonstration for Votes for Women in Madison Square Park Tomorrow Evening.

The final "drive" in the campaign for Votes for Women in this State begins today. Until the dawn of Election Day evrything possible, or at least everything the women can think of, will be done to insure victory on Tuesday. Complete preparedness was reported yesterday in the headquarters of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, the New York State Woman Suffrage Association, the Empire State Campaign Committee, organized especially for this fight; the Woman Suffrage Party, the Women's Political Union, the Equal Franchise Society, and the Political Equality Association.

The rally to be held in Carnegie Hall this evening is to be advertised today by suffrage sandwich girls, who will march through the streets from 2 to 7:30 led by a bugler. They will wear big posters advertising the "Monster Victory Rally," and giving the names of the speakers—Congressman Edward F. Keating of Colorado, John W. Keller, Rabbi Stephen Wise, Mrs. Philip Snowden of England, and Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, who will preside. The boxes in the hall have all been taken. On the platform will be Borough President Marcus M. Marks, Mrs. H. Holman, wife of the Australian Premier; Mr. and Mrs. Robert Adamson, Judge and Mrs. Charles L. Guy, Robert Underwood Johnson, Owen B. Lovejoy, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Untermyer, and others.

One thousand tickets have been sold for the centennial luncheon on Saturday in the Grand Ball Room of the Hotel Astor in honor of Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton and 300 tickets have been issued for the boxes for those who wish to go for the speeches. There will be many prominent speakers and guests. To facilitate the seating of the guests there will be young women ushers from the Women's Political Union, with Miss Josephine Beiderhase as chief usher.

To Auction Ballots.

The luncheon will be connected with the suffrage campaign of the present day by an auction of envelopes containing sample ballots to be sent to the registered voters of the city. These are all ready for sending, but the money for postage is needed. The envelopes will be put up in large and small groups for Assembly or election districts, and the buyer will supply the money for the postage. As the envelopes are sold the districts taken will be painted off a big map which will occupy a prominent place in the room.

The Women's Political Union is to have a continuous meeting with speaking for twenty-four hours at Forty-seventh Street and Broadway, Longacre Square. It will begin at midnight tonight and end about 12 o'clock tomorrow night. The meeting will be opened by Grant Stone of Columbia University, speaking from 12 to 12:30, followed by three other Columbia men. The women will start with Mrs. Grace Cotterill and Mrs. Mary E. Howe, both of Seattle, Wash., who will speak at 2 and 3 o'clock A. M. Mrs. John Rogers, Jr., will speak at 3:30 A. M.

The Woman Suffrage Party's hours of continuous speaking will be done at Columbus Circle, and will commence at 10:30 tonight. The women will be in divisions, including the Matinée Squad and the Hiker's Squad, which will be headed by "General" Rosalie Jones of the Hiker's Army. Lou Rogers, the cartoonist, will be a division by herself with her clever cartoons and connecting address. There will be a Midnight Squad which will have a chaperone, Mrs. Augusta C. Hughston, and a suffrage sentry, James Quinn, who is the parade expert and banner caretaker of the party. He will see that the women speakers are protected. There will be many prominent speakers, including the leaders of the party.

Tompkins Square Rally.

Tompkins Square will have a suffrage rally, beginning at 7:30 o'clock tonight, under the auspices of the Henry Street Settlement Equal Suffrage Club. The music will be provided by a Polish band, under the direction of Bandmaster August Hebernict. Miss Dora de Vera of the Boston Opera Company will sing. There will be many Jewish and Polish songs which appeal to the people of the neighborhood. President Henry Moskowitz of the Civil Service Commission, Mrs. Florence Kelly, Miss Mary Dreier, George Creel, and Meyer London will furnish the English part of the program. M. Twoncasz will speak in Polish, and S. Epstein in Yiddish. Miss Lillian Wald, head of the Henry Street Settlement, is on the Committee of Arrangements.

The importance of the mother and her work in her family will be emphasized in three mothers' suffrage meetings today from 4 to 6 P. M. Suffrage mothers will make speeches for other mothers at Thirty-fourth Street and Fifth Avenue, Forty-second Street and Second Avenue, and Thirty-fourth Street and Third Avenue. The children's kewpie-decorated truck will accompany the automobiles of speakers and carry souvenirs to be presented to children. These will be suffrage horns, whirlers, drinking cups, balloons, pins, pennants, and carnival paper. Mrs. Harvey Wiley Corbett, Mrs. Florence Howe Hall, Mrs. James Lees Laidlaw, Mrs. Frederick Gillette, and Mrs. Lillian Albertson Levy will be among the mother speakers.

Last Big Meeting.

Although suffragists by the score will speak in the churches on Sunday and hold open-air meetings on Monday as long as their voices hold out, the last big demonstration for the vote will be made in Madison Square Park tomorrow night. There will be a symphony orchestra of 100 pieces, and Robert Maitland and Miss Carolyn Ortman will sing. Mrs. James Lees Laidlaw will preside and Borough President Marks will welcome the suffragists. Other speakers will be J. Stitt Wilson of California, ex-Mayor of Berkeley; Raymond Robins of Chicago, and Commissioner Katharine B. Davis.

Tomorrow, too, the suffragists will invade the subway. They were barred from its advertising spaces, and the Public Service Commission decided it had no power to force the acceptance of their advertising. Accordingly many well-known women, under the direction of Mrs. Norman de R. Whitehouse, will travel on the underground trains and display big cards, so that other passengers may read. Needless to say, all the cards will urge a vote for woman suffrage.

The last suffrage torchlight parade before election was held last evening by the women of six of the lower west side districts of the city, assisted by the suffrage leaders. It formed at Hudson Park, on the corner of Hudson and Clarkson Streets, at 7:30 o'clock, marched up Eighth Avenue to Fifty-ninth Street, and around the Circle, where its automobiles separated. The different speakers took their places and there were continuous meetings until midnight.

There were many banners and a good band, and the women had learned how to march. The column was headed by the white and gold "Victory" banner. Four large United States flags came next, and then a standard with the word "Manhattan" across it in large letters. There was a big flag carried flat. Poor Miss New York was in the line, an innocent creature in white, bound to Ignorance, Prejudice, and Vice, and there were transparencies in numbers with suffrage texts.

There was a large proportion of automobiles, and these dropped off at different streets below the Circle and started meetings. At Forty-ninth Street and Eighth Avenue Lou Rogers, the cartoonist, fixed her easel and, wearing a little white cap and gown, set to work. Her first picture was of the "greatest trust in the world," which she sketched as a man with a large cigar in his mouth and labeled "The Ballot Trust."

"I have bet 2 cents to a nickel that there never was a bigger trust than that," said Miss Rogers, "and no one has ever taken me up."

Of the leaders there were in line Mrs. James Lees Laidlaw, Mrs. Norman de R. Whitehouse, Mrs. John Blair, and Mrs. Ogden Mills Reid. Arranging the parade and carrying it through were the leaders of the districts, Mrs. J. Shoenberg, Mrs. H. W. Corbett, Mrs. J. Zimmerman, Mrs. W. H. Wilson, Miss Alice O'Reilly, and Miss Eleanor Erving.

The Federal suffrage amendment, on which the women must depend if they lose next Tuesday's engagement, is to be introduced in the next Congress by Senator Charles S. Thomas of Colorado and Congressman Frank W. Mondell of Wyoming. To the suffragists it will be known as the Susan B. Anthony amendment, as the Bristow-Mondell bill is now known. The resolution will be presented also by Senator-elect Thompson of Kansas, Senator Sutherland of Utah, and Congressman London of this city.

ROOSEVELT SUFFRAGE LETTER

Ex-President Says Vote Will Not Take Women from Home.

OYSTER BAY, N. Y., Oct. 28.—Ex-President Theodore Roosevelt in a letter read at a rally in behalf of woman suffrage here tonight, reiterated his belief in the extension of suffrage to women and answered some of the arguments of those opposing it. The letter says in part:

"The opponents of woman suffrage say that it will take women away from the home. If this were so I should certainly not favor it, just as if giving man the suffrage took him away from his business I should not favor it, for making and keeping the home must always be the chief work for both man and woman. There is, however, in my opinion, nothing whatever in this objection. Undoubtedly some foolish women may believe that getting the vote will excuse them from the performance of home duties just as in every democratic extension of the suffrage some foolish men have believed that getting the vote somehow entitles them to live without working. But it is no more possible to base action on an argument of this kind in one case than in the other.

Colonel Roosevelt declared that although men and women could not be expected to follow the same occupations, this fact should not interfere with their equality of right.

BETTING AGAINST SUFFRAGE.

2 to 1 and 3 to 1 Offered, with Practically No Takers.

Odds of 2 to 1 and 3 to 1 against the suffrage amendment were offered freely about New York yesterday, and there were practically no takers.

Fred Schumm placed the only large bet made. A Brooklyn business man, who is an ardent suffragist, commissioned him to bet $2,000 to $4,000 on suffrage, and he had no difficulty in placing the money. Betting on the amendment is very light.

"There is less money being bet on the suffrage question than on any other election since I remember," Schumm said yesterday, "and there does not seem to be any suffrage money in sight. There is a little betting on the number of votes that the amendment will be beaten by, and there seems to be even money it will lose by 50,000 votes."

At the offices of a prominent anti-suffragist it was said that 3 to 1 against suffrage was a good bet. Suffrage ought to be defeated by 150,000 votes, according to him. At the offices of James Lees Laidlaw, head of the Men's League for Women Suffrage, it was said that no bets of any kind had been heard of, and that it was thought that there had been no betting.

REPUBLICANS NEUTRAL, TOO.

Will Take No Action on Suffrage—Promise a Fair Count.

The Republican County Committee does not intened to take any action on the woman's suffrage question this year. The matter is to be left to the various Assembly district leaders to deal with as they see fit. It is to be simply a matter of individual opinion. When Chairman Samuel S. Koenig was asked yesterday as to the attitude of the organization he said:

"The leaders of the organization met at the beginning of the campaign and determined to take no part one way or the other on the question of woman's right to vote, but to leave this issue to be determined by the voters without so-called organizaion interference.

"To that position we shall strictly adhere, and in addition, we will undertake to insure an absolutely fair count of the votes as cast."

Want Express Station.

On the petition of Bloomingdale Brothers and other property owners and merchants of Fifty-ninth Street and Third Avenue, the Public Service Commission will hold a public meeting on Thursday afternoon on the proposal to make the Fifty-ninth Street stops on the Third Avenue elevated and the Lexington Avenue subway express stations. They are planned to be local stations. Those who support this change show that the number of tickets sold on the elevated lines at Fifty-ninth Street is increasing.

BATTLE IN DARK BY LIGHT OF SHOTS

Continued from Page 1.

and the reserves searched every house in the block, but got no trace of the fugitive.

McCarron's prisoner was taken to the Mulberry Street Station, where he said he was Otto Kruger, a stationary engineer, 29 years old and without a home. He said he had been out of Napanock Prison only eight days, after having served a sentence for violation of parole. He said he was arrested first in 1907, when, as an employe of Keith & Proctor's Theatre in 125th Street, he had found $40 and failed to deliver it to the office. For this, he said, Judge Rosalsky, in General Sessions, sent him to the Elmira Reformatory, and afterward he was sent to prison from Buffalo.

Dr. Pallen was called from St. Vincent's Hospital, and dressed his wounds, also patching up McCarron where Kruger's two bullets had touched him. According to the police, Kruger admitted that the robbery of the cigar store had been planned for some days, the plot being laid in a saloon in Eighth Avenue, the location of which, the police say, Kruger told them. He, with two companions, essayed the robbery last night and, leaving one man on guard, Kruger and the other entered the side door of the store, choosing their time when they saw Benner busy at the telephone.

Got Away With $250.

Sam Levy, a clerk living at 49 Forsyth Street, was alone in the store when they entered and he laughed, thinking it a joke and the weapons glass pistols, when they told him to throw up his hands. But when Kruger shoved an automatic pistol against his head and a heavy revolver against his stomach he threw up his hands and Kruger's companion emptied the till of $250. It was then the passerby glanced in and saw the hold-up. The robbers heard his yell to Benner and rushed from the store.

Kruger got none of the money in their hasty departure, and all he had when he was captured was $5. Harry Brandy, chief clerk of the cigar store, saw Kruger and, according to the police, identified him as a man whom he had seen frequently in the store in the last few days when, apparently, Kruger was learning the lie of the land.

The police refused to say that Kruger had disclosed the names of his two companions, but immediately after his arrest half a dozen detectives hurried from Police Headquarters and started uptown for the neighborhood of the saloon, where the plot was laid.

PREDICT MONROE LOST TO SUFFRAGE

Amendment's Advocates Admit That Defeat Is Likely in the Big Western County.

HOPE FOR RURAL DISTRICTS

Rochester's Main Street Counted in Anti Column—Republican Machine Hostile, Suffrage Workers Think.

Special to The New York Times.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Oct. 28.—Predictions from both suffragists and anti-suffragists here place Monroe County in the anti-suffrage column. The antis assert that woman suffrage will sustain a crushing defeat here. The leaders in the movement for the enfranchisement of women in their statement admit that they have not the means to gauge in advance the size of the adverse majority.

In the rural counties in this part of the State their propaganda, according to the suffragists, has made good headway. Mrs. Alice Cramer Clement, head of the forces in the Seventh Campaign District of the Empire State Campaign Committee, which includes Monroe, Livingston, Ontario, Yates, Seneca, Wayne, and Steuben Counties, told the correspondent for THE NEW YORK TIMES this afternoon that she would be very much surprised if the suffrage amendment was not ratified in most of these counties.

"In one county—Ontario—we have made a complete canvass of all the voters in the towns and villages," said Mrs. Clement. "Taking both the men and women of adult age, we found 90 per cent. of the total in favor of woman suffrage. Taking the voters alone, we found in the communities we canvassed that there were a sufficient number of voters who expressed themselves in favor of woman suffrage and who said they would vote for the amendment to assure of a good majority."

According to Mrs. Clement, the suffragist workers have not encountered the hostility and indifference among the farmers in the counties which constitute her field that their suffrage sisters further west admit that they found.

"Two of our workers spent two days driving through the farming districts of Wayne County," Mrs. Clement said. "They came back and reported that 90 per cent. of the men were for us. This was in territory truly rural in character. There wasn't a town or a village in it. The biggest place was Four Corners.

"At the Yates County Agricultural Fair we had workers who made canvass. They reported that in their whole day's work the men who had told them they would vote against the woman suffrage amendment could be counted on the fingers of one hand."

In Livingston County, where the Wadsworths have established something akin to a political hierarchy, Mrs. Clement predicted a suffrage victory, although she admitted that it had been uphill work there. "Many of the farmers," she said, "are tenants of the Wadsworths, who control the Republican machine and are old-fashioned and anti-suffrage, but I think we will carry Livingston, too."

"What about Monroe County?" Mrs. Clement was asked.

"We are not at all hopeful regarding Monroe," was her reply. "The odds are heavily against us here, although we have worked hard and had good audiences. I fear Monroe is gone and our only hope is that the majority against us will not be too heavy."

Republican Machine Hostile.

Chief of the obstacles preventing a suffrage victory in Monroe, according to Mrs. Clement, is the attitude of the Republican machine under George W. Aldrich. While the Republican County Committee has taken no open stand against woman suffrage, the leaders in the suffrage movement have been made to feel the hostility from that quarter in a number of ways. One was the pointblank refusal to permit the suffragists to swing banners across the business streets in this city.

There are other elements militating against a suffrage victory in this county. Practically all the big business men and manufacturers here came out some three weeks ago in a signed manifesto against woman suffrage. Bishop Hickey of the Roman Catholic Church and practically all the clergy of his diocese, according to the suffrage leaders, have openly opposed the suffrage movement. One-sixth of the vote in Rochester is a German vote and this, the suffragists fear, will be recorded against the amendment on Election Day.

"They are afraid," said one of the suffrage leaders, "that a woman suffrage victory will mean prohibition or local option a year from now, which of course it won't, and it does not seem to do any good to tell them differently. Then, the other foreign vote, which here in Rochester amounts to two-fifths of the entire vote, we fear either will be cast against the amendment or else not cast at all on the question of woman suffrage."

Mrs. Henry F. Burton, whose husband is a professor at the University of Rochester, is President of the Rochester Anti-Suffrage Society. This is an offshoot of the Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage. Unlike similar organizations in cities visited by the correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES, the Anti-Suffrage Society has not established a campaign headquarters.

"We conduct the fight from our homes," said Mrs. Burotn. "We find we can do it just as effectively, and the absence of a headquarters should not be taken as an indication that we are not active."

Mrs. Burton herself is an anti orator whose services have been much in demand in other States. She appeared on the anti platform in the New Jersey fight, and has campaigned in Pennsylvania.

"Woman suffrage will be overwhelmingly defeated on Tuesday; that is all I care to say about it," said Mrs. Burton.

Laughs at Suffrage Claims.

When informed that the suffragists claimed victory in many counties of the seventh campaign district, Mrs. Burton laughed.

"I am afraid that they will be sorely disappointed after the votes have been counted," said the anti leader. "We know what the sentiment is among the men in those counties. It is not in favor of woman suffrage. The farmers are more generally opposed to dragging woman into politics than are the voters in the cities. The suffragists have done great work—work worthier of a better cause—I will give them full credit for that. But they will find the vote in the country districts against them. They will not carry Wayne, they will not carry Livingston, they will not carry Steuben, and I doubt whether they will carry any of the counties they claim. We have sent our literature into all these counties. In New Jersey, the only county the suffragists carried was Ocean, and they would not have carried that if we had been able to get our literature to the voters there. It was the only county in New Jersey where we did not have an effective organization to look after that."

James L. Hotchkiss, Chairman of the Republican County Committee, has made no canvass for the purpose of ascertaining the exact strength of the suffragists. Some stray votes were taken early in the campaign, and they indicated the overwhelming defeat of woman suffrage in Monroe County. According to Mr. Hotchkiss, the Republican organization is doing nothing to oppose the suffragists. In the campaign conducted by the candidates for municipal offices and for the Assembly woman suffrage is taboo as a campaign topic.

The suffragists will in all probability get a greater number of Democratic votes for their amendment than Republican. The old Democratic machine here, of which Thomas E. Finucane was the boss, has been destroyed. The new Democratic organization is now in the hands of a more progressive set of leaders. The active leader is Milton E. Gibbs, a Rochester lawyer. The power behind the throne is Louis H. Antisdale, the pioneer in the anti-Tammany movement in Monroe County. Mr. Gibbs is an ardent believer in votes for women. Mr. Antisdale is violently opposed, and his local newspaper, The Rochester Herald, is the despair of the suffragists here. Charles E. Sunderlin, Chairman of the Democratic County Committee, is an anti. Henry L. Danforth, who represents the Monroe district in the House of Representatives, has announced that he will vote for woman suffrage.

Mr. Gibbs said today that the suffragists had conducted a splendid campaign and that the vote might be close in Rochester.

Main Street With the Antis.

"Do you think there is any likelihood that a majority of the voters in Monroe will come out in favor of woman suffrage?" Mr. Gibbs was asked.

"If I were to make a bet," Mr. Gibbs replied, "I would place it on the antis. It has been my experience that the ticket which has the support of Main Street wins. Main Street is with the antis."

Main Street is lined with office buildings where the big business and manufacturing concerns of Rochester have their headquarters.

There is one element in the situation that is puzzling the politicians here. The registration in this city is larger this year than it was even in the last Presidential year. It was the same story in Buffalo, but there the increase was accounted for by the bitterly fought campaign for the election of four Councilmen to inaugurate Buffalo's new commission government.

Here there is also a municipal campaign, but the politicians do not believe that this brought the unprecedented outpouring of voters to the registration places. Some of the political leaders believe that interest on either side of the suffrage question or a desire on the part of the voters to be in line for a vote at the Presidential primaries next year is responsible for the heavy registration.

The prohibition vote and the Socialist vote, which it is conceded will go almost solid for woman suffrage, aggregated only 2,067 last year out of a total vote of more than 51,000 in Monroe County.

MME. WADDINGTON APPEALS

Writes as Mary King for Aid for French Peasants.

Mayor Mitchel received yesterday a letter from Mary King Waddington, now living at 28 Rue la Tremoille, Paris, telling of the condition of the peasants in the north of France and asking for help. This is her letter:

28 Rue la Tremoille,
Paris, 9 October.

My Dear Mr. Mitchel: I have never had the pleasure of meeting you, but my name is perhaps known to you, and it is as Mary King, born in New York, that I am writing to ask for a little help.

We are living such dark days. The misery is appalling. How to feed and clothe the unfortunate peasants in the north of France is a problem. No one who hasn't seen it can imagine the utter desolation of the ruined villages and the hundreds of women and children left without food, clothes, or shelter.

I thought perhaps as a daughter of New York, where all the men of my family have been associated with the fortunes of the city, that some of the business men would contribute something to my "ouvron." I am at the head of an ouvron where we give work to women, about 50 or 60 in Paris, 20 in the country, in my own village, which was completely sacked by the Germans. We furnish the material and pay the women for making garments for soldiers and refugees. Our funds are giving out, and we may be obliged to shut the ouvrons, which would be a disaster.

Can you help me? I don't apologize for coming as a merchant to a stranger—the misery speaks for itself. I would be more than grateful for anything you will do for me. Yours sincerely,

MARY KING WADDINGTON.

The Mayor referred the letter to William Greenough, the representative in this country of the Secours Nationale. The writer of the letter is Mme. William Henry Waddington, formerly Mary Alsop King, daughter of Charles King, President of Columbia College from 1849 to 1864. Mme. Waddington comes from one of the oldest families in this country. She was educated in this country, but, in 1871, after the death of her father, went with her mother and sisters to live in France. Three years later she became the wife of M. William Henry Waddington.

M. Waddington was the first plenipotentiary of France to the Congress of Berlin in 1878. On Feb. 4, 1879, he became President of the Council of France. He retired from this office in the following December. In May, 1883, he was sent as Ambassador to represent France at the coronation of the Czar Alexander III. at Moscow, and, upon his return from Russia, he was appointed Ambassador to the Court of St. James's. He held this post until 1893, and died in the following year.

Mme. Waddington was her husband's companion throughout his long diplomatic life. She accompanied him to Russia and England and was thus able to see these countries advantageously. In addition she traveled much in France and Italy and obtained a rare knowledge of these lands. She is the author of the "Letters of a Diplomat's Wife" and several volumes descriptive of life and manners in France and Italy.

Alliance May Switch Candidates.

A split among the members of the Jeffersonial Alliance is expected to come this afternoon when the organization meets at the Reform Club, No. 9 South William Street, to reconsider action regarding the indorsement of District Attorney Perkins. A few weeks ago the City Committee of the organization, of which Bert Hanson is Chairman, met and indorsed Mr. Perkins. Several members who were not present and who are for Judge Swann, the Tammany candidate for District Attorney, submitted a petition to Mr. Hanson asking that another meeting be held. Among the signers of the petition were Paul Fuller, Cornelius A. Baldwin, Emil Altman, and Bernard Naumberg. They will insist at today's meeting that the alliance, which is composed of Independent Democrats, come out for Judge Swann.

BAY STATE LIKELY TO BEAT SUFFRAGE

Political Leaders Predict Amendment's Defeat "Unless There Is an Upheaval."

NEW JERSEY IS A FACTOR

Caused Apathy in the Ranks of the Suffragists, While Antis Took on More Vim.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Oct. 28.—The indications, four days before the election, are that the woman suffrage amendment will be defeated decisively in Massachusetts. This statement is based on a careful canvass, during which political leaders of all parties, many of whom are in favor of the adoption of the amendment, were questioned with the purpose of obtaining information as to what they believed. There were few, aside from those at the suffrage headquarters, who felt that suffrage would win. There were many, and some of them suffrage workers, who felt that the women who want the vote in Massachusetts were doomed to disappointment this year at least.

The leaders of the Republican and Democratic Parties were unwilling to express their views for publication, but there was no mistaking how they felt. Several of them told THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent frankly what they thought on the understanding that they were not to be quoted by name. They all said that woman suffrage was beaten, "unless there is an upheaval," of which there were no present indications. This didn't mean, they said, that they were opposed to suffrage, and, in fact, a majority of the men who expressed these views will vote "Yes" on election day.

Many things have led to this feeling. There seems to be a general impression, for one thing, that Massachusetts would better wait a while before it takes the plunge. Then the suffrage defeat in New Jersey has hurt the suffrage work here. Two suffrage advocates, one of them W. H. McMasters, a leading figure at the headquarters of the State suffrage organization, admitted that. Mr. McMasters added quickly that "it was only for a day that the blow hurt," and that afterward the backward slide was more than overcome. The other suffragist didn't make any qualifying remarks. He said that the cause had been hurt.

The defeat in New Jersey, from what could be learned, had a double effect, as it served to dampen the ardor of some of the suffragists who felt that with New Jersey for suffrage Massachusetts voters might follow suit, and at the same time put vim in the anti-suffrage campaign. The antis squared their shoulders and adopted a slogan something like this: "New Jersey has defeated suffrage, and now we have an opportunity to deal such a blow that the hopes of the suffragists will be killed not only for this year but for years to come."

There is another point. There has been friction among the suffragists themselves, and both men and women have withdrawn from the older organizations and formed new ones. It was said on very excellent authority that the leaders of these ones who formed new organizations felt some mistakes had been made in conducting the campaign which had cost many votes.

Heavy Vote Predicted.

Massachusetts, unlike New York and Pennsylvania, this Fall has a Gubernatorial fight on its hands, with Governor Walsh (Democrat) and Samuel W. McCall (Republican) the leading candidates. This has resulted in a record registration of 114,000 in Boston, and promises a heavy vote. This, the anti-suffragists say, is in their favor. The one thing they feared, they said, was a light vote.

In both the Gubernatorial and suffrage fights Boston is the real centre of activity, and the work in other parts of the State is directed from the headquarters here.

The headquarters of the Massachusetts Women Suffrage Association is on Boylston Street, in the Back Bay district. It is a hive of industry, with half a hundred typists working from morning to night and a stream of earnest, hard-working, and enthusiastic women who look as if they knew their business pouring in and out and always ready to do something for the cause. Today, for instance, the task of sending to every part of the State no less than 630,000 circulars was one of the undertakings.

Mr. McMasters, who was the spokesman at headquarters, said that he had no doubt of a suffrage victory, and the first thing he called attention to was the new circular. It asserted in bold face type that every candidate for Governor had promised to vote "Yes" on the suffrage amendment. That is true, and Nelson B. Clark and Walter S. Hutchins, respectively the candidates of the Progressive and Socialist Parties, are preaching the suffrage doctrine from the platform. Governor Walsh and Mr. McCall are not. Mr. McCall has been an ardent believer in suffrage for years, and Governor Walsh has said that he believed that women should have the vote, but both have said that this was purely their own opinion and had nothing to do with their parties as organizations.

The suffragists, however, assert that the utterances of these men, even though not followed by campaign speeches for the cause, will have a telling effect. Mr. McMasters said that it didn't make much difference who was elected Governor as far as the success or downfall of the suffrage cause was concerned, as all candidates were favorable to the amendment.

The suffrage workers also are using the name of President Wilson at every opportunity. Some have seen fit to offer the belief of W. J. Bryan as of value, but there is not a unanimity of opinion on that point.

Press Supports Suffrage.

As another big factor in their favor, Mr. McMasters said that every big newspaper in Boston was "rooting for the cause," and that many columns of valuable publicity had been obtained. Quite frequently, he said, more space was devoted to the suffrage campaign than to the Gubernatorial fight, and that there was more interest in the suffrage vote than in the vote on Governor.

The suffragists say they will receive the labor vote. The State Branch of the American Federation of Labor is in favor of suffrage, and the suffragists had the bill calling for a referendum on an amendment to the Constitution introduced in the Legislature by a representative of the labor interests. The labor vote is an important factor in Massachusetts and the Legislature passed the bill by very large majorities in both houses. The Campaign Committee has also seen to it that labor leaders have spoken for the cause as one in which labor was interested. President Hunt of the State Branch was one of these speakers.

Here, as in New Jersey, the suffragists assert that the saloon interests are working against them and supplying money freely to back up the campaign of the antis, but they are not so bitter as were the New Jersey suffragists. There can be no doubt about the vast amount of earnest, sincere effort that the suffragists are putting into their work and there can be no doubt that many of them are convinced that they will win.

The Headquarters of the Massachusetts Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage is also on Boylston Street, a short block from the centre of suffrage activities, but the atmosphere is so different that it might well be many miles away. There wasn't even the sound of a typewriter. The main room with a little alteration might have been turned into a very comfortable drawing room.

Mrs. John Balch, the President of the association, said at the start that the anti-suffragists were not going at their task along the lines pursued by the suffragists. This wasn't a political headquarters, she said. The antis didn't believe in the "woman politician."

As to the State situation, she said:

"We are perfectly confident that the amendment will be defeated. Yes, I think that the suffragists have built up quite an organization, but that does not mean that they will get the votes of the majority of the men. There are many prominent men who are in full sympathy with our determination to defeat the amendment, among them Senators Weeks and Lodge, Senator Crane, August Gardner, and I could mention many others.

"We are sure that the defeat in New Jersey has helped us immensely, and we don't think what Mr. Wilson said or what Mr. Bryan said will make any votes for the suffrage cause here. We expect that our victory will be a very decisive one. That is the opinion we hear from the 36,000 women who have voluntarily enrolled in our association, and who are quietly at work all over the State. The suffragists have not succeeded in convincing the men that they ought to have the vote.

The antis are holding meetings and conducting a window and mail campaign, but on no such scale as the suffrage workers. Mrs. Balch said that the association did not have the funds to work on a large scale, but they were satisfied with what they had accomplished.

While there is much interest in the suffrage feature of the campaign, there did not seem to be evidence to prove the statement made at suffrage headquarters, that it was overshadowing the Gubernatorial contest. Indications are that the fight over the Governorship will be closed, with the odds about 10 to 9 on the re-election of Governor Walsh, who is making a hard, effective campaign. There were no such odds to be obtained on the success of the suffragists. In fact, most of the talk in the hotels was about the Governorship. Mayor Curley, a Democrat, is out in the open for the suffrage cause and, unlike Governor Walsh and Mr. McCall, is taking part in the suffrage campaign. But, unlike Walsh and McCall, he is not running for office and has nothing to lose, at this election at least.

The suffrage leaders claim most, if not all, of the Progressive party vote, but the antis take quite another view. Robert N. Turner, counsel for the anti association, said that polls taken in Worcester County, Progressive territory, showed the fallacy of these claims. One poll of twenty-seven men, he said, showed that twenty-four were against suffrage. Of that number twelve said they were Progressives, ten Republicans, and two Democrats. Mr. Turner predicted the defeat of the amendment by 100,000. He was the only one who offered figures, and he admitted that his prediction sounded extravagant.

It is probably true that the Republican and Democratic organizations are not, as organizations, doing any work for or against suffrage. There is a feeling, however, that the suffrage amendment is not popular with the Republican organization. There seems to be sentiment in the Democratic organization more in favor of suffrage. The leaders decline to talk for publication. They feel that to take a stand either for or against suffrage would alienate party members. It is probably a fact that no orders of any kind have gone out to district leaders.

This story is told to show how carefully the organizations are keeping their hands off: Mr. McCall, the Republican candidate, was expected by the suffragists to take an active part in the campaign in their behalf, because of his well-known beliefs. He gave his opinion as an individual at the opening of the campaign. Once after that he introduced a woman suffrage speaker to an audience. But right there his activities stopped short, and it was said that the organization leaders were so strongly opposed to even that small show of favoritism that Mr. McCall gave way to their counsel.

The suffragists assert that all of the organizations, old and new, in the State are working together and will be represented at the final demonstration on the Common on Saturday night.

PLEASE NOTICE

We recall some instances in recent years where the completion dates we have promised on certain operations in this city have been roundly condemned as extravagant and impossible of fulfilment.

On the other hand, we have yet to recall a single instance where the final results have failed to substantiate our promises and to dispel the doubts of the skeptics.

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After your mind's made up to spend a certain price for a suit, did you ever walk out of a store, kicking yourself for spending $10 more because the salesman was a slick talker? You sure did!

Spend $20 with us for any Suit or Overcoat in the house. Then you've got SOMETHING well-made and styled with a dash of "Tobasco" that puts an edge on your appearance.

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ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT.

27 Bodies of Children Taken from Massachusetts School Fire Ruins.

Peabody, Mass., Pays the Price of False Economy.

The school building was erected a few years ago at a cost of about $100,000. It was square shaped, with wood fittings lining the interior of the brick frame. There were 16 classrooms on the three floors.—N. Y. Evening Mail, October 28, 1915.

Insurance writers recognize the value of steel doors—why do not owners and trustees?

A small saving in first cost is the only reason for using wood doors in buildings.

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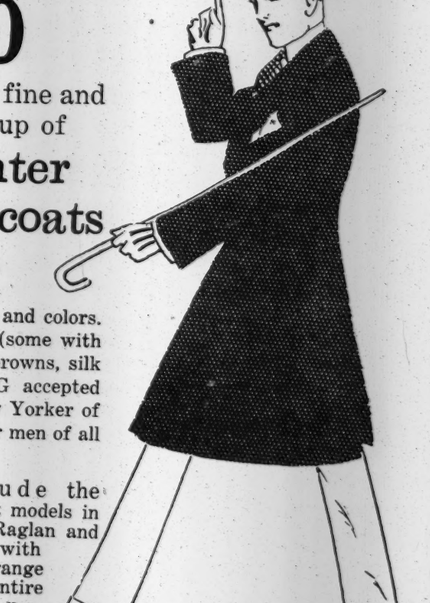

The Suits are here in 15 different models and 75 different patterns, weaves, and colors. Plain blues, blacks, Oxford greys (some with bound edge), stripe effects, dark browns, silk mixtures—in fact, EVERYTHING accepted as correct by the well-dressed New Yorker of today, in all sizes from 33 to 50, for men of all proportions and any stature.

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A NEW and very large shipment of these splendid Hats has just arrived. More and more men every day come to GIMBELS for their Stetson, because we have shown them that we stock *MORE* Stetson Hats, in *MORE* styles and colors, than does any other retailer in New York. Also, we have *SIX* absolutely exclusive and very smart models, made for us ONLY, by Stetson.

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LETTER TO ELIHU ROOT BY GEO. W. PERKINS

GIVING HIS SPECIFIC REASONS FOR VOTING AGAINST THE PROPOSED CONSTITUTION

New York, October 27th, 1915.

Hon. Elihu Root, New York City, N. Y.:

Dear Sir—In answer to your telegram of September 9th, asking me to become a member of a Committee of Citizens to advocate the adoption of the new Constitution, I said that I was not at that time sufficiently familiar with the Constitution to know whether or not I would be in favor of its adoption; furthermore, that I did not, at that time, know in what form it was to be submitted, whether in section or as a whole. Since that time the Constitution has been submitted substantially as a whole, and I have tried, as a layman, to make as careful a study of it as possible.

My conclusion is that it should not be adopted. My reasons are specific, and are as follows:

I am wholly opposed to the demand made on the people by the Convention that the Constitution be adopted practically in whole or not at all. Sixteen of the eighteen sections are submitted in one vote and these sixteen questions are the all-important part of the Constitution. I can think of but two reasons for the Convention having taken this course: First, that it had so little respect for the intelligence of the voters of this State that it did not believe them capable of wisely discriminating between the sixteen different sections; or, Second, that it feared the intelligence of the voters and realized that they would discriminate and that many of the proposed amendments, if submitted separately, would unquestionably be rejected. Neither reason is creditable to the Convention. *Whichever of these reasons existed, the fact is that the voters have been deprived of their unquestioned right to select and reject as they might deem proper.* This right was granted the voters of Ohio in voting on their recently revised Constitution, where 42 propositions were submitted, 34 of which were adopted and 8 rejected. It was granted to the people of New Hampshire, where 4 propositions were adopted and 6 rejected. In the State of Connecticut the Constitution was submitted in bulk twice, and each time was rejected. In this State in 1867 a new Constitution was submitted in bulk, with the exception of the Judiciary article, which was submitted separately. The Judiciary article was accepted and the Constitution rejected.

It seems clear to me that there is no answer to the serious objection to the manner of submitting the new Constitution. It is a fundamental weakness in the whole scheme. I appreciate that in a great document like a State Constitution there has to be a certain amount of give and take and that half a loaf is sometimes better than no loaf at all, *granted always that the half loaf be not poisoned.* **Why should a man who objects to the Conservation article, for example, but who favors the Short Ballot article, be forced to take the Conservation article in order to get the Short Ballot article?** This illustration applies to many of the articles.

In a statement issued by the "Committee For the Adoption of the Constitution," printed in Monday morning's papers, this procedure of submitting the Constitution in bulk was sought to be excused, and the Committee, among other things, said: "This might have been the appropriate method if the Convention had done nothing but suggest scattered changes on unrelated subjects. However, each important reform supplements and supports some other reform."

OBVIOUSLY DISINGENUOUS.

I can understand how it might possibly be claimed that it was necessary to submit together the Executive and Budget articles, and possibly, even the Short Ballot with them. But what has this group of articles to do with Judiciary, Conservation and printing legislative debates? The attempted justification by the Committee is obviously disingenuous.

The new Constitution provides for an increase in the salaries of the Legislature. *You will remember, of course, that this was submitted to the people in the form of a separate amendment in 1911 and defeated by a vote of 267,000 in favor and 352,000 against, despite the strenuous efforts of the bipartisan machine to pass it.* **Is it not vicious, therefore, to submit it to the people so soon again in such manner that they cannot defeat it without also defeating other proposals, some of which they might favor?** In the discussions that are now going on even the strongest advocates of the proposed Constitution admit that there are certain things in it that might be objectionable but that we should adopt it because, on the whole, they claim it is an improvement on the existing Constitution. To my mind the reverse is true. It should have been submitted section by section, in which event the people could have taken what they approved and rejected what they did not approve.

The two propositions submitted, separately, are the Taxation article and the Apportionment sections.

As to the Apportionment proposition, separately submitted, it is simply a delusion and a snare. *It makes no particular difference in the apportionment which way the people vote on it, for if it is adopted things remain as they are, and if it is defeated things remain practically the same,* but it should be remembered that tied up with this Apportionment submission is the provision abolishing under certain conditions the State Enumeration of its inhabitants and authorizing apportionment to be made on the basis of a Federal census. The State Enumeration has been one of our large and unnecessary expenses, for the Federal Census is all that is necessary, and if the amendment abolishing State Enumeration were submitted separately to the people it would unquestionably pass. **By tying it up with the Apportionment amendment, however, the voters will be put in the position, if they vote for the proposition, of apparently approving the present apportionment, and if they vote against it, of apparently approving the continuance of the present unnecessary and extravagant State Census.**

In support of what I have said above on this subject, I quote the following from the debate when the question of submitting this article separately was before the Convention:

> By Mr. Brackett: "I ask the Chairman of the Committee (Mr. Parsons) what possible process of reasoning requires or suggests that the amendment should be submitted separately, when if it is rejected it leaves the Apportionment article precisely as it is? In other words, it is utterly insignificant as far as the result goes whether the present amendment pending is adopted or rejected. *If it is adopted it adopts precisely the same method as in the existing Constitution, and if it is rejected of course it leaves the present one standing. Now, of all the sections of the whole instrument from beginning to end, I should think that was the poorest one to submit separately, inasmuch as it does not make the slightest difference which way the vote is.*"
>
> Mr. Parsons (Chairman of the Committee): "*The result of the vote is correctly stated by Mr. Brackett.*"

The Convention went through the farce of submitting this Apportionment article separately and of attempting to make the people think that it was so important that they should give their especial thought and attention to it and vote on it separately, when, as a matter of fact, it does not make a rap's difference in the apportionment which way they vote. **While this farcical question is being submitted separately, the people are denied the right, unquestionably theirs, to vote separately and independently on the great articles covering changes in reorganization of the Judiciary, Conservation, Powers of the Governor, Home Rule for Cities, Re-arrangement of all the Departments of the State, and other important questions, where the result of their vote would be of real importance to them.**

This sort of treatment of the voters is an outrage that ought to be resented by the people at the polls.

SHORT BALLOT

I personally regard this as such a long short ballot as to be inefficient. It does nothing except in a very slight way recognize the theory of a short ballot. The only real short ballot recognized by the Convention is in the method of submitting the Constitution to the voters. That is a short ballot with a vengeance! There is no compromise about that.

JUDICIARY

There are so many changes in the Judiciary article, and they are of such far-reaching effect, that, in my judgment, it is impossible for the people to comprehend the importance of these changes in the very short time they have been given in which to consider them. *Briefly, my objection to the article is that it puts the Judiciary more into the practical politics of the State than it has ever been before, while progress should be made in exactly the opposite direction.* To give judges the power to appoint subordinate judges, in my judgment, is all wrong. To give them, as the new Constitution proposes, power without limit to appoint as many judges as they desire under the name of "Supreme Court Commissioners" is conferring on them a patronage that is bad in principle and sure to bring the court into politics. If the appointive principle is to be established in our Constitution, it would be much safer to leave it with the Governor than with the judges.

POWER OF THE GOVERNOR AND BUDGET

In the matter of giving the Governor more and broader power, I believe there are mistakes of such a serious character that the proposal in this respect will prove more harmful than beneficial. I believe thoroughly in a proper budget system, but under our plan of electing a Governor for two years, granted that there is a change every two years, we would get an independent responsible budget system but every other year. For, if the Governor were to be elected this year and take office on the 1st of January, the budget for him would be made up by the department heads that were going out with the outgoing Governor. The next year the new Governor and his department heads could make up their own budget, but the following year he in turn would make up the budget for the next incoming Governor. **This certainly provides a beautiful opportunity for outgoing Governors of different political parties to play politics with the efficiency of the State departments at the expense of incoming Governors, and vice versa.**

No large business concern could obtain anything like reasonable efficiency under this method of doing business, and, in my judgment, no State with such vast administrative interests as ours can do so either.

The plan by which the Governor makes up his budget and sends it in is not by any means free from legislative influence, because the Legislature has the right after it passes on the Governor's recommendations to initiate its own bills and pass them for submission to the Governor. **This opens up a vast field of dicker and trade between the Legislature and the Governor, and between the "invisible government" and both.** *In this connection, the restoration to the Governor of the power to appoint members of the Legislature to any office within his gift is vicious to the last degree and thoroughly reactionary.* The Governor of this State had this power one hundred years ago, and it was taken away by the Constitution in 1821 because of its great abuse. In the discussion on this subject in the convention of 1821 that adopted the section which is now sought to be repealed, Mr. Williams, a delegate, said:

> "On the examination of the subject, it will be found that nineteen out of twenty of these offices have been filled out of the Legislature from year to year. It has been continued until the people have expressed their disapprobation from one part of the State to the other, and although they have selected in many instances fit and suitable candidates for office, yet, inasmuch as they were taken from the Legislature, they have been considered improper selections. An idea is entertained that the Legislature has been rendered subservient to the appointment power for the promotion of political views and the advancement of individuals in that body."

Another delegate, Mr. Bacon, said:

> "When we see, as we have done at no remote period, more than one-third of the Legislative body returning home with their commissions in their pockets, the people will inevitably draw from it some unkind inferences."

(Mr. Bacon was evidently a very polite gentleman.)

POWER TO APPOINT MEMBERS OF LEGISLATURE TO OFFICE.

In this connection, it is extremely important to note that the proposed Constitution not only restores to the Governor the power to appoint members of the Legislature to office, *but there is in the proposed new Constitution nothing whatever to prevent an Assemblyman or a Senator being appointed by the Governor as head of one of the State Departments and still remaining a member of the Legislature, sitting in that body which will adopt a budget for his own department.* I consider giving the Governor such power as this tantamount to manufacturing a new and valuable currency with which the Governor can buy members of the Legislature for any purpose he desires. **On the one hand it legalizes bribery by the Governor; on the other hand it enables influential members of the Legislature to browbeat the Governor into appointing them to important offices in order to put through his measures; on all hands it**

REINFORCES "INVISIBLE GOVERNMENT" IN THE MOST SINISTER POSSIBLE FORM.

This provision is so vicious that if it were submitted to the people by itself it would not have the ghost of a show being adopted, and the attempt is clearly being made to force its adoption by coupling it up with other measures that claim respectability.

Can the voters of the State afford to pay such a price as this, even to obtain the advantages which the advocates of the new Constitution claim for it?

STATE PRINTING

The Constitution provides that everything said in all the debates of the Legislature shall hereafter be printed each day in pamphlet form similar to the Congressional Record at Washington. This will cost many thousands of dollars a year. On its face, it looks like an innocent provision. Some people might think it a good thing; *it has to be considered, however, in connection with its relation to other things, and one of these things is that the practice of the State Board of Printing has been to confine State printing to Albany County printing firms.* The legislative investigation of two or three years ago and the Roosevelt-Barnes libel suit clearly showed that the State printing is so conducted as to be a valuable perquisite for the Albany bi-partisan printing ring. The scandals already developed in connection with State printing have long cried out for the establishment of a State Printing Department, and under such conditions to multiply the amount of State printing without the establishment of a State Printing Department would seem to be a grave mistake.

If this question of printing the daily speeches of members of the Legislature had been submitted as a separate question to voters, does anyone think they would adopt it?

STATE DEPARTMENTS

The idea of consolidating a great number of departments into a few large departments I thoroughly believe in, but the manner in which it has been done is open to grave criticism. This is a matter of such vast and far-reaching importance that before adoption it should be studied by a committee of experts and recommended to the people as a carefully thought out, practical and efficient scheme of administering the State's affairs. The plan, as submitted, is intended to be made copper-fastened for twenty years. **The proposed Constitution specifically takes away from the Legislature the power to create a single other department, for it specifically says: "No new department shall be created hereafter. Any bureau, board, commission or office hereafter created shall be placed in one of the departments enumerated in this article."**

ABOLISHES MARKET DEPARTMENT.

Therefore in the mater of a Department of Markets the proposed Constitution not only abolishes the recently created Department of Markets, but prohibits the Legislature from creating a new one. As a Department of Markets is not created as one of the seventeen departments or even indirectly referred to, the only possible way in the future to have anything that would resemble a Department of Markets would be to have it created as a bureau of one of the seventeen existing departments. This means that it would be a very subordinate affair,—in the hands of an assistant without direct responsibility, publicity or control, without any opportunity to obtain recognition for his work in behalf of the people if it were good, or criticism from the people if it were poor,—

THE PRECISE POSITION IN WHICH MANY DEALERS IN FOODSTUFFS DESIRE TO HAVE THE MARKETS PLACED.

It so happens that last year Mayor Mitchel appointed a Committee on Food Supply for New York City, of which committee I have been chairman. A great deal of study has been given to the question of food supply and markets by this committee, and it was found that the high cost of food supplies in New York City does not arise from lack of supply in the country, for, as most farmers up the State know, vast quantities of produce are raised by them every year for which they are not able to find a market at a sufficiently high price to pay for gathering.

THE HIGH PRICE OF FOODSTUFFS TO THE PEOPLE OF OUR CITY IS AN INCREASINGLY SERIOUS PROBLEM.

It is largely occasioned because the supplies are controlled directly or indirectly by traders in New York who bring them into the city and distribute them. In running this matter down last Winter and in urging a market commission that would have a central head and be responsible to the public, a commission that could attempt to equalize the small prices obtained by the farmer up State and the high prices paid by the consumer in the city,

THE PROPOSITION WAS MADE TO ME,

as Chairman of the Food Supply Committee, that if we would give up the idea of a Market Department with a centralized and responsible head the market people would favor a sub-department under one of the present existing departments of government in the City of New York in charge of a Bureau Chief or an assistant.

The proposition was rejected, of course, as it would have played right into the hands of the very men who made the suggestion, and directly against the interests of the farmers of the State and the consumers of the cities.

These men want an obscure department, in charge of a small calibre man, with small power and away from the limelight, with whom they can deal; they are unalterably opposed to a man of sufficient calibre and occupying a position with sufficient power and publicity to enable him to serve the public as he should.

Knowing this situation as intimately as I do from personal contact, I am amazed and disturbed to see that the proposed Constitution fits right into the scheme of these very men as they outlined it to me.

THE PROPOSED CONSTITUTION TAKES AWAY FROM THE LEGISLATURE THE POWER EVER TO CREATE A GREAT, ALL-POWERFUL DEPARTMENT OF MARKETS

that could be of inestimable value to producer and consumer alike; all that the Legislature could do would be to place our great marketing problem in the hands of a subordinate of some other department.

The proposed Constitution is careful to perpetuate the Public Service Commission, created to regulate the transportation affairs of the people; yet only about 10 per cent. of the average man's income goes for transportation. The proposed Constitution not only abolishes what we now have in the way of a State Market Department, but actually prohibits the establishment of such a department in the future; yet about 40 per cent. of the average man's income goes for food.

HIGH COST OF LIVING.

Perhaps the most burning question of the day, particularly in this great City of New York, is the high cost of living. **We will never get anywhere in the solution of it until we have a Market Department in this State that is recognized as such and that is given the dignity of a department with all the power necessary to serve the producers on our farms and the consumers in our cities.** In view of my experience in this matter, I regard the omission to create a Department of Markets and the provision prohibiting the Legislature from hereafter creating one as so detrimental to the people of the State that I would vote against the adoption of the Constitution for this if for no other reason.

CONSERVATION.

I regard the entire scheme of conservation as outlined in the proposed Constitution as pernicious and thoroughly objectionable. We have until recently had a three-headed commission, and, in my judgment, one of the very best things Governor Whitman has done and for which he deserves great credit is the establishment of the Conservation Department in the hands of one Commissioner and the securing of Mr. Pratt, of Brooklyn, as the Commissioner. Here we have centralized power, responsibility and a business man who is willing to perform public service,—precisely the programme of administration which all the advocates of the proposed Constitution claim is the objective of the entire Constitutional scheme; yet in this matter of conservation, exactly the opposite course has been taken. A commission of nine men is to be set up, selected by the Governor, one from each of the nine Judicial districts of the State. They are to receive no compensation, but are to employ a superintendent on a salary to conduct the affairs of the department. These nine men, living as they will in nine different parts of the State, will have very slight opportunity to get together often enough or for sufficiently long periods at a time to understand the vast problem of conservation in this State. The result will be, as it always has been in such cases, that the hired man will actually do the work. Who will know who this man is? He will have no pride of place, no responsibility to the people, and will be far removed from them. Does anyone suppose, for instance, that a man like Mr. Pratt would accept the position of superintendent? If the Commission does anything to which the people object, which one of the nine is going to be responsible?

In short, in place of centralizing power and placing it where the people can put their finger on it, the new Constitution broadly scatters it and places such executive power as there is in the hands of a superintendent.

One provision prohibits the Commission from selling any wood that it may cut in its forestry work. I happen to be fairly familiar with forestry work and know that much of the wood that is properly cut has a marketable value. If this nine-headed Commission can be so greatly trusted, as we are told it can be, why not give it the power to sell any wood that can properly be sold and turn the money into the State Treasury? *Under the present provision they are prevented from selling it, but they are not prevented from giving it away.* If they are dishonest and therefore should not be entrusted with the power to sell, why should they be entrusted with the power to give it away?

CURTAILS FISH SUPPLY.

Among the other serious objections to the Conservation programme is the exception of "migratory fish of the sea" from the jurisdiction of the Commission. This of course means to a large extent the sea fish in and about the waters of the City of New York. **This again brings up my own experience of the past year on the Mayor's Food Supply Committee, where it was found that the lack of supervision and control of this industry causes great destruction of perfectly good sea food and to a considerable extent accounts for the high price of such sea food as we get. To deny to the Conservation Commission this extremely important function is, in my judgment, not only a great mistake, but an insurmountable impediment to any reforms necessary to provide New York City with a suitable supply of sea food at proper prices.**

The exception was avowedly placed in the proposed article at the instance of the Long Island fish interests, for Mr. Pelletreau, a delegate from Suffolk County, said during the debate on a motion to strike out the exception:

> "This is a matter of grave importance to the people of my locality. Aside from viewing it in a broad and State sense, viewing it from my own personal comfort, if down in my county, Suffolk, it is learned that the salt water fisheries had been by constitutional provision placed under the Conservation Department, why, I will have the entire salt water fish industry after me with a sharp stick. I won't dare to go home."

There are various defects in the proposed Constitution. I doubt if a layman could find them all, for there is so much vagueness about so many provisions, and one is put to the necessity not only of studying the new Constitution, but the old Constitution, the laws of the State and the practices of the Legislature in order to reach anything resembling an intelligent understanding of the matter. In my judgment the reasons stated above are ample to convince any thoughtful voter that it is his duty to vote against the adoption of the Constitution as submitted.

If this proposed Constitution is rejected, then automatically under the old Constitution a new Convention may be elected to assemble in 1917. Broadly speaking, if the proposed revision fails of adoption the time and money spent on it will not have been in vain, for it has aroused a State-wide discussion that has been of great educational value, and we will approach the whole subject another year better equipped to deal with the great problem of really representative and efficient government which is facing us for solution. **In view of the discussion since the Constitutional Convention adjourned another Convention at least would not dare to submit a Constitution in block. Public opinion would compel its submission article by article.**

Very truly yours,

GEO. W. PERKINS.

21 CHILDREN DIE IN SCHOOL FIRE

Flames Sweep Through Peabody, Mass., Building, Turning Fire Drill Into Panic.

PUPILS HEAPED AT DOOR

Little Cripple Trips and Comrades Fall Over Her—Nearly All the Victims Are Girls.

HEROIC WORK BY SISTERS

Drop Their Charges Into Life Nets —Nearly 600 Saved—No Fire Escapes on Building.

PEABODY, Mass., Oct. 28.—Twenty-one children, most of them girls, ranging in age from 7 to 17 years, lost their lives today in a fire which destroyed St. John's Parochial School. Many other children were injured. The building, which was three stories high, was without fire-escapes.

The 600 children in the building had hardly seated themselves for the morning session when the fire was discovered, and although most of them were guided to safety by Sisters of the Order of Notre Dame, who were their teachers, panic seized some as they neared the front door, and in their rush to escape they lost their footing and their bodies blocked the exit. It was in the front vestibule that nearly all the bodies were found.

Examination of the remains of the front doors of the school today showed that they swung outward. There had been a report that the doors swung into the hallway and that the crush against them, when they were partly opened, made it impossible for the children to get out.

Of the victims there had been identified tonight all more or less positively:

The Identified Dead.

BEAUCHAMP, MABEL, 11 years.
BURNS, NELLIE, 7 years.
BOURKE, FLORENCE, 12 years.
BRESNAHAN, HELEN, 17 years.
BOLESKY, ANNIE, 14 years.
CHEBATOR, PATRONI, 6 years.
COMEAU, ELIZABETH, 10 years.
DOHERTY, FLORENCE, 11 years.
ESSIAMBRE, IDA, 6 years.
FAY, MILDRED, 13 years.
HAYES, MARION.
KEEFE, HELEN H., 11 years.
McCARTHY, MARY, 8 years.
MEAD, MARY, 16 years.
NOLAN, ELIZABETH, 17 years.
O'BRIEN, ANNIF M., 11 years.
SULLIVAN, MARY, 16 years.

All of the sisters escaped, but Mother Superior Marie Carmelita was seriously burned. At the convent house tonight it was said that her injuries probably were not fatal.

How the fire started may never be known. An early theory that a boiler explosion caused it having been dismissed, the State police officials tonight were of the opinion that a store room in the basement, where a gas meter was located, was its source, but investigation of the theory was difficult, as the place where the store room had been was entirely burned.

Tardy Pupil Smelled Smoke.

The first word of the fire is believed to have come from a tardy pupil, who smelled smoke and reported it to the Mother Superior. The children had just finished morning prayer, when the gong sounded for fire drill. Mother Marie hurried to tell the sisters of the actual danger, and the movements of the fire drill were quickly started.

A few days ago in a practice drill the building was emptied within two minutes. It would have been cleared in almost the same time today, in the opinion of the Rev. Nicholas J. Murphy, pastor of St. John's Roman Catholic Church, but for the failing of a child, believed to be a cripple, in the front vestibule. Over her body child after child, fearful of the flames and pressed on by the crowd behind, stumbled and fell. The opening was choked and further escape was in this way stopped.

Trouble at the rear door, which became jammed for a time, also impeded the movement of the children through the building. This exit was re-opened however, and many children escaped through it.

The classes of pupils, marshalled by the Sisters in the rooms and halls, had filed through the corridors and started down the stairs and were in orderly procession, notwithstanding curling plumes of smoke, until the blockade occurred at the doors. Then, with cries from those below in their ears, the children in the rear of the lines scattered to the rooms on all three floors of the building.

Coats Used as Life Nets.

Those on the lower floor dropped safely to the ground. From the second floor most of the children, supervised by the Sisters, jumped into the coats of firemen and bystanders which were held out to catch them. Many of those who went to the windows of the upper story were warned against risking the long jump, and made their escape from windows below.

Some of the braver and more resourceful shinned down water spouts, among them Morris Harris, a boy of 14 years, who assisted his friend, Tom Shea, with only one leg, over a shaking spout. Two girls, who were dropped to the ground, sustained serious injuries, one, Marion Hayes, dying at a hospital tonight.

The teachers controlled the situation until the mishap at the front door. The Mother Superior herself sought out possible loiterers on the upper floors, and made certain that all the children left these floors before she did. Nobody was found above the first floor.

Sister Aldegon, who assisted the Mother Superior in clearing the second floor, dropped more than a score of children into the arms of men waiting to catch them. Other Sisters assisted in the same way, while heads of classes remained with their charges and, so far as was possible, directed them to safety.

Through the undertaker's shop, where in a back room were laid out the bodies taken from the fire, filed hundreds of persons tonight, both the morbidly curious and those who were looking for their dead. The bodies were badly charred so that the work of identification proceeded slowly.

Fire Laws Complied With.

Criticisms by citizens of the lack of fire escapes on the school building were met by statements from State and town officials that every requirement of law had been met. Deputy Chief George C. Neal of the State Police said that the loss of life "apparently was not due to any lack of fire precautions, but simply to the unfortunate place in which the fire started, almost under the front steps, and the accident which blocked the front door." He said that the school house could have been better protected against fire by fireproof doors and ceilings, but he regarded the building as it stood as complying with all laws.

The building was a brick structure of eleven rooms, nine of which were used as classrooms. Within it was finished entirely of wood, and the flames ran entirely through it, so that tonight only the outer walls were standing.

The fire spread with extreme rapidity. It swept through the three stories in less than five minutes. Angus McDonald of the State Police early advanced the theory that it originated in a closet near the stairway and was caused by a hot air explosion. Michael Dunn, who lives near the school, said he heard a muffled explosion in the school building just before it was enveloped in flames.

When the ruins had cooled sufficiently officials made their way for a few feet into the basement. They found that the steam boiler, which was reported to have exploded, was intact. Joseph Donahue, the engineer of the building, declared that the blaze could not have originated from the boiler. He said he banked his fire before he left it at 8 o'clock this morning.

Rushed for Wrong Exit.

Wide stairways at either end of the interior led down to the exits. Under fire-drill discipline the little ones were marched through constantly thickening clouds of smoke to the ground floor, where the leaders lost their heads. Instead of passing out at the rear exit, according to rule, and as they had been trained, they made a dash for the front door and became jammed in the vestibule. Meantime the fire had eaten its way upward from directly under the front entrance, and the vestibule, crowded with pupils, presently was enveloped in flames.

Catherine M. O'Connell, 13, was among the first to escape, but when she got outside and found that her two little brothers were missing she broke away from the crowd and ran back into the building. The brothers were afterward reported safe, but no trace of Catherine could be found after the fire had burned itself out.

Genevieve Phillips, one of those who escaped, said:

"There was no confusion, and everything went smoothly until we came to a point about half way down the stairs between the first and second floors. Looking down over the heads of the children we saw a terrible scene. The younger children from the first floor were piled up in front of the doorway. The Sisters were doing their best to get the children through the doorway.

"Many of the little ones were terror-stricken and crying at the top of their lungs. Some had fainted and were being dragged along in the crush. A few had fallen to the floor. Some of the children, most of them under seven years, were struggling to keep their schoolmates on their feet. The Sisters were working frantically to rescue those who had fallen, but the task was almost hopeless.

"A small cloud of smoke was drifting through the doorway over the heads of the struggling, hysterical children, and it seemed that the smoke was coming from the basement doorway. Many of us were able to go around the side of the throng at the doorway and into the school room at the side of the first floor hallway. From the window of this school room we jumped to the ground."

Distracted Parents Rush Police.

A large percentage of the pupils were children of foreign parentage. In the number were many of Irish or Italian descent. The first alarm brought a hundred distracted mothers to the school yard, where soon they were joined by other relatives of the pupils, until the building was surrounded by a great crowd of hysterical men and women, who rushed the police lines in a wild effort to reach their own. The police were powerless to stop the rush, but what they failed to do was accomplished presently by the flames, which, shooting from the windows of the building, held back the unhappy throng. The local firemen, unable to control the blaze, summoned aid from Salem, Danvers, and Marblehead, but this came too late.

Police and firemen bent their energies chiefly to pulling children from doors and windows. The Mother Superior dropped twenty-five of her charges from a window on the second floor, and they were caught in overcoats and blankets improvised as fire nets.

The building was erected a few years ago at a cost of about $100,000. In teaching the Mother Superior was assisted by fifteen other sisters.

Ruins of Peabody School, Where 21 Children Perished.

The photographers give the front and rear view of the building, respectively. There were no fire escapes on the school. It was at the front door that the loss of life principally occurred. While the doors opened outward, the children, panic-stricken, piled up in the entrance, and the flames swept over them before all could be extricated.

BOSTON, Oct. 28.—When the absence of fire-escapes from St. John Parochial School at Peabody was called to the attention of the State Police, one of the officials said there was no law requiring the State authorities to order such equipment. The enforcement, it was said, lay entirely with the local authorities, and the only duty of the State Police was to see that the equipment, if ordered, was safe and adequate.

LIKE COLLINGWOOD DISASTER.

Fire in Ohio School in 1908 Took 164 Lives—Doors Opened Inside.

The Lake View School at Collingwood, a suburb of Cleveland, Ohio, which on March 4, 1908, causing the death of 162 pupils and 2 teachers, is recalled by the disaster at Peabody, Mass. The Collingwood fire, as shown by a Coroner's investigation, was probably caused by a defect in the heating system.

Smoke in the basement was discovered by three little girls, who gave the alarm, and the janitor sounded the fire gong. A large number of children on the first floor, thinking it was the usual fire drill, filed out safely. The children on the second and top floors of the three-story structure became panic-stricken before their teachers could get them under control. They rushed down the stairway to the front doors, which opened inward and blocked their exit. Many were killed in the crush and others were burned, while parents of the children, attracted from their homes by the smoke and flames, looked on in agony. Hospitals within a radius of two miles were filled with injured and dying.

DIVORCE CONUNDRUM.

Grows Out of the Marital Career of One Mr. Corbin.

In 1883 the Widow Blakeslee married Bachelor Corbin, and for fifteen years they lived happily together. Two children were the result of the union. Mr. Corbin failed to prosper in worldly affairs, and in 1908 Mrs. Corbin obtained a Connecticut divorce from him on the ground of desertion.

Two years later, in November, 1910, Mr. Corbin's father died and left his son the interest on $75,000 and an additional $75,000 if he married again. In 1912 he did marry again, but did not marry his divorcee. She is keeping a boarding house and objurgating her luck, and incidentally she is suing her former husband to have the divorce she obtained in 1908 set aside on the ground that no alimony was pecified in the decree.

Should she succeed, what will be the legal status of the second Mrs. Corbin?—Los Angeles Times.

FIRE IN SHIP AT A PIER.

Crew and Longshoremen Fight Blaze in Harrovian's Coal.

Fire was discovered yesterday afternoon among the soft coal on the British freighter Harrovian, commanded by Captain Jones, which is under charter to the French Line for Havre and is lying at Pier 84, at the foot of West Forty-fourth Street. The officials on duty last night said the fire was still smoldering in the hold of the ship, but they did not think it was of incendiary origin.

Men who came from the Harrovian appeared to have been warned not to talk, and the reporters were not allowed to go on the ship. The fire apparatus on the steamer with the aid of longshoremen from the pier fought the blaze and no alarm was turned in to the Fire Department up to midnight.

BOMB IN A TENEMENT.

Policeman Plucks Lighted Fuse—Fourth Attempt in Neighborhood.

Mrs. Catherine Cahill, janitress of the six-story tenement house at 697 First Avenue, heard something crackling in the hallway of the ground floor entrance late last night when she was making a tour of the house to put out the lights.

After opening the front door and seeing sparks flying from a large object in the hall, she ran screaming into the street. Policeman John Curtin of the West Thirty-fifth Street Station heard her and ran to the doorway, to which she breathlessly pointed.

There he found the spark of a lighted fuse burning very close to a large cylinder of metal. He plucked out the fuse when it had only a few seconds more to burn before it would have reached the top of the cylinder.

Inspector Owen Egan of the Bureau of Combustibles opened the cylinder at the West Thirty-fifth Street Station and said it contained a combination of chemicals which probably would cause a powerful explosion, but that an analysis would have to be made before the exact nature of the bomb could be ascertained.

This was the second bomb which has been placed in the building and the fourth found in the neighborhood within a year. The earlier one at the same house failed to explode. Six months ago a bomb exploded in the hallway of the adjoining building at 695 First Avenue, wrecking the entrance. Three weeks ago an unexploded dynamite bomb was found at 340 East Fortieth Street, which also adjoins the building where the bomb was placed last night.

Special to The New York Times.

HACKENSACK, N. J., Oct. 28.—Percy Richard Buttenheim of Haworth, a lawyer, with offices at 165 Broadway, New York, today instituted a suit in the Hackensack District Court to collect $5.33 from the New York Central Railroad. The plaintiff, who is his own counsel, says that on the night of Sept. 9 last, at about 10:15 o'clock, he asked the agent at the Cortlandt Street ferry what time the next boat left for Haworth, and was told "12 o'clock midnight." The lawyer took this boat, but found the train had gone fifteen minutes earlier. Auto, toll gate fee and telephone calls amounted to $5.33.

TAURUS FORCED TO QUIT.

Fishermen's Ship Cannot Comply with the Seaman's Act.

Characterizing the La Follette seamen's act as a piece of vicious legislation, Frederick A. Bishop, President of the Iron Steamboat Company of 17 Battery Place, announced last night that the excursion steamer Taurus, which has been carrying fishermen to the Fishing Banks since 1903, would go out of commission for the season on Nov. 3.

According to Mr. Bishop, the United States Steamboat Inspection Service at Washington ruled that the Taurus was a merchant vessel carrying passengers in the coastwise trade, and as such was subject to the provisions of the seamen's act.

"We steamboat men were told on March 29 last by Assistant Secretary Sweet in his office at Washington," said Mr. Bishop, "that a liberal construction would be put on the act. The Taurus, with fifteen watertight compartments, has to go out of commission because it is utterly impossible to place enough lifeboats aboard to make a license capacity sufficient to operate her at a profit, while motor boats without lifeboat equipment of any kind continue to carry paid passengers to the Fishing Banks. Since 1903 the Taurus has carried an average of 65,000 passengers a year, or a total of 780,000, without a single accident."

B. & O. WAREHOUSE BURNED.

Big Blaze in Baltimore Destroys Property Valued at $500,000.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 28.—The United States bonded warehouse on Piers 34 and 35 of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, at Locust Point, was destroyed by fire tonight. Records were destroyed, and estimates of the value of the contents of the warehouse varied between $300,000 and $400,000. The building and piers were valued at $150,000.

By hard work the firemen kept the flames from two grain elevators 200 feet away, which contained 2,000,000 bushels of grain. Most of the contents of the warehouse had come recently from London and Liverpool.

The fire is thought to have started from crossed wires in the warehouse.

Dinner to Warden Osborne.

Thomas Mott Osborne, Warden of Sing Sing Prison, was the guest of honor at a dinner given last evening by Judge William H. Wadhams of the Court of General Sessions at his home, 126 East Eightieth Street. Several Judges were guests.

1% Per MONTH ON PLEDGE OF PERSONAL PROPERTY

THE PROVIDENT LOAN SOCIETY OF NEW YORK

MANHATTAN
Fourth Avenue, cor. 25th Street.
Eldridge St., cor. Rivington St.
Seventh Av., bet. 48th & 49th Sts.
Lexington Av., cor. 124th St.
Grand St., cor. Clinton St.
E. 72d St., bet. Lexington & 3d Avs.
East Houston St., cor. Essex St.

BRONX
Courtlandt Av., cor. 148th St.

BROOKLYN
Smith St., cor. Livingston St.
Graham Av., cor. Debevoise St.
Pitkin Av., cor. Rockaway Av.

½ PER CENT. CHARGED ON LOANS REPAID WITHIN TWO WEEKS FROM DATE.

No man can afford to pass up this sale. NOW—buy your suit and overcoat for this Winter. The time, the place and the price!

The Greatest Tailoring Sale in New York's History!

We didn't gamble in Wall Street, but we played the woolen market. Woolens are also a war stock and have gone sky-high.

We have purchased for the past three months every desirable piece of goods that was offered to us by any manufacturer of reliability. Now we have 33,000 yards at prices that are easily 20 to 25 per cent. lower than these very same goods can be repurchased at this time.

Every yard of these fabrics is full Winter weight and standard dyed, so that you can positively be sure of their color, which is more than we or anyone else can guarantee for goods that will be made within the next six months.

Clemons
The Tailor

Known for the past seventeen years for making high-class, perfect-fitting, custom-tailored clothes for New York's most critical dressers.

Three Big Stores — Broadway and 39th Street; 6th Ave. and 24th Street; 507 & 509 Sixth Ave., near 31st Street

This is the First National Woolen Stock Clearance Sale

$25 SUITS & OVERCOATS to Order $15

These Suits and Overcoats are tailored on the premises in our own workrooms under our personal supervision. They are fashioned to your order, to fit you perfectly, any model you want. They are clothes worthy of any man.

Don't fool yourself that this advertisement will appear every Friday or Saturday for the next few weeks. This is not that kind of a sale and we are not that kind of merchants. This is the sort of sale every man has dreamed about getting in on, but has never been able to find. Well, here it is at last. Now it's up to you. Come on, you men who live in Jersey, the Bronx, Westchester, Long Island, Staten Island, Brooklyn, and Manhattan.

$35 & $30 Suits and Overcoats To Order $19.50

Just simply wonderful—that's all. Nothing like them ever seen anywhere else for less than $35. Not even in good ready-made shops, and certainly not in reliable made-to-order places.

$45 & $40 Suits and Overcoats To Order $24.50

These are without a doubt the best clothes any man can make for any money. There is nothing like them at all in the ready-made market, and the high class Fifth Avenue tailors that you hear talked about will charge you their price of $75 and $80 for the same thing. That's how good THESE are.

Get Samples of These Goods in any one of our three big stores, compare them with any clothes offered in this town and we will prove a saving to you of at least $10 on your suit or overcoat.

Some sale this will be, but that does not mean that we won't be able to give every man the kind of personal attention he needs in a tailor shop. You will not be left at the mercy of any salesman or cutter. Every order will have our own best personal, individual attention. Your clothes will be tailored so that in style and appearance they will be the equal to anything at double their price.

Above all we guarantee you an absolutely perfect fit.

Mail Orders Promptly Filled

and given the same personal attention that you get when you come in person. Just write in and ask us to send you the fashion book and measuring form. There is such a tremendous number of patterns and so many kinds of material that we ask you to be sure to let us know about the style and kind of cloth you want. Otherwise we might send you 250 styles of brown when you might want 250 styles of blue. If you want checks, let us know. If you want stripes, please say so. If you want plain material, say so. Do this and you will help yourself and us as well.

$25 Ready-to-Wear Overcoats $15

THIS MEANS YOUR OVERCOAT AT WHOLESALE PRICE. Made in our own workrooms by our own custom tailors, just to keep the full force going all Summer during the hot weather. These coats are tailored from high-class custom fabrics and satin-lined. All models, all sizes; lots of them exclusive in design and style, box coats and fitted coats, identical with the same coats you buy anywhere else for $25. Here $15.

Stores open Saturday and Monday mornings at 7:30 to accommodate business men who want to drop in before going to their offices. Open Saturday evening until 11, Friday evening and Monday evening until 9 P. M.

Clemons
The Tailor

Three Big Stores — Broadway and 39th Street; 6th Avenue and 24th Street; 507 & 509 6th Ave., near 31st St.

MANY New Yorkers want rubber heels already put on new shoes.

You can now get any of our men's and women's shoes, including the latest Fall styles, with O'Sullivan's Heels of new live rubber attached.

O'Sullivan's always give the best satisfaction.

O'Sullivan's Heels absorb the shocks from continually pounding on hard walks and pavements and prevent nervous breakdowns.

WALKOVER SHOES

Eleven Stores around New York

NEW YORK: 179 Broadway, 1175 Broadway, 1439 Broadway, 144 Bowery, 252 West 125th St., 557 Melrose Ave.
BROOKLYN: 565 Fulton St., 1355 Broadway.
YONKERS: 9 N. Broadway.
NEWARK: 795 Broad Street.
PATERSON: 181 Market St.

O'GORMAN OPPOSES NEW CONSTITUTION

New York Senator Will Vote For Woman Suffrage as a State Question.

NOT A NATIONAL PROBLEM

Says New Organic Law Is a Partisan Instrument, Undemocratic and Autocratic.

United States Senator James A. O'Gorman yesterday declared against the proposed Constitution and in favor of woman suffrage. He said he opposed the Constitution because of its denial of fair representation to the voters of New York City, and he compared the complaint of the metropolis to that of the women in their plea for the right of equality of citizenship.

The Senator also attacked the proposed Constitution as a partisan measure and a document framed in denial of the principles of democratic government, calling it an experiment in despotism. He said:

"I am opposed to the proposed Constitution and hope to see it defeated. I shall vote against it chiefly because of the injustice inflicted upon New York City in denying it fair and equal representation in the State Legislature. A large part of our citizens are practically disfranchised and this utterly indefensible discrimination should not be tolerated by a people who believe in the equality of citizenship.

"We hear much of excessive taxation these days, but most of it is due to mandatory laws enacted by the Legislature at Albany, where New York City is unable to make an effectual protest. It is said that the Constitution makes ample provision for home rule, but the very charter that the citizens of New York may adopt can be rejected by the Legislature, which will be dominated by members who have no immediate concern with the city, are ignorant of its needs or conditions and bear none of its burdens.

"Partisan," Senator Cries.

"The proposed Constitution is a partisan instrument. Notwithstanding the former protestations of non-partisanship, appeals are now being made openly to the passion and prejudice of partisanship to save it from the repudiation that awaits it next Tuesday. In such a situation all citizens who place the public welfare above partisanship should unite in securing its defeat. It is not enough to say that the Constitution contains some good provisions. All of its provisions should be good. The people of a great State should not be asked to adopt a Constitution that is confessedly bad in spots. We should not be required to balance its virtues against it vices. A Constitution freed from partisan impulses would have imposed no such difficulty upon the electorate.

"Moreover, the entire revision betrays a want of confidence in the principle of representative government as heretofore applied in the State and in the Nation. It is undemocratic. It is autocratic. The executive and the legislative branches of the government are no longer to be independent of each other. The executive is now to become supreme. The Legislature is to become dependent. Its powers are to be emasculated. Its functions in part are to be transferred to the Executive. It is clear that the legislative branch of our State Government has incurred the distrust of those whose influence in the convention was potential.

"A despotism if benevolent may have its advantages, but it is a mistake to experiment with such a system in this country. The people will have none of it. They have made great progress under our present form of government, and their advance will not be checked if they reject the new system which offers so little for commendation and so much for condemnation. I shall not repeat in detail the objections which have been presented to the public so frequently.

Apportionment Gravest Fault.

"To me its gravest fault is in the plan of apportionment. I shall never vote for a Constitution whose framers deliberately provide for the disfranchisement of citizens of the State. That strikes at the very root of free government, and I believe that a great majority of the fair-minded and patriotic citizens of the State, without partisan bias, or local interest, will condemn at the polls the work of a convention that for political reasons lends itself to the subversion of the fundamental principles of representative government.

"Smarting under the sense of injustice inflicted by the Constitutional Convention in the disfranchisement of citizens in this city, my sympathies go out to the women of the State who are complaining of the same denial of justice. Both complaints are based upon the violation of the principale of equality of citizenship upon which our fundamental structure rests, and without which representative government cannot endure.

"While adhering to my views, previously expressed, that woman suffrage is a state and not a national problem—that it is a question that each State must settle for itself—I shall vote for the woman suffrage amendment."

SEABURY FEARS THE SOURCE.

Judge Says Corporation Lawyers Made Constitution.

Rabbi Stephen S. Wise wrote to Justice Samuel Seabury of the Court of Appeals for his opinion of the proposed Constitution. In his reply the Judge said that he regarded the Constitution as detrimental to the rights of the citizens of the State. He described the judiciary article as the "work of a little coterie of corporation lawyers."

"The source from which this proposed Constitution emanates does not inspire confidence," said Judge Seabury. "While this does not justify one in voting against it if the Constitution itself was meritorious, it overcomes any presumption that might otherwise be indulged in in its favor. The convention was controlled by a small coterie of corporation lawyers from both the great political parties. They did their work under the leadership of Elihu Root. The ability of the gentlemen who controlled its action is unquestioned, but personally I feel that they represent reaction rather than progress."

Rabbi Wise yesterday issued a statement on the Constitution in which he said:

"I protest against this stealing of the Commonwealth. It is infinitely more important than the stealing of a little money from the State Treasury. It must be prevented, just as the theft of the money would be.

"The new Constitution is undemocratic. Mr. Root doesn't know what democracy is. If he does, he is afraid of it. Why has the cause of good government made such slow and halting progress in the last generation in American cities? Because the people rightly distrust the men who profess to stand in the foreground of the so-called battle for good government."

PRAISES JUDICIARY ARTICLE.

Job E. Hedges Says It Is a Direct Answer to Critics.

Job E. Hedges yesterday told why he will vote for the proposed Constitution next Tuesday.

"The most direct answer that the proposed Constitution makes to previous criticisms of State affairs is the judiciary article," he said. "For the first time in many years it will be possible for the average citizen, learned or unlearned, rich or poor, to define just where he stands in the enforcement of a right. The reason for this will be that court procedure will be practically entirely in the hands of the courts and the Legislature must keep its hands off for five years at least.

"Argument for the budget has been made so frequently and so clearly and has had so little objection made to it as a specific article that nothing more need be said in its favor except that it will save enough in the avoidance of unnecessary interest charges to pay probably a third of the administrative expenses of the State. In other words, it would save enough to more than meet the direct tax provided by the last Legislature.

"The provision for printing the records of the Legislature will go far toward resting the vocal cords of many of the members of the Legislature and prevent the exposure to their constituents of mental conditions that were not made apparent at the time of election.

"The concentrating of authority in the hands of the Governor will prevent an executive from trying to make a burnt offering of others to excuse his own incompetency and to cover up his own mental and moral lack of stamina.

"Much of the opposition to the proposed Constitution comes from men who have not read it and from men who have voted for most of its provisions.

"The proposition of the short ballot has been advocated by both parties. That proposition is now opposed by the Democrats who voted for it. There is no reason why the Governor should not preside in the office to which he is elected and be the leader of his own party, without destroying the efficiency of that party as a militant organization. The best the Constitution can do, or the statutes, is to limit the power for evil of the man without morals, give an extra chance to the man with morals and mentality, and trust to the grinding effect of human experience to turn out desirable officials."

REPUBLICANS FEAR TAMMANY.

See Plan to Defeat Constitution and Hold New Convention.

The Republican State Committee issued a statement last night explaining just why Tammany wants the proposed Constitution defeated. If it is defeated this year, Tammany expects the people to vote next year on the proposition of holding another convention in 1917, the statement says. The reasons Tammany expects to profit by another convention are set forth as follows:

First—In order to force personal registration upon the rural voters, as she tried to do in 1913, when she controlled the Legislature and passed an act for that purpose which the courts held unconstitutional. The present revised Constitution continues the protection of the rural voter against personal registration. She wishes to change it.

Second—In order to apportion the State according to population instead of citizenship. Our present apportionment is based upon citizenship. New York City contains hundreds of thousands of aliens, who are not naturalized. Tammany's representatives in the convention last Summer urged that the apportionment should be changed so as to rest upon population. This would go far toward giving New York City control of the Legislature. The convention last Summer defeated her effort. That is another reason why she wants another change.

Third—In order to establish Assembly districts without regard to county lines. Her representatives urged this last Summer in the convention. They were defeated. Her orators clamored for it last Friday. If she succeeds, she will break down county lines throughout the State, and New York City would soon absolutely dominate the Assembly.

Fourth—In order to wipe out the present provisions of the Constitution, which provide that New York, Bronx, and Kings Counties shall not elect more than half the Senate. She tried for this last Summer. She was beaten. She clamors for it now. Do the voters up-State wish the Senate to be controlled by those counties? If so, the surest way to accomplish it is to defeat the new Constitution which protects them against it.

The statement adds that the Republican State Committee believes that the up-State voters, without regard to party, are strongly opposed to having Questions 1 and 2 struck out of the Constitution.

"The voter," the statement adds, "should vote 'Yes' on these two questions in any event. To vote 'No' on those questions is to vote against the Constitution, and to thus imperil all the provisions which protect this State from complete Tammany domination."

TROOPS DUE TODAY ON ARIZONA BORDER

Funston Told to Use All the Forces He Needs to Protect American Territory.

VILLA PROTEST REPORTED

Passage of Carranza Troops Through the United States Its Subject—Douglas Awaits Mexican Battle.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—The Seventh and Twentieth Infantry from El Paso and Batteries C and D of the Sixth Field Artillery from Nogales should arrive at Douglas, Ariz., tomorrow morning. A squadron of the Tenth Cavalry from Fort Huachuca has been ordered to Naco for the purpose of watching the western flank of Douglas to prevent any passage over on this side of the line.

Major General Frederick Funston, commanding the American Army forces on the border, has carte blanche to distribute troops along the border, and Secretary Garrison will send any additional troops he may need. Unless a call is made no more troops will be sent to the border. The position of Secretary Garrison is that General Funston is the best advised official of the Federal Government as to the army requirements there and that no additional troops should be sent unless sought by General Funston, who understands that he will be supplied with all the forces he needs.

Arrangements have been completed for the passage of Carranza de facto Government troops from Piedras Negras and Nuevo Laredo to Agua Prieta through American territory. Troops are going through under an American guard. Information was received by the War Department today that General Villa intended to attack Agua Prieta.

Unofficial advices reached here today that the Villa Governor of Sonora had telegraphed a protest to the Washington Government against the passage of Carranza troops across American soil. No protest had been received tonight, but officials said one would cause no surprise. Since the recognition of the Carranza party as the de facto Government of Mexico, however, the Villa forces are viewed only as outlaws against that Government, and such a complaint would be vain.

The State Department was informed today that the Villa Governor of Sonora had stated that he and Prefect Legaspi of Cananea would continue to exert every effort to protect American lives.

The department's latest advices with reference to Mexico City indicate that train service with Vera Cruz is uninterrupted and that efforts are being made to extend train service from Mexico City in various directions. The department has a report stating that the press of Vera Cruz a few days ago stated that many Conventionist officers and troops had surrendered to the de facto Government and asked amnesty.

Secretary Lansing was advised that on account of the impossibility of receiving railway shipments of fuel, the American copper mines at Cananea had ceased operations, and that practically all Americans, as well as many Mexicans, were leaving Cananea for Arizona. According to reports from the border, conditions at Nogales are unsettled.

RECOGNIZED BY SALVADOR.

Carranza Can Now Have Cargo of Arms Interned There.

Special to The New York Times.

TORREON, Oct. 28.—The Republic of Salvador has recognized General Carranza.

This means the return of a shipload of arms and ammunition now at Acajutla, Salvador. The ship was seized at Salina Cruz by Federals under Huerta, and taken to Salvador, where the Government ordered the ship interned until the end of the revolution in Mexico.

COLLEGE VOTERS ACCUSED.

Fifty-one Registration Summonses at St. John's Under New Law.

Fifty-one summonses were handed to the Rev. John C. Moore, rector of St. John's Roman Catholic College at Willoughby and Lewis Avenues, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon, requiring Father Moore himself, other members of the Faculty, employes of the college, and students who are preparing for the priesthood to appear before Magistrate Reynolds in the Gates Avenue Police Court to answer charges of violating the registration law of 1915.

This is the most extensive effort which has been made here to apply the new law affecting all students who dwell in buildings belonging to institutions of learning which they attend. Michael Stern, a deputy of the office of the State Attorney General, said that, in asking for the summonses for the fifty-one men registered from St. John's College he had taken a list of names furnished to him by the Superintendent of Elections. They were gathered by one of a large number of deputies employed in this city to investigate cases where a large number of names appear registered from the same address.

Mr. Stern said he did not know that the names on the list included those of the rector, other members of the Faculty, and priests, but that no mistake had been made in serving those summonses, as the new law required that men in their positions should file affidavits showing that the institution where they were employed was also their home.

The charge against the fifty-one names in the summonses is a violation of Section 168 of the election laws of 1915, which holds, among other things, that legal residence is not gained or lost in the case of students who take up temporary residence in seminaries while studying. Mr. Stern said that ths would apply to students living on property belonging to the institution which they attended, but not to students who lived in private rooms or homes. Under this construction of the new law, many students of Columbia and other universities and colleges who live in school buildings and have been challenged unsuccessfully in the past may be challenged this year on stronger grounds.

PINCHOT OPPOSES IT.

Says Constitution Would Let Interests Control Forest Reserves.

Gifford Pinchot, former Chief of the Federal Bureau of Forestry, was asked by the Committee Opposed to the Adoption of the Constitution for his opinion on the conservation article of the proposed Constitution. In his reply, made public yesterday, Mr. Pinchot said that the article in question was bad.

"The proposed reorganization of the Conservation Commission into a board of nine unpaid members, one from each judicial district, is thoroughly bad," he said. "Nine unpaid men will be very apt to represent nine special interests which can afford to pay them, or else to neglect their work. The provision which gives the impression that it will keep representatives of the lumber and water-power interests off the commission will, in fact, do nothing of the kind. The proposed selection of one man from each of the nine judicial districts of the State is ideally suited to political manipulation and ideally unsuited to the effective handling of the conservation interests of the State. It amounts to forcing the conservation interests of the State into politics. The new Constitution leaves the larger part of the Adirondack and Catskill forests open to indiscriminate destruction, because it contains no provisions for regulating cutting on private lands."

TARIFF OUT OF POLITICS.

Goal of the Administration, McAdoo Tells His Montana Hosts.

HELENA, Mont., Oct. 28.—Efforts of the Administration at Washington to prevent certain fundamental questions, such as the tariff, from being battledore and shuttlecock of party politics were discussed here today by William G. McAdoo, Secretary of the Treasury, at a breakfast tendered him by State officials and other citizens of Montana.

"We are trying," said Mr. McAdoo, "to take certain fundamental questions out of politics so that they may not be party questions in the future as they have been in the past. Among them is the tariff.

"Politicians have gone up and down the country," he continued, "telling us that their particular party could bring prosperity. First, it was the Republicans, then the Democrats. The politicians have been playing this game of see-saw to get offices, but their predictions and promises are all bunk. We have not had any real prosperity in the United States for ten years, because our business outgrew the clumsy financial system, which we had been talking about correcting for thirty years, but which we did not get to until President Wilson insisted on Congress taking it up as soon as the tariff bill was out of the way."

The infallible test of the value of the measure to the general public, he said, was to have it called "socialistic" by some special interest.

LABOR INDORSES PERKINS.

Union Men Speak at Cooper Union Mass Meeting.

A non-partisan mass-meeting of members of trade and labor unions to indorse Charles A. Perkins for District Attorney was held in Cooper Union last night. The auditorium was not filled. William Stokes presided and the speakers were William Bramble of the Machinists' Union, Hiram Green and George Lane of the Walters' Union.

"We working men have indorsed Mr. Perkins because he has made good; because he has proved himself the District Attorney of all the people," said Mr. Stokes, "the poor man and the working man as well as the rich and those without occupation. Mr. Moss had the chance to come out and declare himself but he failed to do so, and we working men are going to take matters into our own hands and support Mr. Perkins, who represents us all fair, justly and well, without regard to labor or political leaders. We shall support him, no matter what our particular political party may be.

A resolution was adopted indorsing Mr. Perkins.

Two men in the audience interrupted the meeting to speak against Mr. Perkins. When they had finished Mr. Stokes said:

"Good. You have done exactly what I thought you would do—hung yourselves. What you say only confirms our confidence in Mr. Perkins."

HOW TO LIMIT HEIGHT EXPLAINED BY SURGEON

Dr. Harvey Cushing Would Regulate Growth by Cutting Pituitary Gland.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Oct. 28.—Large clinics were held today in the leading hospitals here in connection with the annual meeting of the Clinical Congress of Surgeons.

A system by which he asserted the height of persons could be controlled by an operation on the pituitary body, a little gland situated in the very centre of the head, was shown at the Peter Brent Brigham Hospital by Dr. Harvey Cushing, who told the surgeons that over-activity of this gland was the cause of gigantism and that its partial removal would prevent the continuance of this disease.

At the Massachusetts General Hospital Dr. R. H. Miller demonstrated an improved treatment for lockjaw, which had reduced the mortality from that disease nearly 9 per cent. Dr. Miller used a combination of tetanus serum, epsom salts and carbolic acid.

A bloodless operation in the correction of club foot by Dr. E. W. Fiske at the same hospital was attended with great interest.

At the regular meeting today in the Copley Plaza Dr. Edward Reynolds reported for the Committee on Cancer, speaking, in fact, for the American Society for the Control of Cancer. He said that the public was now thoroughly awake to the dire results of cancer, and that the society which he represented would continue to keep the public informed.

The question of "hospital efficiency" was the subject of reports and addresses by Dr. E. A. Codman of Boston, Dr. J. A. Hornsby of Chicago, and others:

"We are trying to have hospitals agree on a standard based upon end-results," said Dr. Codman. "The Massachusetts General Hospital, for instance, has progressed so far in this direction that not only is a careful record kept of the sequence of an operation, but the operating surgeon records his opinion of the diagnosis and after-care as well as the operation, and if he made what he considers mistakes, he says so. This plan makes everything open and above-board, and leads to efficiency."

Dr. Hornsby condemned the one-man hospital.

On motion of Dr. John W. Long of Greensboro, N. C., the congress adopted a resolution on first aid to the injured, providing for the appointment of a committee of five members to investigate conditions through sub-committees and report to the Committee on Standardization in Washington.

The following officers were elected: President, Fred B. Lund, Boston; First Vice President, Jasper Halpenny, Winipeg; Second Vice President, S. M. D. Clark, New Orleans; General Secretary, Franklin H. Martin, Chicago; Treasurer, Allen B. Kanavel, Chicago; General Manager, A. D. Ballou.

Next year's congress will be held at Philadelphia.

BLOOMINGDALES'.

Variety in FOX FURS

The *variety* of our Fox Furs is second in interest only to the wonderful *beauty* of the Furs.

There are Blue Fox (natural blue or dyed blue), Red Fox, Taupe Fox, Black, Cross, White and the new Poiree-Brown Fox.

Red Fox fur sets are from $19.75 to $52.50; separate scarfs from $6.95 to $42.50.

Prices are Bloomingdale prices—*the lowest for real worth.*

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Monroe Clothes are profit-sharing clothes—and you share at once. We sell in our Upstairs Shops—Guaranteed $25 Clothes at $15—and agree to refund your money if you decide you haven't saved $10—Fair enough?

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TAKE ELEVATOR AND SAVE $10.

ADVERTISEMENT.

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Quickly Soothed by Cuticura. Nothing Better. Trial Free.

Especially when preceded by a hot bath with Cuticura Soap. Many comforting things these fragrant super-creamy emollients may do for the skin.

Sample of each free by mail. Address postcard, Cuticura, Dept. 5, Boston. Sold throughout the world.

WAR RECORD IN PICTURES.

Beautifully printed pictures on fine paper in The New York Times Mid-Week Pictorial. Illustrated record of the great war. 10 cents a copy—$5.00 a year. Bound volume of 10 copies by mail for one dollar. Times Square, New York. —Advt.

AEOLIAN HALL
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THE BEST PLACE TO BUY YOUR PIANO

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Prices from $285.00

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BOTH SIDES—SIXTH AVE., 18TH TO 19TH STREET

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Cut out this coupon. It is good for 50 (FIFTY) Green Trading Stamps FREE with purchases of $1 or more Today, Friday, Oct. 29.
These 50 FREE Stamps are of the same kind as those which you would ordinarily obtain with your purchases.
N. Y. T., 10-29-15. Greenhut's. 93

TODAY'S THE DAY!

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IS THE PRICE

on Fine Suits, Overcoats and Raincoats

A Collection of Garments Such As Has Never Been Shown for a $10 Bill—

Priced Originally to $20, These Are Values That Are Unapproachable

THE SUITS come in every size for men and youths. They embrace every pattern and every fabric popular this season. There are BLUE SERGES, FANCY MIXTURES, STRIPES, CHECKS AND PLAIDS INCLUDED. All are smartly cut and all in the height of the present style.

THE OVERCOATS comprise: SEMI-FORM FITTING STYLES, LOOSE BACK OVERCOATS, SINGLE BREASTED OVERCOATS, "BAL-MA-RUE" OVERCOATS in both swagger and staple styles. Plain grays, plain blues, fancy mixed materials; browns, grays and blues.

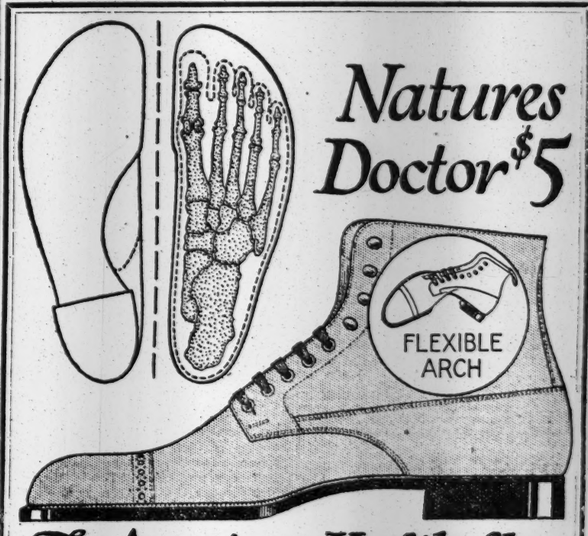
THE RAINCOATS are in double texture guaranteed materials; all are guaranteed for reliable and satisfactory wear and are made of guaranteed materials. To buy these Raincoats even at wholesale today, you would have to pay more than we ask at retail. All sizes.

KINGLY TROUSERS; sizes 28 to 56....at $2.95 Trousers for business and dress wear are included in scores of good patterns. Every pair sewn with Belding Bros. cable cord silk; guaranteed not to rip.

Notice to Charge Customers
All charge purchases made today and Saturday will be entered on bills rendered December first.

Double Green Trading Stamps Forenoons—Single Stamps Afternoons

REGAL
60 Styles at $4—16 Specials at $5



Natures Doctor $5

The American Health Shoe

A STYLISH, muscle action health boot built on approved anatomical lines that give tired feet, twisted bones and five toes a chance to live, breathe and grow as Nature intended.

Heel. The last is designed to maintain proper balance and throw weight of body on the bony structure on the outside of the foot. Snug heel seat prevents throwing undue weight forward on transverse arch.

Flexible Shank. (No steel stiffening.) Allows the foot all the spring and resilience of action Nature intended to strengthen the muscles that support the arch.

Corset Grip Instep Support. The last is whittled out under the arch while the insole and outsole are cut in deeply at the shank and the uppers are fitted with "right and left" patterns so the shoe hugs tightly on the instep and a corset grip is produced. When laced over the instep it acts like a bandage for the weak arch, assists in proper distribution of weight and affords a support until the muscles acquire normal strength.

Toe Freedom. Secured by a last built on straight lines on *inside* from toe to heel. Comfortable swing on *outside* to allow toes to expand under pressure.

Embodying every essential feature specified by leading surgeons to maintain normal feet and cure incipient cases of fallen arch.

FOOT COMFORT WEEK

You are cordially invited to visit our Foot Comfort Service Department. This week there will be an expert foot specialist in attendance at all Regal Stores to make free examination and give expert advice on any annoyance, discomfort or pain of the feet. There will be absolutely no charge and this inaugurates the opening of Foot Comfort service in all Regal Stores.

REGAL SHOE COMPANY
Twenty Stores in Greater New York

MANHATTAN		BROOKLYN	
*175 Broadway	**40 W. 34th St.	*301 Broadway	357 Fulton St.
Broadway at Duane	Nassau at Ann	**1049 Broadway	**512 Fulton St.
Broadway at Spring	*6th Ave. at 21st St.	*1175 Broadway	**466 Fifth Ave.
*Broadway at 10th	*14th St. at 3rd Ave.	NEWARK, N. J.	JERSEY CITY
*Broadway at 27th	**125th St. at 7th Ave.	**825 Broad St.	**108 Newark Ave.
*Broadway at 37th	**2929 3rd Ave.		

*Shows stores selling women's shoes. **Shows stores selling both women's and children's shoes.
All stores sell men's shoes.

$1,600,000 WAS GIVEN TO THE RED CROSS

New York County Chapter, in Annual Meeting, Hears of Year's Work.

DR. R. P. STRONG SPEAKS

Tells of Typhus in Serbia—Country Still in Great Need of Medical Men.

The annual meeting of the New York County Chapter of the American Red Cross was held in the Astor Gallery of the Waldorf-Astoria yesterday afternoon. The hall was packed, and those who spoke were Dr. Richard P. Strong of the Medical Faculty of Harvard University, who was head of the American Sanitary Commission that freed Serbia of the typhus scourge, and whose speech yesterday was his first since his return to the United States two weeks ago. Mrs. William Kinnicutt Draper, the Secretary of the Chapter; Miss Jane Delano of the national organization, and Jacob H. Schiff, the Treasurer of the New York Chapter, also spoke. Robert W. de Forest, Chairman of the organization in this county, presided.

In his speech Dr. Strong paid a tribute to Lady Ralph Paget, who was herself a typhus victim, and who, according to cabled reports, was taken prisoner by the Bulgars a few days ago. He gave in brief detail the main points that he will cover in his report concerning the terrible conditions that he and those associated with him had to overcome during the weeks that they were battling with typhus and other diseases in the unhappy little Balkan country. Mrs. Draper's talk was the story of the activities of the New York Chapter since the outbreak of the European war, while Miss Delano, who is the national head of the nursing division of the Red Cross, told in part the story of the work done in European military hospitals by the American Red Cross nurses. Mr. Schiff's speech was a brief report dealing with the financial affairs of the Chapter.

$1,600,000 to the Red Cross.

Mrs. Draper said the war contributions to the American Red Cross have totaled, since the fund was started in September, 1914, about $1,600,00, and that of this amount $532,370.89 was contributed through the New York Chapter. All supplies have been handled and shipped from New York, she said.

"We wish," said Mrs. Draper, "it were possible to speak in detail of what is being accomplished by the chapters of the Red Cros and the many committees and individuals who are shipping through the Red Cross; but it would seem ungracious to mention special contributions, considering what is being done all over the country. The donated supplies—consisting of all kinds of medical and surgical supplies, as well as hospital garments, bedding, surgical dressings, knitted socks, mufflers, &c., are so beautifully made and of such splendid quality that they reflect great credit on the donors, and make us proud of the work for relief being done by Americans. Here one sees beside these donated stores large quantities of supplies—such as absorbent cotton, surgical gauze, bandages, &c., purchased by the American Red Cross with the money donated to the war relief fund.

"Since Sept. 7, 1914, there have been 140 shipments, representing a value of $850,922.81. One shipment has been made to the Armenians in Russia valued at $1,001.35; fourteen were made to Austria, $91,089.84; thirteen to Belgium, $61,079.80; one to Bulgaria, $3,-891.40; nineteen to England, $106,966.28; thirty-four to France, $116,280.96; twelve to Germany, $120,195.37; five to Holland, $39,084.50; five to Italy, $15,-679.07; three to Montenegro, $15,525.85; one to Poland, $7,200; eleven to Russia, $99,347.51; eighteen to Serbia, $154,-931.16, and three to Turkey, $14,489.82.

"The combined weight of these shipments has exceeded 3,500,000 pounds.

Miles of Surgical Gauze.

"Among the larger items of these shipments stand out strikingly the following:

Anaesthetics, 49,789 pounds.
Antiseptic tablets, 1,150,000.
Bandages, 221,423 pounds, or 2,162,689 bandages.
Cigarettes, 10,875,750.
Clothing for refugees, 821,804 pieces.
Cotton, 922,677 pounds.
Hospital garments, 341,531.
Hospital linen, 61,648 pieces.
Motor trucks and ambulances, 38.
Supplies for Sanitary Commission, 5,506 cases, including 358,983 pounds sulphur.
Surgical dressings, 7,798,941.
Surgical gauze, 1,701,705 yards, (967 miles.)

"Through a member of our Executive Committee, W. W. Jefferies, practically all of the steamship lines give free transportation for our supplies. These supplies are all consigned to the American Consul at the port of delivery, and through these Consuls safe transshipment of these supplies is secured."

Mrs. Draper referred in detail to the personnel sent to Europe, the activities of friends of the Red Cross in New York and elsewhere, among them Mrs. Mitchel, wife of the Mayor; Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Mrs. Leonard Wood, and Mrs. Belmont Tiffany, and of the need of greatly increased membership in this city.

"The Chapter," Mrs. Draper said in conclusion, "also desires to sound the note of 'preparedness'—preparedness for the responsibilities which the Red Cross will be called upon to assume if our country is ever called upon for war. The American Red Cross is the only volunteer society now authorized by our Government to render aid to its land and naval forces in time of war. Any other society desiring to render similar assistance can do so only through the American Red Cross.

Preparedness at Home.

"A detailed program of activity for the Red Cross was prepared by the Surgeon General of the War Department in 1912, which is known as Circular 8. For those who desire to work for home preparedness a full opportunity will be given. A complete list of hospital supplies and garments, as authorized by the War Department, has been prepared, and other plans will be carried out as directed by the national office."

Dr. Strong in his speech described the typhus epidemic that raged for so many months in Serbia as the worst of modern times and estimated the number of deaths in Serbia, due to that disease, at about 150,000. The disease was brought into the country, he said, by the Austrian prisoners and by them communicated to the Serbian population. The country weakened by war, was not prepared to cope with the disease and for a time, he said, the disease "raged almost at will," among its victims being a majority of the physicians of the country. In April, he added, the number of new cases averaged a daily toll of about 9,000 persons.

Such was the situation when the American Red Cross Sanitary Commission, of which Dr. Strong was the head, arrived in Serbia late last Spring. The American found the country in a complete state of demoralization as a result of the disease. So many efficient officials had succumbed, he added, that the survivors became discouraged and at times "remained gloomily at home rather than go to their offices."

The first thing done on arrival in Serbia was the internationalization of the sanitary work, the internation commission being made up of British, French, Russian, and American members. The country was divided into fourteen districts, the French, Russian, and British taking charge of seven and the Americans the other seven. Then began the battle that ended in the complete eradication of the disease, an achievement that sanitary experts have pronounced one of the most remarkable in the history of sanitation.

Told of Cleaning Up Serbia.

Dr. Strong told the story in detail of the "clean-up" of the country from end to end, and when the typhus was under control the doctors took advantage of the opportunity to vaccinate the people against cholera, which was prevalent in various parts of the country. Vaccination against cholera was made compulsory by the Government of Serbia.

"On one occasion," said Dr. Strong "one of our vaccinating parties under Dr. Mendelsohn was fired upon while vaccinating the people along the Bulgarian frontier."

The co-operation between the British, French, Russians, and Americans, said Dr. Strong, was complete and cordial throughout the campaign. Of the British he said he desired to especially mention Lady Paget, Sir Ralph Paget, her husband, and Sir Thomas Lipton. The only hospital in Serbia that can compare with that organized and supervised by Lady Paget, he said, was the American Red Cross Hospital at Belgrade under Dr. Ryan.

In conclusion, Dr. Strong said:

"Serbia is still in great need of medical men, and if fighting is resumed she will not have a sufficient number of physicians, surgeons, and nurses to care properly for her wounded alone. As relapsing fever and typhus are endemic in the Balkan States, the situation must be watched, and any outbreak of these diseases will require prompt and efficient measures to prevent another epidemic. Therefore physicians will find plenty of relief work to do in Serbia this Winter. Those going, however, should be aware of the fact that there are no comforts or luxuries in Serbia and should go with the missionary spirit."

Czar Visited Americans.

Miss Delano told of the work of the American nurses and among other incidents told of the visit of the Czar to the Americans on duty at Kleff. Kind and courteous and generous was the description the American nurses wrote home concerning the ruler of the Russians. She told also of how Dr. Ryan had gone out from Belgrade following its first evacuation and told the Austrians that the only people left in the city were the sick and wounded under the care of the American Red Cross units. Thereupon, she said, the Austrians entered the city peacefully and conducted themselves in a way that would have done credit to the soldiers of any nation.

FIGHT THE MOON BILL.

Railroads Say It Gives Too Much Power to Postmaster General.

The Committee on Railway Mail Pay, representing railroads operating 90 per cent. of the mileage of this country, yesterday announced that these 264 railroads, with a total of 218,000 miles, have joined in a protest to Congress and to the public against renewal of the efforts to effect the passage of the Moon Railway Mail Pay bill.

This measure was introduced in the last Congress and failed to pass, and the Postmaster General has announced that it will be reintroduced when Congress opens in December. Under the Moon plan the Postmaster General would be authorized to establish the "Space Plan" of payment, whereby a railroad would be paid no more for hauling a whole carload of mail than for a partial carload. In their protest the railroads say that the Moon bill would empower the Postmaster General to make the rates for carrying the mails, with the only limitation that he could not exceed certain sums. On the other hand, he could reduce the rates with no restraint but his personal discretion.

Further, the Moon bill would compel every railroad to carry the mails at the rates made by the Postmaster General, under penalty of a daily fine of $5,000 for each refusal. The railroads contend that the highest rates permitted by the bill would be unjustly low, because they would be less than the receipts from passenger carrying, which the Interstate Commerce Commission has decided are unremunerative. They also say that the Moon bill delegates legislative power to the Postmaster General, and would bring the railway mail pay problem into politics. They say that the problem ought to be settled on a business basis, and direct attention to the fact that Chairman Moon of the Post Office Committee of the House of Representatives in asking support for his bill declared it to be a proposal of the Post Office Department.

SWEAR OFF 98 PER CENT.

Tentative Assessment of $38,899,600 Shrinks to $693,350.

Commissioners in the Manhattan Tax office yesterday made 420 personal property examinations on a total tentative assessment of $38,899,600. Of the total examined, only seventy-four were held for a final assessment of $693,350. Twenty-four of those examined were exempted owing to non-residence and two were reported dead.

Since the books were opened 5,159 persons have been examined on a tentative personal assessment of $433,507,700. Of the number, 859 were held for a final assessment of $6,259,941.

Davenport Defends Constitution.

Frederick M. Davenport, Republican State Senator under Governor Hughes and Progressive candidate for Governor in 1914, issued a statement last night defending the proposed Constitution. One of the most important steps taken by the convention in the direction of substantial improvement, said Mr. Davenport, is the plan fora shortened ballot.

ENO LEFT $2,930,000 IN PUBLIC BEQUESTS

Mechanics and Tradesmen Society Gets $1,800,000; Two Museums, $250,000 Each.

HEIRS MUST STAY CITIZENS

Minor Kinsman Forfeits $1,500,000 if He Makes Home Abroad—One Exception Made.

The will of Amos F. Eno, realty owner and philanthropist, disposing of an estate in excess of $7,600,000, was filed for probate yesterday. There are bequests to relatives aggregating more than $4,600,000, while the bequests to charitable and educational institutions total more than $2,930,000.

The largest bequest was to the General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen of the City of New York, which is to receive, after all other legacies are paid, $1,800,000. There are bequests of $250,000 each to the Metropolitan Museum of Art, the American Museum of Natural History, the New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, and New York University. The New York Public Library receives $50,000, and all books, prints, and engravings relating to New York, which are in the testator's home, 32 Fifth Avenue, and in his office, 13 South William Street. Columbia University receives a trust fund of $80,000, and the residuary estate, if there be any residue.

Referring to the bequest to the Mechanics and Tradesmen Society, the will states that $1,800,000 is bequeathed "from the residue or so much of that sum as my estate will suffice to pay to be applied to the uses and purposes of the society. It is my desire that a portion of said fund be used for elementary instruction, and that such instruction be made available, not only for those who are able to take extended courses, but also for relatively short courses of instruction for those whose circumstances so require."

The instrument makes the specific direction that not more than $25,000 be disbursed for funeral expenses.

$1,500,000 to Young Great-Nephew.

The largest bequest to a relative is $1,500,000 to Amos R. Eno, a great-nephew, who is the son of Henry Lane Eno. The bequest is left in the form of a trust fund, the accumulated income of which goes to young Eno when he reaches 21; and from that time until he is 30 he receives the income from the entire property annually. At 30, provided he has been a resident of the United States for that period, he receives the sum outright, and also all the testator's realty at Simsbury, Conn. The $80,000 bequest to Columbia is to be used for the care of this Simsbury estate until the younger Eno takes title and possession in full.

The same provisions are made concerning the following trust bequests of $250,000 each: To Gifford Pinchot, 2d, great-nephew, son of Amos R. E. Pinchot; Rosamond Pinchot, great-niece, a daughter of Amos R. E. Pinchot; the Misses Alice and Leontine Graves, great nieces, daughters of Florence Graves; Miss Alice Eno, great niece, daughter of Henry Lane Eno.

A si milar bequest to Harcourt Johnstone, great nephew, a son of Lady Johnstone of London, England, is made an exception in that it does not require the boy's residence in the United States. There is the blanket provision that if any of these beneficiaries die or fail in the residence requirement as provided, they shall cease to have any interest in their respective bequests.

The will explains the residence restriction by adding that it "shall not be construed to refer to ordinary travel or temporary sojourn out of the United States, but only to a change of legal residence."

The following outright bequests of $250,000 each are made: William P. Eno of Saugatuck, Conn., brother of the testator; Gifford Pinchot of Milford, Penn., nephew; Amos R. E. Pinchot of 22 West Fifty-second Street, nephew; Lady Johnstone of London, England, niece; Florence C. Graves and Mary P. Eno of Simsbury, Conn., nieces. There are outright bequests of $50,000 each to Henry Lane Eno, a nephew, and Mrs. Antoinette E. Wood of Simsbury, a sister of the testator. Bequests of $50,000 each to William Mitchell of Yonkers and Lucius H. Beers of Suffolk County, N. Y., the executors and trustees, stand in lieu of commissions.

Bequests to Servants.

There are bequests of $5,000 each to Helen Desperins, Mr. Eno's housekeeper, and Edmond Bigaut, his valet; Delia Nolan, his cook, receives $3,000, and there are $1,000 bequests to six other servants. There are $5,000 bequests to thirteen friends of Mr. Eno, and $10,000 each to Lewis G. Eno and John E. Phelps.

A provision is made that in the event of the personal estate falling below the financial sums of the bequests, the legacies shall be a charge upon the testator's real estate, of which he held large and valuable parcels in and around New York City. It is not possible to place an adequate valuation on these holdings at this time, the petition accompanying the will recites.

The instrument is dated June 18, 1915. Mr. Eno died at his home, 32 Fifth Avenue, on Oct. 21.

DONALD EDGAR'S WILL FILED.

Bequeaths More Than a Million to His Brother and Sister-in-Law.

RIVERHEAD, L. I., Oct. 28.—The will of Donald Edgar, formerly of Manhattan and more recently of Greenport, where he died recently, was filed for probate here today. The estate is said to be worth more than $1,000,000.

To Newbold Edgar, a brother, of Manhattan and Southampton, are given the furniture, horses, carriages, and jewelry. Bessie McNally of Greenport gets an annuity of $400. To Miss H. E. Root of St. Augustine, Fla., is given $2,000. Trinity Church Corporation receives $2,000 to keep the family vault in repair.

Newbold Edgar and his wife, Agnes W. Edgar, are made executors. To them the estate is left in trust to be divided into two equal parts, the income of one for the husband and of the other for the wife. At their deaths their principals are to be divided among their three daughters, Caroline S. Sanford of 187 Park Avenue, Manhattan; Julie L. Williams of Mendham, N. J., and Agnes L. Edgar Davis of New York. The will was executed July 21, 1908.

Will of Mrs. Charles Pinkerton.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Oct. 28.—The will of Mrs. Ellen Arthur Pinkerton, wife of Charles Pinkerton, a wealthy resident of Mount Kisco, disposing of an estate worth about $175,000, was offered for probate here today. The husband inherits a life estate of $110,000, while Chester A. Arthur of Colorado Springs, a brother of the decedent, and his son get $2,500 each.

SEEKS TO STOP USE OF NAME

American Art Association Sues American Art Galleries.

The American Art Association of 6 East Twenty-third Street applied yesterday to Justice Philbin of the Supreme Court for an injunction restraining the American Art Galleries of Thirteenth Street and University Place from continuing to use their present name. The plaintiffs are Thomas E. and Gustavus T. Kirby and James F. Sutton, and the defendants are Arthur Kritzer and Maurice and David Gerstner.

The plaintiffs said their association was organized in 1883 to sell paintings, objects of art and bric-a-brac. During the period of their existence they have sold $32,000,000 worth of such property, and in 1914-15 spent $60,000 for advertising. In all they had spent several millions advertising their business. They complained that the defendants were organized on Sept. 29 last with only $5,000 capital, of which only $3,000 was paid in, and that the purpose of choosing their business name was to trade on the name and reputation of the plaintiffs.

A. Jocelyn H. Magrath, the complaint said, called on the defendants on Oct. 7 on the pretense that he believed them to be connected with the plaintiffs. He said that the defendants made no effort to correct this impression and asserted that they were a branch of the American Art Association and had been in business for twenty years. The application will be argued today.

TO HOLD PIRATE EXHIBITION.

Books and Pictures of Freebooters at Grolier Club.

There will be an exhibition of books and prints relating to pirates, freebooters, buccaneers and highwaymen at the first meeting of the Grolier Club for the season at the club house at 29 East Thirty-second Street next Thursday at 8:30 o'clock. Don C. Seitz will make an address on pirates.

At the exhibition there will be two copies of the original account of Esquemeling or Exquemelin. The book which was inspired by the pirate, was originally published at Amsterdam in 1678 and went through numerous translations and editions in the next century and a half. There will be at the exhibition a collection of literature and engravings concerning all notable pirates and highwaymen since the time of Esquemeling.

Cured of 13-Year-Old Injury.

Ex-Fire Captain Robert Oswald, one of the aids of former Fire Chief Croker, left the Washington Heights Hospital yesterday cured of an injury he got while fighting a fire in Brooklyn thirteen years ago, and which forced him to retire from the department. Until a few weeks ago, when Dr. C. C. Sichel, visiting physician at the Washington Heights Hospital, found by three X-ray examinations of Oswald's head that he had a depressed fracture six inches long, the fire Captain didn't know the cause of the headaches he had suffered many years. Eight days ago the physician performed an operation on Oswald, and he was able to return to his home yesterday, at 312 West 112th Street.

Boy Killed by Automobile.

James O'Loughlin, 11 years old, of 749 Washington Street, jumped from the rear of a truck at Grove and Hudson Streets last night directly in front of an automobile owned and operated by Isreal Straus of 116 West Fifty-ninth Street. The automobile struck the boy and hurled him several feet, although Straus made frantic efforts to swerve to one side. He took the child to St. Vincent's Hospital, where he died a few minutes later of internal injuries. The police of the Charles Street Station exonerated Mr. Straus from any blame.

BANKER GIVES $5,000 AT POINT OF PISTOL

George Bancroft Says He Was Lured to Hotel Room and Forced to Sign Drafts.

WENT TO SEE STOCK BUYER

One Alleged Holdup Man Held—Victim's Father Robbed in 1911 in Safe Deposit Vault.

Don Collins, 29 years old, of 300 West Forty-ninth Street, a salesman, was arrested at his home yesterday by Detectives Haskins and Kelly and held by Magistrate House in the West Side Court in $15,000 bail on a charge of extortion.

The arrest was made on the complaint of George Bancroft of the banking firm of George Bancroft & Co. of 16 Beaver Street, who said that Collins and two other men forced him at the point of a revolver on Oct. 10 in the University Hotel, at Forty-seventh Street and Sixth Avenue, to sign two sight drafts for $2,500 each, one of which was collected on the following morning at the Bancroft offices before the banker himself arrived.

According to Bancroft, Collins called at his offices more than a month ago and said that he had clients who wanted to invest in war stocks, but did not dare to go in person to Wall Street, and wanted a reliable banker to call on them. This story, Bancroft said, induced him to go on Oct. 10 with Collins to the University Hotel, where he was taken to a room for an interview with the prospective clients. There he was trapped, according to Bancroft, and forced with the revolver and threats of an attack on his reputation to sign the two drafts. One of the men in the conspiracy with Collins, he said, posed as a policeman, and aided in forcing him to sign the papers.

Bancroft said he consulted his lawyer immediately after the affair, and then put the matter before the District Attorney and the police. It was planned at first to trap Collins or one of the other alleged extortioners when they should present the second note. For some reason, however, no attempt was made to cash the second note, so Collins was arrested yesterday at his home.

The police say that a picture of Collins was found in the Rogues' Gallery and that he was sent to Elmira several years ago for an assault on a policeman. Detectives Haskins and Kelly yesterday refused to tell what they had learned about the details of the case. Magistrate House set the examination of Collins for tomorrow.

Bancroft is a son of Aaron Bancroft, the aged banker, who was robbed in March, 1911, of securities worth $85,000 after being attacked in a corridor leading to the vaults of the Produce Exchange Safety Deposit and Storage Company. Later the return of a part of the stolen securities was negotiated by Daniel O'Reilly, one of Thaw's counsel, who was later in 1911 convicted of receiving stolen goods and sentenced to five months in the penitentiary.

MAY JAIL ROLT-WHEELER.

Minister Expects to be Arrested Because Unable to Pay Alimony.

The Rev. Francis Rolt-Wheeler, who was ordered by Supreme Court Justice Philbin to pay his wife, Christine, $15 a week pending the trial of her suit for separation, called at the Sheriff's office yesterday because he heard that an order had been issued for his arrest for failing to pay. He was told that the order had not been turned over to the Sheriff.

"Then I will call again tomorrow," he said.

He said he could not pay the arrears of alimony, which amount to $285, and that he would have to go to jail. If he stays in jail for three months he will be free of the claim. He is an Episcopal clergyman, a writer, lecturer, and poet. His wife accused him of many acts of cruelty. She said that from June to September, 1914, the defendant, "knowing the plaintiff was in an overwrought, dangerous, nervous state when suggestions from a stronger mind would have full measure of influence, repeatedly urged plaintiff to end his misery and the care of her by committing suicide."

Mrs. Rolt-Wheeler also said in her complaint that her husband, "to add to the influence of this suggestion and to give greater weight to his advice, told her she was doomed to madness anyway and that he could not afford to care for an insane wife."

SMOKER WINS NOVEL TEST.

Arrested, He Proves Factory Has No Signs Barring the Weed.

When Samuel Green of 17 East Fifty-fourth Street, a cloak and suit worker, who came here from Chicago two weeks ago, was arraigned in Essex Market Court yesterday, charged with smoking in a factory, he testified that no signs prohibiting smoking were displayed in the factory. This was contradicted by Inspector Hamitt.

Magistrate Handy of Staten Island, who has been sitting in Essex Market for the last two days, asked Green whether he was willing to serve thirty days in the workhouse if an investigation proved signs were there, providing he should be discharged if there were none. This was more than double the ordinary sentence for similar offenses, but the Chicago man accepted the terms at once.

Green, with Chief Inspector Hyde and Detective Lemmon, went to the factory of Samuel Schwartz, at 438 East Houston Street, where Green was employed. An hour later they reported to the Magistrate that there were no signs. Magistrate Handy discharged Green and issued a summons for Schwartz.

SUES GATES ESTATES FOR CORNER IN CORN

R. H. Thorburn Asks Damages of $2,130,000 Under Sherman Anti-Trust Law.

BOARD SUSPENDED HIS FIRM

Plaintiff Seeks Order on Widow in Move to Have C. G. Gates's Will Probated Here.

That the estates of John W. Gates and his son, Charles G., have been sued for $2,130,000 damages by Robert H. Thorburn of 64 West Fifty-third Street was discovered yesterday. Mr. Thorburn was formerly a member of the Chicago Board of Trade and a member of Waite, Thorburn & Co., grain merchants. The action grows out of the alleged Gates corner in corn in 1902, according to papers filed in the suit of the United States District Court here.

When Mr. Thurburn's lawyer, John S. Wise, Jr., of 20 Broad Street, yesterday filed an application in the Surrogates' Court asking for an order directing Mrs. Dellora R. Gates of the Hotel Plaza, and her daughter-in-law, Mrs. Florence Hopwood Gates of Minneapolis, widow of Charles G. Gates, and all others beneficially interested in the estates, to appear in court and show cause why the will of Charles G. Gates, probated in Jefferson County, Texas, on Jan. 26, 1914, should not be probated here.

The elder Mrs. Gates is executrix under the wills of her husband and son, and the courts have held that she cannot be served in an action against the estates, if she is administering their affairs in another jurisdiction, such as Texas.

The proceedings in the Surrogates' Court have been started as the result of a recent decision by Judge Learned Hand in the United States District Court, who granted an application by Mrs. Gates to vacate the service of a summons in the suit against the estates. The papers filed in the Federal Court show that Mrs. Gates was served personally with a summons in the suit at the offices of the Gates estates, at 17 Battery Place, on May 18.

In her application Mrs. Gates sets forth that she is informed that the claim is based on the alleged violation of the Sherman Anti-Trust law, and she takes the stand that if there was any cause of action it died with her husband and son, and cannot now be raised against their estates. She maintains that such an act on would be a violation of the Federal Constitution's provision relating to the taking of property without due process of law.

Mrs. Gates recites further in her application to Judge Hand that in January, 1915, long after the deaths of her husband and son, she received a written communication from Mr. Thorburn in which he said that he intended to sue her under the Sherman act. Mr. Thorburn asserted in his letter, the widow says, that in July, 1902, Charles G. Gates and his partners in the brokerage firm of Harris, Gates & Co manipulated the market for July corn on the Chicago Board of Trade.

Mr. Thorburn notified Mrs. Gates, she says, that his firm, Waite, Thorburn & Co., had sold corn for July delivery, and, owing to the alleged corner, there was no corn to be had except from Harris, Gates & Co. He further alleged that his firm was forced to buy a sufficient amount from the Gates firm to make deliveries, and was compelled to pay "unreasonable and monopolistic prices." Subsequently, the Gates firm, the papers recite, sued the Thorburn firm for an amount due on the corn, and when the latter firm failed to pay, complaint was made to the Board of Trade and the Thorburn firm was suspended.

Should Mr. Thorburn be successful in his effort to have the will probated here he may serve Mrs. Gates and proceed anew, according to his lawyer.

Mr. Thorburn, and his partner, Charles Waite of Chicago, have brought suit here against James A. Patten and some of the latter's associates for $300,000 damages for alleged violation of the Sherman law, on the ground that the defendants manipulated a corner on oats on the Chicago Board of Trade in July, 1902, the month in which the Gates firm engineered the alleged corner in corn.

MAHER ACCUSED OF FRAUDS.

Witnesses Say They Registered Falsely on His Instructions.

Examination of witnesses against John F. Maher, chief of Bronx County Detectives, charged with registration frauds, occupied nearly the entire session of the Morrisania Court before Magistrate Murphy yesterday. Francis J. Pogsted of 167 Morningside Avenue and James J. Flanagan of 253 West 126th Street testified that, although they lived in Manhattan, Maher induced them to register at the polling place at 307 East 180th Street, Bronx, and to swear that they had lived at Maher's house at 2,093 Tiebout Avenue, Bronx, for the last nine months. They did as he told them, they said.

Israel Goldsmith of 1,592 Washington Avenue, Deputy State Superintendent of Elections, and Marcus Rosenth[illegible] 464 East 186th Street, the Bronx Deputy Attorney General in charge of the Bronx office, testified they had gone to Maher's home on Oct. 19 to investigate the cases of Flanagan and Pogsted and two others who have disappeared. Maher told them, the witnesses said, that the four men had roomed in his house for the last nine months.

Pogsted, called back to the stand, said he had a signed petition for appointment as a process server at Maher's suggestion, giving Maher's home as his address, and that Maher signed the document as a Notary.

The hearing was adjourned until 2 o'clock Monday, when the defense will be put in. Bail of $1,000 for Maher was continued.

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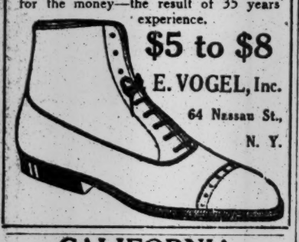

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NOW DENIES PART IN NICHOLS MURDER

Rich Widow's Servant Says Detectives with "Third Degree" Forced Him to Confess.

TELLS OF POLICE TORTURE

Testifies He Was Kept Awake for Hours and Beaten and Kicked Till Out of His Wits.

Onnie Tallas, on trial for murder, took the stand before Judge Malone in General Sessions yesterday and repudiated, word for word, the confession he made to the police concerning his complicity in the robbing and killing of Mrs. Elizabeth B. Nichols, the wealthy widow of James Nichols, on the night of Sept. 8, last. Tallas, who was the pantry boy and one of four indicted for the murder, the other three being still at large, insisted that he was kicked and blackjacked by detectives for twelve hours into a confession that incriminated him as well as the men whom he admitted to the Nichols home on the night of the crime.

When Arthur Waltonen, formerly a butler in the Nichols home, "Eddie" Lehto and an unknown Italian came to the door, Tallas, according to his testimony yesterday, let them in because they said they had come to pay a social visit to the maid, Edith Langfeld. He said the servants were accustomed to meet their friends in the butler's room on the first floor of the Nichols home at 4 East Seventy-ninth Street and talk and play and listen to his performance on the zither. He thought the three men had come to participate in such an entertainment. But as soon as they got into the hallway, Arthur Waltonen, turned to the pantry boy and said:

"We're going to do this job."

"What job?" asked Tallas.

"We're going to steal Mrs. Nichols' rings."

Robbery Had Been Broached.

Tallas said he became frightened and tried to push them out of the hall, but they drew their revolvers and tied his hands behind him and told him they would shoot him if he dared follow them or make any outcry. He remained pinned against the wall, he said, paralyzed by fear and anticipating that something "funny was going to take place." Some months before, Arthur Waltonen had told him it would be a good idea to rob Mrs. Nichols some night, but on that occasion Tallas thought he was "crazy to think of such a thing."

"But when I saw them go up the stairs," declared the boy on the witness stand yesterday, "I knew it was not a joke. I told Arthur not to do it. I begged him not to do it, but they only laughed at me, and I was afraid to move."

While the burglars were upstairs Tallas heard two rings of the servants' bell. One was decisive and the other was very feeble. He thought it must be Mrs. Nichols ringing for help, but he did not stir. He was too frightened, he said, to move or to give any alarm. At this point in his recital yesterday the boy broke down. Tears came into his eyes and his voice faltered so that he could not respond to questions put to him by his counsel, former Assistant District Attorney La Barbier.

"Come, talk up, talk up," exclaimed Mr. Le Barbier. "This is no time for crying, Onnie. You are on trial for your life and you must tell the jury what you know about this affair."

Decided to Lie to Detectives.

After the burglars left the house and Edith Langfeld, the maid, told him that "the poor woman was dead." Tallas said he realized that he would be in serious trouble if the police found out that he knew both Waltonen and Lehto. And so when half a dozen detectives locked him up in a "yellow room" next to the one in which Mrs. Nichols was strangled Tallas thought his only hope lay in denying all acquaintance with the murderers. He decided to lie to the detectives, and he said the more they beat him and kicked him and cursed him the more he lied in an effort to save himself. He said the detectives were angry because he would not admit that he had planned the job with the rest and had agreed with them to divide the loot. First, according to Tallas, who is frail of body, Detective Enright punched him in the face; then another detective poked him in the stomach, while a third grabbed his arm and twisted it around his back and hit him with a blackjack until he screamed with pain.

"They kept at me that way all night—until the next morning," Tallas testified. "I wanted to go to sleep but they wouldn't let me. First one detective would get at me and then another one and then another one. I told them to leave me alone, that I didn't have anything to do with the burglary, but they said I did, and each time I said 'no, I didn't,' then they would give me another punch and another kick."

On the following morning, twelve hours after the detectives began to work on him, he was ready to say anything they wished, he said. Bruised, exhausted, and frightened out of his wits, he said, he was taken to the Third Branch Detective Bureau, where he made the confession which was presented to the jury by Detective Enright on Wednesday. Tallas denied yesterday that he had ever said anything about joining a plot to rob Mrs. Nichols, or that he had ever agreed to accept any of the booty.

Admits Subsequent Confession.

Under cross-examination by Assistant District Attorney Brothers, Tallas admitted that he subsequently made the same confession to Deputy Assistant District Attorney Deacon Murphy, though there was no special reason to fear Murphy. Tallas's memory was not sure as to this second confession, and he denied outright that he made many of the statements credited to him by Mr. Murphy.

"Isn't it a fact that you denied that you knew either Waltonen or Lehto until you were sure they had ample opportunity to make their getaway," asked Mr. Brothers.

"No," replied Tallas, "I was afraid of telling them I knew Arthur. I told them the truth only after I was too tired to fight them any longer."

Before calling Tallas to the stand in his own defense, Mr. Le Barbier in his opening to the jury declared that the prosecution had failed to prove a case of murder against the defendant.

"I don't propose," said Mr. Le Barbier, "to have this boy offered up as a sacrifice to police inefficiency, simply because they have failed to capture the other three men who were really guilty of the crime."

The case will go to the jury today.

BOTHA DEFENDS HIS NAME.

Sues a Politician for Slander Regarding Boer War Finances.

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa, Oct. 28, (via London.)—The last days of the South African Republic figured in a trial that opened here today. Premier Botha is proceeding against Mannik, a Nationalist candidate for Parliament, charging that during the recent political campaign Mannik slandered him by asking the Premier what he had done with 134 bars of gold, valued at £750,000, ($3,750,000,) left in possession of Botha and two others on the departure of Paul Kruger, late President of the Transvaal, and never accounted for.

General Botha pointed out that he became Commandant General in 1900 and had nothing to do with administrative affairs. The defendant, he said, had many opportunities to ask about the bars, but the Premier had never before heard any statement concerning him. There were rumors that the gold was hidden in the veldt, but Botha had always stated openly since the gold came into the hands of the Republican Government that nothing was missing.

Judge F. W. Reitz, who was Secretary of State under the republic, tesdified that so far as he knew Mannik's statement was untrue.

The trial has been adjourned.

GIVE THANKS, SAYS WHITMAN

Governor, in Proclamation, Reminds People of Year's Blessings.

ALBANY, Oct. 28.—Governor Whitman issued today the following Thanksgiving Day proclamation:

"For a year replete with manifestations of God's goodness, for the peace and tranquillity which our country is enjoying through His Divine mercy, and for the blessings so bountifully bestowed upon our people, inspiring us with hope and confidence for the future, we should be grateful.

"I, therefore, Charles S. Whitman, Governor of the State of New York, in accordance with custom long observed, do hereby designate Thursday, the 25th day of November, 1915, as a day of thanksgiving.

"Let the spirit of the day include expressions of gratitude and acts of kindness and let us show our profound appreciation of the many benefits which we have derived from a just and wise God."

PERUVIAN STEAMER SUNK.

The Pachitea Lost, but Passengers and Crew Believed Safe.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

CALLAO, Peru, Oct. 28.—The Peruvian Line steamer Pachitea sank this morning off Chala, about 350 miles southeast of this port. All the crew and the fifty passengers are believed to have been saved.

The Pachitea was a steel, twin-screw vessel of 2,429 tons, built in Rouen, France, in 1911. She was commanded by Captain Wilson, and her last appearance in an American port was recorded on July 21, when she left Baltimore for Callao, where she arrived on Aug. 21. Since then the Pachitea had been in the coasting trade along the Western coast of South America, being reported as leaving Balboa on Oct. 17.

FRESH AIR CARS IN CHICAGO.

Elevated Road to Run Windowless and Unheated Trains All Winter.

CHICAGO, Oct. 28.—Fresh air cars, windowless and unheated, are to be operated all Winter on Chicago's elevated railway for the benefit of passengers who are out-of-doors devotees.

The cars, it was announced today, will probably be run on half-hour schedules. Only one coach to a train will be open and unheated. It will be marked "Fresh Air Car."

Churchmen Elect Officers.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Oct. 28.—The Women's Home Missionary Union of the New Jersey Conference of Congregational Churches here today elected these officrs: President, Mrs. Paul Douglas, Upper Montclair; Northern Vice President, Mrs. W. H. Lum, Chatham; Southern Vice President, Mrs. John Frizzelle, Washington, D. C.; Recording Secretary, Mrs. F. A. Coombs, East Orange; Corresponding Secretary, Miss Martha F. Waterman, Glen Ridge; Field Secretary, Mrs. George Donaldson, Grantwood; Secretary Young People's Work, Mrs. Harold W. Armstrong, Montclair. Next year's meeting will be held at Montclair.

Women's Peace Party Meetings.

Before the opening of Congress the Woman's Peace Party will hold a series of public meetings here for the study and general discussion of the problems involved in the proposed national defense measures and the foreign policy of the nation. Speakers at the afternoon lectures will include Norman Angell and Edward B. Krehbiel, on Nov. 8 and Nov. 21. Night meetings will be held in Cooper Union on Nov. 9, 12, 14, 16, and 21, and among the speakers will be Commissioner of Immigration F. C. Howe, Congressman C. H. Tavenner, Dr. Toyokichi Iyenaga, Dr. David Starr Jordan, Max Eastman, Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, Dr. Lyman Abbot, Dr. Percy L. Grant, Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, and Gertrude Atherton. At the close of the principal address each evening the audience will be invited to participate in a general debate.

Girl Wins Suit for False Arrest.

Catherine Rice, a salesgirl who was employed in a 5-and-10-cent store at 11 Main Street, Flushing, conducted by Herman Streiff, yesterday got a verdict of $500 against him for false arrest. Streiff had her arrested on the charge of stealing 50 cents and she was discharged by Magistrate Leach. Miss Rice sued for $10,000.

SUBMIT OBJECTIONS TO THE TAX BUDGET

Stewart Browne Asks Board of Estimate to Drop the Unemployment Bureau.

$1,500 SALARY CUT REVOKED

Research Bureau Wants Civilians to Operate Police Telephones—City Rentals Criticised.

The Board of Estimate for three hours yesterday heard objections to the tentative tax budget for 1916. The only person to object to appropriations for departments was Stewart Browne of the United Real Estate Owners' Association. He said the Department of Licenses should do away with the Unemployment Bureau on the ground that the State was doing the same work. Scant encouragement was given to his suggestion.

"Administrations come and go, but the same old band of wolves is on the job," said William Campbell of Queens when he objected to the apportionment for that borough, which had been reduced $40,000.

"This man ceased to be one of the wolves two years ago, when he was removed from the Highway Department," said Commissioner Dayton, who was acting for Borough President Connolly.

When the Police Department schedules came up, representatives of the Bureau of Municipal Research urged the retention of civilian operators for the department telephone service, instead of using patrolmen. It was stated that a saving of nearly $30,000 could be made by this system. The change was suggested last year, but it did not work out satisfactorily to the Commissioner of Police.

"The point in question," said Commissioner Woods, "is the knowledge of conditions, where to get a policeman or an ambulance quickly. That is in the mind of every policeman, and the only way to get civilian operators who will know all this is to put the operators in the training school and on the sidewalk for a time."

The Police Commissioner asked for a hearing for Chief Clerk Kipp and the chief bookkeeper of the Police Department, whose salaries had been reduced, the former's from $5,000 to $3,500 and the latter's from $4,000 to $2,400. Colonel Kipp protested against his reduction. He said he had been in the department forty-two years and that his salary had been fixed in 1896. Since then it had not been increased or diminished. At that time the police force numbered 2,000 members, and now it is over 11,000.

Chief Bookkeeper Gott said he had been thirty-four years in the service, beginning at a salary of $900, which was increased gradually to $4,000. He has charge of all department funds, and said that he did not think a reduction of $1,000 was fair. The main Budget Committee reconsidered the reduction in Mr. Kipp's salary and allowed it to remain at $5,000.

When the Fire Department schedules came up Mr. Browne suggested that the Fire Prevention Bureau be transferred to the Building Department. Mayor Mitchel told him it could not be done.

Regarding the Department of Finance, Mr. Browne wanted to know why the collection of water taxes could not be done by the Finance Department. The Controller said he had no authority in law.

When the Law Department was called upon, John P. McNamara, an assistant in the Bureau of Street Openings who had been dropped, said he had saved the city many thousands of dollars and cited the Myrtle Avenue, Brooklyn, sewer claims, on which he had saved $26,000. The Mayor told him he would take up the matter with him before Jan. 1, as he considered it an administrative and not a budget matter.

Mr. Browne thought an investigation should be made of the city rentals. The rent appropriation for 1916 is $851,306. Before the Municipal Building was in operation it amount to $1,100,000. The Controller said he would be willing to have a responsible agency outside of the City Government pass on the leases now in effect. When State taxes were reached Mr. Browne said:

"We are applying for an injunction in this matter. I don't know whether we will get it or not. We believe the direct State tax is unconstitutional, and if we win it will be a great relief."

"Yes, it will be a great relief to us," said the Mayor.

The hearing was then adjourned until today.

Controler Prendergast and members of the Board of Estimate were served late last night with copies of an affidavit made by Stewart Browne and a notice to appear before Supreme Court Justice Philbin in Special Term at 10 o'clock today to show cause why two injunctions should not be issued against them.

The first affidavit, petitioning that an injunction be issued, seeks to enjoin the members of the Board of Estimate from embodying in the Budget appropriations for the direct State tax, which Browne asserts is unconstitutional.

In the second affidavit Browne seeks to enjoin the members from permitting higher salaries than specified in the charter to be paid some employes of the Fire, Health, and Police Departments and Board of Assessors. He also seeks to restrain them from paying salaries for positions which they assert are needless. These positions complained of are not specified.

Following several hours of executive session, members of the Board of Estimate Budget Committee, last night approved a tentative budget for the department of Education next year.

Controller Prendergast, after the meeting said:

"At a meeting of the Budget Committee, which was attended by the Mayor and Borough President Marks, it was decided unanimously to include in the tentative budget an allowance for the Department of Education for the year 1916, amounting to $39,835,081.53 this being the same figure as that allowed to the Department for this year, the allowance to be made in a lump sum.

"The meeting tonight followed an all afternoon meeting between the Board of Education Committee and the Board of Estimate. The opinion expressed by President Churchill and other prominent members of the Board of Education favored the appropriation of a lump sum. This will enable the board to apply the moneys as its judgment suggests, and also open the way for such reorganization as may be possible."

For 1916, the Board of Education first requested $48,896,078.21, but later revised this figure to a total of $42,396,078.21. This latest estimate was cut $2,560,116.68.

The Citizens' Union wrote to the Board of Estimate yesterday protesting against the proposed reduction in the appropriation for free public lectures. The letter in part read:

"Those free lectures are a part of our system of education. They have been established for years, and are in no sense an experiment. Their merit, usefulness, and educational value are thoroughly established. They cover an exceedingly wide range of useful and practical knowledge—historical, geographical, scientific, and literary—which is conveyed to a class of our people who are otherwise outside the reach of our educational system."

HAS CITY ECONOMY PLAN.

County Clerk Schneider Would Save on Municipal Buildings.

County Clerk Schneider said yesterday the municipal authorities could save millions a great deal easier and with far more justice than they could save thousands by cutting the salaries of city employes.

"Take the proposed court house," he said. "First $12,000,000 worth of land and improvements were condemned. We take out of the area of the valuable downtown property that is taxable a big slice on which no taxes can ever again be collected. Then the city must sell bonds, and these bonds bear, let us say, 4½ per cent. interest, and 1 per cent. more must be set aside each year for amortization. That means that on the $12,000,000, $600,000 a year must be paid each year for many years.

"Then it will cost $412,500 each year to carry the $7,500,000 that the building will cost. Of course the building will have to be furnished. In this cost, nothing is said about the cost to the city in the upkeep and the ripping up of streets. The city appears to have gone mad on the subject of monumental structures. Take as other examples the public library on Fifth Avenue and our new Municipal Building. Think of the millions these structures cost.

What corporation would think of tearing down a building like the old County Court House? It does everything demanded of it and is a splendid building. Its rooming capacity could be easily increased and any improvements necessary could be made easily. If the ventilation is poor, improve it.

"There isn't a day in the year when more than two of the nearly three score rooms in the building are filled people. The remainder of the time the courtrooms are practically empty. That is a waste of space that could be corrected with small expense. The courtrooms could be increased in number, if more were needed, which I doubt."

RULE ON OIL SEPARATORS.

Garages and Fire Department Take Issue Into Court.

With the application by the Bronx Garage Company to the Supreme Court for a writ of mandamus to compel the Fire Commissioner to grant a permit for its place of business, the long controversy between the automobile dealers and garage owners in this city and the Fire Department over the question of oil separators has been brought to a head. When the case comes up for argument today Charles Thaddeus Terry will appear as counsel for the garage company, which is being supported in this test action by the Automobile Dealers' Association of New York, the New York Garage Owners' Association, the Brooklyn Motor Vehicle Dealers' Association, and the Brooklyn Garage Owners' Board of Trade.

Affidavits submitted by the garage company set forth that it has a fireproof building constructed in accordance with plans approved by the Fire Department, on which a garage permit was promptly issued and renewed until a little over a year ago, when renewal was refused on the ground that an oil separator was not used. A few weeks ago the Fire Department brought the garage company into court on the charge of conducting its business without a permit.

It is the contention of the Fire Department that garages should be provided with a device to separate oil and gasoline from the water used in washing cars so that the oils may not reach the sewers, in which, the department alleges, they have been responsible for explosions. The automobile dealers and garage men on the other hand contend that the oil separators are unnecessary, that they do not separate, that sewer explosions cannot be traced to the products of car washing, and that to insist upon the installation of separators will mean an expense of several million dollars for devices which they hold to be both impracticable and needless.

'DINNER' ROBBERS GET $7,000

Adjoining Houses Visited While Families Are at Table.

PORT CHESTER, N. Y., Oct. 28.—While the families of Louis C. Mertz and W. Howard Buchanan of Westchester Avenue were at dinner last night, thieves ransacked the upper rooms of their homes, which adjoin, and stole jewelry and cash amounting to $7,000.

Entrance to both places was effected by climbing the porch and going through windows. About $5,000 of the haul was from the Buchanan house, a diamond dinner ring of eighteen stones set in platinum valued at $2,000 being among the plunder.

A pet dog in the Buchanan house barked vigorously while the family was at dinner, and was so annoying that it was taken to the cellar. It is believed that the dog heard the thieves.

Customs Men Entertain Tonight.

The Customs Inspectors of the Port of New York will hold their third annual reception and vaudeville entertainment at Terrace Garden, Fifty-eighth Street and Lexington Avenue, tonight. Well-known performers will take part in the program, and the proceeds will go to the benefit fund of the organization. There will be dancing after the vaudeville show.

MRS. J. E. ROOSEVELT SEEKS SEPARATION

Wife of Col. Roosevelt's Cousin Charges "Cruel and Inhuman Treatment."

WERE MARRIED IN 1914

Wedding at Church of the Ascension Was a Big Social Event.

John Ellis Roosevelt, a first cousin of Theodore Roosevelt and a brother of Robert B. Roosevelt, has been sued for a separation in the Supreme Court by his wife, Edith. The complaint charges "cruel and inhuman treatment." Neither Phoenix Ingraham, counsel for Mrs. Roosevelt, or C. Walter Randall, who represents Mr. Roosevelt, would discuss the case. Both the complaint and the answer to it will be subject to public inspection when they are filed.

Mr. Roosevelt and his wife have lived together at 818 Madison Avenue. Inquiry there last night elicited the information that Mrs. Roosevelt was not there any longer and that Mr. Roosevelt was not at home.

The plaintiff is Mr. Roosevelt's second wife. His first wife was Mrs. Nannie M. Vance Roosevelt. She died at their country home at Sayville, L. I., on Sept. 26, 1913. By this wife he had two daughters. The eldest, Gladys, was married to Fairman Dick, son of Mr. and Mrs. Evans R. Dick and a brother of Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, in November, 1913. The youngest daughter is Jean Roosevelt.

Mr. Roosevelt married his present wife at the home of his brother, Robert, at 200 Massachusetts Avenue, Washington, D. C., on Jan. 6, 1914. Her maiden name was Hammersley and she is a sister of Mrs. Robert B. Roosevelt. Both of the sisters were born in this city. The plaintiff had been married before to a man named Elsdon. The wedding of the plaintiff and defendant attracted much attention in social circles. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. W. E. Callender, of the Church of the Ascension. The best man was the bride's brother, Lewis R. Hammersley, of this city. The honeymoon was spent in Europe.

Mr. Roosevelt is a member of the law firm of Roosevelt & Kobbe, of 44 Wall Street. He has always led a quiet and unostentatious life. He is a member of the Metropolitan, Automobile, Riding, and Down Town clubs. He is director of the Broadway Improvement Company, capitalized at $750,000, and controlled by the Roosevelt family.

The sister of his first wife, Mrs. Constant A. Andrews, was declared incompetent in 1907 and Mr. Andrews and Mr. Roosevelt were made a committee of her person and estate. There was friction over the conduct of the estate and Mr. Roosevelt was removed by Supreme Court Justice Dayton in September, 1907. Mrs. Roosevelt sought to have the order removing her husband rescinded. In denying the application Justice Dayton said that the disagreement on the part of the committee had cost the estate of Mrs. Andrews $10,147 and he rebuked Mr. Roosevelt for the manner in which he had managed the property.

LIQUOR FOR HERRESHOFF.

Sanitarium Doctors Investigating Rumor That Nurse Supplied Patient.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Oct. 28.—Physicians at the Gladwyn, Penn., Sanitarium, where "Freddie" Herreshoff, a noted golf player, is confined by court order, are investigating a report that the patient is being secretly supplied with intoxicants, the use of which is alleged to have accentuated the nervous breakdown that caused his father, J. B. Francis Herreshoff of New York, to take legal steps to restrain him.

Soon after being taken to the sanitarium, Herreshoff showed signs of improvement, and it was planned to take him into court last Friday on the writ of habeas corpus, by which he seeks his release. He suffered a sudden relapse, however, and his counsel was forced to postpone the hearing. Rumors were circulated that a nurse was supplying alcoholic drinks to the patient. The names of several nurses were mentioned; all denied the charge.

NO JOB FOR A CRACKSMAN.

Warden Osborne Tells Real Story of the Sing Sing Safe.

Warden Osborne of Sing Sing yesterday denied the story which appeared in newspapers recently about one of the convicts opening a safe in the prison by hand without the combination, when it had defied the efforts of the Welfare League, who wished to utilize it as a repository for token money.

"The story probably came from some guard with an imagination," he said. "Why, there was no need to get the combination. The safe was a very old one, it was opened already, and we had mechanics among the inmates take the doors off the hinges in order that it might be moved with more facility. I suppose the fact that we took off the door started the rumor that we had to have the lock picked, but that is not true."

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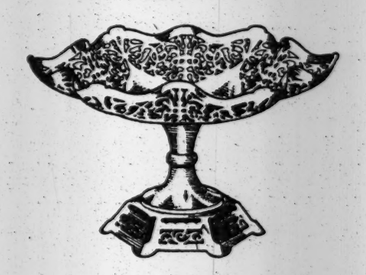

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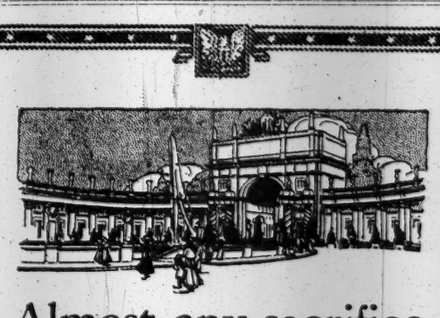

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NEW HAVEN CO. PAID 'BLIND BOSS' $10,000

Government Shows Activity of Railroad at Rhode Island Legislature.

QUIET PASS FOR A SENATOR

Defense Wins Point in Exclusion of Evidence Bearing on Fight Against Trolleys.

The activities of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad in shaping legislation occupied the attention of Judge Hunt and the jury in the trial in the Federal District Court yesterday of William Rockefeller, Lewis Cass Ledyard and the nine other ex-directors of the New Haven indicted on a charge of conspiring to monopolize the transportation facilities of New England. The Government sought to show that it was active in hindering the development of any trolley lines which might parallel and compete with it and was not very particular as to its methods.

Thus that name of General Charles R. Brayton, the "Blind Boss of Rhode Island," was mentioned as the company's legislative agent at Providence, and several letters setting forth the New Haven's needs written to him by James M. Hall, Vice President of the company, were placed in evidence. Another showing that he received $10,000 for his services was, however, excluded on the protest of R. V. Lindabury of counsel for the defense.

Such evidence as the Government produced on this line referred in many cases to street railway projects which the New Haven succeeded in defeating, and which had not been mentioned in the indictment. This brought from the defense strenuous protests at the length to which it threatened to extend the trial and the injustice of bringing charges which had not been mentioned in the indictment. The court upheld the objections, and to effect a further saving in time it was decided that there should be no session Monday, which, with Tuesday election day, would give the Government two clear days at the beginning of the week to go over its evidence.

Scorned Trolleys at First.

The situation with which the evidence put in yesterday by the Government dealt arose upon the first appearance of trolley lines. Later on the New Haven is found purchasing them at such extravagant prices that its action has supplied one of the chief charges in the indictment, but when they were first used the railroad did not see that they could be of any advantage to it. But later it learned of plans for the consolidation of several local trolley lines into trunk systems which it feared might compete with it in its own territory. So it took an attitude of hostility to the trolley roads, and in the middle of the '90s did what it could to hinder their development, either by throwing legislative obstacles in the way of their construction or by buying them up. The defense took the position that there was nothing in what the company did which could be considered unlawful and that it was merely properly protecting its interests, but the Government insisted on putting in its evidence as illustrating the New Haven's desire to monopolize traffic facilities.

As soon as Judge Hunt took his seat on the bench Mr. Swacker put in a few more letters dealing with the Goldsmith suit against the New York & New England Railroad, which led to the loss of independence by that line. One of them showed that there was a difference of interest between the New England and the New Haven and that Mr. Mellen found that he could not advise the General Freight Agent of the New England to refrain from taking action that would injure the New Haven. It appeared also that William Rockefeller as the guarantor of the costs of the Goldsmith suit, which had been taken over by the New Haven from Austin Corbin, had been annoyed by certain claims made on him. Writing of these John M. Hall, Vice President of the New Haven, said to him on March 1, 1899:

"The claim of these parties is simply a blackmailing scheme got up after Mr. Corbin's death to secure money from Mr. Corbin's estate, and incidentally from us to such extent as we guaranteed Mr. Corbin for disbursements and services in the old suit of Goldsmith against the New England Railroad Company."

Mr. Hall said the New Haven was well able to take care of whatever payments were made, and that whatever was paid would be justified on account of the benefits secured by the Goldsmith suit.

Begins Trolley Fight.

The trolley question was introduced by a letter from Charles P. Clark, President of the New Haven, to Henry C. Hartford concerning the company's opposition to the grant of a trolley charter for a road from New Britain to Hartford. At first it seemed the New Haven had not objected to the new line, and had even shown itself complaisant concerning the right to bridge its tracks, but the situation had changed. Mr. Clark wrote:

"Judge Hall and I have told him that the electrical energy seems to have developed in the last few weeks to the extent of seeking to parallel and to combine parallel railroads, all the way from Springfield to New York, and that the time has come for us to put up our heels and to stop it where the obvious intent of the electric people is to steal away our business. When it is a development from local centres and to bring people into the city of Hartford or New Haven or any other city, provided the electric roads do not cross at grade, we have not hitherto made any objection."

The defense began to make a vigorous argument against the introduction of this line of evidence. These trolley lines, they argued, were purely local railroads concerned only with intrastate business, while the indictment referred to interstate commerce. Consequently, according to a long exception filed with the court, nothing the New Haven did to hamper them could have violated the Sherman Law. The court, however, listened to Mr. Batts, who argued that as the lines in question were of great strategic value, their capture led up to the larger attempt to monopolize, which the Government was attacking.

J. G. Milburn renewed the objection from a new angle, pointing out that the indictment had been particular in mentioning the means by which the defendants were alleged to have conspired and the names of the companies which had been concerned in their conspiracy.

"If these limits are disregarded," he argued, "we shall embark on a sea where it seems to me we have been travelling to some extent for the last few days, and simply putting before the jury the entire history of the New Haven Railroad and everything it did for a period of over twenty-five years, in the greatest detail whether it bears on this charge or not."

Mr. Batts, for the Government, urged that it had the right to prove not only what had been done, but what had been intended to be done to accomplish the general plan, and the Court after considering the indictment, ruled that it was broad enough to cover the evidence that was being offered.

Fight Paralleling Plans.

Mr. Stephenson then put in a portion of a letter from President Clark to Mr. Robinson in which he discussed the fighting of trolleys and said:

"In general this is extremely distasteful to me but it is very difficult to draw the line between what is our duty and what is not our duty. I do not care whether the people of any given road are our friends or our enemies. We must manage our road in the interests of the stockholders, not on the basis of personal friendship or enmity."

Mr. Lindabury put in the remark that at this period it was entirely lawful for a railroad in self-defense to fight the paralleling of its line, and then the Government showed that on Feb. 8 1895, the Directors of the New Haven heard they could purchase the Stamford Street Railway for about $150,000, and that a month later the standing committee decided to advance to William E. Barnett the funds to make the purchase.

A letter from John M. Hall of F. D. Bedford of 128 Pearl Street showed what the New Haven feared. After saying that the electrical lines were affecting the company's traffic receipts and is intended to fight all paralleling schemes, he went on:

"Most of these schemes are projected not by Connecticut people, but by syndicates from Boston, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and elsewhere for the apparent purpose of ultimately paralleling our entire line from Boston to New York. The people, however, seem to be insane on the subject, and are made to believe that their property will be enhanced in value greatly by the building of these lines, and they are generally willing to allow their public highways to be occupied and largely destroyed for pleasure driving or use by these nuisances."

It was decided to fight the trolley lines before the local Legislature, and this led to a keen debate between the lawyers concerning the employment of Legislative agents by the company.

Mr. Lindabury said he objected to the cumbering of the record with letters to show practices which were perfectly legitimate, but he was brought to a quick pause as Mr. Stephenson proceeded to announce he was going to put in a letter to Gen. Charles R. Brayton.

"Who was the General?" he asked Mr. Mellen.

"A very prominent gentleman in Rhode Island, a man of great influence and force of character, blind," he said.

"Are we to go into the character of every person not named as a defendant to whom anyone wrote?" asked Mr. Lindabury. Mr. Stephenson persisted in his inquiries, and Mr. Mellen said:

"I think he was Post Master of Providence once. I have heard him called 'the blind boss of Rhode Island.'"

"Maybe he was a politician?" Mr. Nicoll guessed.

"I don't know what a politician is," replied Mr. Mellen solemnly.

Appeals to "Blind Boss."

To the "blind boss" John M. Hall wrote on April 16, 1895, mentioning a bill for the charter of a trolley line from Pawtucket to Attleboro with the right to carry express matter.

"Please do not let any more of that kind go through, and if possible would like to get that express clause struck out, whether by general law or in some other way, as it seriously interferes with our revenue from the Adams Express Company."

Then there was another bill pending for a trolley line from East Greenwich through the Pawtucket Valley with freight rights. Of this Mr. Hall said:

"Please nip this project in the bud, if possible, and kill it. Our interests are utterly opposed to granting any electric railroad company power to parallel our lines and especially opposed to granting them the privilege of carrying freight or express matter."

Another freight railroad was planned for Warwick and of this Mr. Hall wrote to the "Blind Boss":

"We want this scheme blocked and killed if it can be done. I understand Vincent is opposing us in this matter, but he ought not to be influential with the committee. Please kill this matter in some way."

Two letters were put in to show that the New Haven fought the request of the Stamford Street Railway Company for a charter and Mr. Stephenson explained to the court that these were introduced to bear out the charge of harassing litigation contained in the indictment. But when counsel wished to put in a letter to General Brayton containing $10,000 as a compensation for his assistance in legislative matters a vehement and lengthy legal argument was precipitated.

The General's $10,000.

Mr. Lindabury said that there was nothing illegal in the employment of a legislative agent, and if there were, every railroad in the United States could be convicted. The laws recognized the employment of such agents, and it was legitimate to pay them if they did not do anything wrong, he said.

The court, however, pointed out that a man might do an act perfectly legitimate in itself for the accomplishment of an illegitimate end. It added that the Government should limit itself to evidence concerning the large number of railroad companies which were named in the indictment.

Mr. Batts contended that as the Government was studying its case it continually found additional evidence to support its contention of conspiracy, and it should be permitted to include it, but Mr. Lindabury objected strongly to any enlargement of the indictment, especially by taking into consideration the efforts of the New Haven against trolley companies which it prevented from coming into existence.

The court sustained the objection of the defense and instructed the Government to keep to matters mentioned in the indictment.

In further demonstration of the trolley policy of the New Haven the Government put in letters to show how Mr. Hall wanted the Stamford Street Railroad Company to build a strip of two miles to head off the Norwalk Tramway Company. The Stamford Company was at that time the property of the New Haven, but had not yet been taken over publicly by it. As Mr. Hall wrote to General E. S. Greeley:

"I suppose if some one should assert that the Stamford Street Railroad Company was owned by the New Haven Company, you would promptly deny it, which might mislead the public, but which you and I both know would be true."

Boston & Maine's Troubles.

The Boston & Maine was meeting with the same difficulty with the trolleys as the New Haven and writing to Lucius Tuttle, its President, on Aug. 14, 1895, Mr. Hall had this to say:

"We succeeded this Winter in the Legislature in defeating almost everything that was attempted by the electric people, but I confess it was rather uphill work for us, as the people seem to be crazy on this subject, and in the end it looks as if they would succeed in building an electric railroad about wherever they desire. The passage of the grade-crossing act was quite a blow to them, but helps us out considerably; but I have come to the conclusion that about the only way to stop the complete paralleling of the line from Springfield to New York is to step in and buy an electric road somewhere on the way and run it in connection with some of our branches."

Another railroad proposal which caused the New Haven anxiety was the project known as the Montville Street Railway Company which in April, 1896, proposed to parallel the New London & Northern Railroad. Mr. Hall wrote to call it to the attention of J. T. Odell, Second Vice President of the New England, and suggesting that Mr. Robbins be posted in the matter, "as he is quite fertile in devising obstructive schemes for the benefit of electric roads."

A good many other letters showing the policy of the New Haven toward the new form of traction were put in, and in one to Mr. Robbins, dated Jan. 21, 1897, Mr. Hall wrote:

"I think I should give Senator Lounsbury a pass quietly, without reference to the violation of the statute. I do not think it will make any difference, and it is very desirable that you should keep on the right side of him."

The letter dealt with details of the legislative situation, and concluded: "If you have any special means of reaching people on the inside on any of these questions, it seems to me that it would be well to be getting ready to take care of them, as I observe they are pushing things to hearings in a very lively manner."

Road Drafts a Bill.

As an illustration of the methods of the New Haven, the Government put in a letter from John M. Hall to Charles F. Brooker, one of the defendants, dated Jan. 22, 1897. It began:

"I inclose herewith a bill for a public act which I wish you would quietly hand to Representative Tucker of your place with a request that he offer the bill quietly, and see if you can enlist his influence and put the bill through the Legislature. We would make it all right with Mr. Tucker if that is necessary. . . .

"Mr. Tucker must assume the responsibility of the bill as a matter of justice, and it must be a bill of his own invention. In other words, he must be the father of the bill and nurse it through the committee and in the Legislature."

After other evidence of Legislative activity on the part of the New Haven the Government showed that it bought the Meriden Street Railway Company and adopted as a policy a refusal to sell either that or the Stamford Company to any one.

Judge Hunt announced to the jury that, as Tuesday was Election Day and the Government thought it could spend Monday to advantage in going through its evidence, when the Court rose this afternoon, it would adjourn until Wednesday morning. The trial will continue this morning at 10:30 o'clock.

CITY JOBS CUT $2,000,000.

Mayor Reports at Harlem Celebration of Willis Avenue Bridge.

The Harlem Board of Commerce celebrated the linking together of Harlem and the Bronx by the extension across the Willis Avenue bridge at a dinner last night at Pabst's on West 125th Street. The speakers were Mayor Mitchell, Borough President Marks of Manhattan, and Borough President Mathewson of the Bronx. More than 600 attended, including many ladies.

In the midst of the festivities a street was wheeled into the room, and a young woman stepped out of the top. She was "Miss Bronx." "Mr. Harlem" was in the balcony, and they sang a paraphrase of "Hello, Frisco," beginning "Hello, Harlem."

Mayor Mitchell came from a Board of Estimate meeting to tell the Board of Commerce about the budget.

"The Board of Estimate realized," he said, "that many of the salaries were out of proportion to the amount of services rendered. I think you will find, however, that lower grade of salaries has been increased, as an offset to the lowering of the larger salaries. About $2,000,000 in salaries has been dropped from the payrolls, representing dispensible positions."

Borough President Marks commended the Board of Commerce for its interest in civic affairs.

"One of the weak spots of our Government," he said, "had been the absence of general co-operation on the part of business and professional men. It is sometimes forgotten that our Government is democratic, that the people rule. If business men become so absorbed in their vocations that they take no time for civic affairs, they are not good citizens."

Borough President Mathewson brought the greetings of the Bronx.

District Attorney Perkins arrived at the dinner at about 11:30 after a speechmaking tour, and was called on to speak, but declined. Judge Edward Swann, the Democratic candidate for District Attorney, had left the dinner half an hour before Mr. Perkins's arrival.

CITY OFFICIALS ATTACKED.

De Ford Is Scornful at Night High School Mass Meeting.

With bitter attacks on Mayor Mitchel and Controller Prendergast, speakers at a big mass meeting of evening high school students in the New Amsterdam Theatre last night denounced the proposal to suspend evening instruction because of lack of money. Shortly after the meeting was opened ex-Assistant District Attorney William A. De Ford made the cheering announcement that the fight to keep the night schools open had already been won and that the discovery of $87,000 available for night school purposes would result in favorable action by the Board of Estimate today.

Before Mr. De Ford had finished he called Mayor Mitchel "the filmed hero of Plattsburg." Mr. Bruere the "sanctified wet nurse of City Hall," and Mr Prendergast "the Petronius of Fusion, whom he would rather see "driven from the delights of his silver and porcelain bathtub high up in the Municipal Building and compelled to perform his daily ablutions in the public bath off the Battery than to see a single person driven from the high schools."

The Rev. Dr. Joseph Silverman of Temple Emanu-El, who followed Mr. De Ford, protested against injecting any tone of abuse or politics into the meeting.

"I came here believing there was but one subject before the meeting," declared Dr. Silverman. "That subject is whether the evening high schools ought to be kept open. I don't want to be a party to any attacks that may have been made tonight against the city administration or against any public officials."

Other speakers were John Temple Graves, ex-Judge Leon Sanders, Charles A. Towne, Julius Guttag, President of the Evening High Schools Alumni Association, and Dr. Christian F. Reisner, pastor of Grace M. E. Church.

DID BUSINESS ON "TRUST."

Head of Building Firm Held for Dating Checks Ahead.

Charles Cooper, head of the iron and steel construction firm of Cooper & Pollak, 18-20 Jackson Street, was held in $2,000 bail for the Grand Jury by Magistrate Harris in the Yorkville Court yesterday on a charge of grand larceny. Cooper was accused of passing two checks, one for $75 and one for $25, by Morris Gewietz, a café owner of 123 Broome Street.

Cooper, who lives at 544 Fox Street, the Bronx, said on the witness stand that he has been doing business for the last ten years with a dozen saloon keepers on the east side by cashing with them checks bearing future dates. He paid them from $3 to $5 bonus on each check, he said, although the face value of the checks at times amounted to thousands of dollars. Several saloon keepers were in court and introduced into evidence checks totaling $3,500, which Cooper admitted giving to them, but maintaining that they were fully aware that he did not have a dollar in the bank at the time he signed them. Cooper told the court he was unable to either read or write, with the exception of being able to sign his name.

His firm is in bankruptcy.

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IN
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"Mr. Lewis knows the scenes of which he writes, and has succeeded in giving a true picture of our puzzling United States. The sane-eyed realism, combined with the book's genuineness of tone and its sparkling rapidity of movement, should win for it a multitude of interested readers."—*New York Evening Post.*

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THE NAKEDNESS OF WAR.

If there were nothing else to be said for Bulgaria, the fact that she had cited import and export statistics to justify her conduct in this war would deserve to be remembered. It confers upon her a kind of unexpected distinction. Bulgaria is not for Kultur, at least not in business hours. Neither is she hostile to Civilization. Those things do not interest her. But, as her manifesto reads:

> The figures show that our trade, our interests, and our economic life are inseparably linked with Turkey, Germany, and Austria-Hungary.

There is candor. It may be bad judgment, but that is not the question. It is business; it is selfishness so acknowledged, without any moral sputtering or make believe. It is very well for Russia to call herself "mother of Bulgaria" and to weep over the waywardness of her offspring; but Bulgaria is yet Bulgaria, and, again as her manifesto reads:

> If now Constantinople is conquered by Russia, it will introduce there its autonomous protective tariff, and will make impossible the present exports of Bulgarian products to Constantinople. Even as Bulgaria cannot now export anything to Russia, so it will be unable to export anything to a Russian Constantinople.

That would be almost as if New England captured Manhattan Island, and then, for the benefit of her own trade, put up a tariff wall against the farmers of New York State. It is not a matter of Kultur at all. It is a matter of geese, pigs, cattle, cheese, kashkawal, and flour. What else?

One prefers to think of war romantically. There is romance in it. War requires heroism, chivalry, self-sacrifice, devotion, and faith. If that were not so, men could not regard it but with loathing and disgust. It would sicken them. But, alas! it is probable that all of these fine things come into war after the fact and spring from the necessity of man to idealize and romanticize his acts, irrespective of the motives compelling them, and he especially seeks by his imagination to beautify those acts which refer to the physical conditions of existence. He is at least an imaginative animal, with the power to deceive himself and a vision of beauty which has almost infinite adaptability.

Therefore, though war may be full of a great number of other things, its material basis is not to be denied. People, after all, must exist before they can enjoy either Kultur or Civilization, or choose between them, and ideals of economic necessity very probably, almost inevitably, precede ideals of higher human conduct.

One is thrilled at the thought of England and France rushing to the aid of Serbia, having undertaken to save her from national destruction. The message from Serbia, "We can last five days," and the reply from the Allies, "We are making haste," give one a great thump inside, and one does not wish to remember that if England's diplomacy in the Balkans had been as material, or, if you like, as sordid and commercial as Germany's, Bulgaria might not have gone over to the Teutonic side, trade being something you can give and take, and in that case the Austro-German forces would not now be smashing their way through Serbia. The English are beginning to cast away the make believe that their interest in the Balkans is emotional or self-sacrificing. It never was when it might have been, and there is no reason to suppose it now is. The matter is one of business. The London Daily Telegraph, commenting on the offer by England of Cyprus to Greece, said:

> There is no sentiment in the matter upon our side, and it would be idle to try to give it any such appearance. The sooner we all recognize that purely chivalrous motives are not predominant in Balkan politics today the better.

That is the beginning of Bulgarian candor elsewhere. On that saying, Greece was perfectly free to be scornful of what England offered, to treat it as a price beneath her, as she did. Why should Greece go to war romantically? If you say she was bound to go to Serbia's assistance, she says she wasn't and you are mistaken; and people have been known not only to justify but to glorify the scrapping of a treaty. Italy did, for reasons she believed in. One of her reasons was Serbia. And yet Italy really is no friend of Serbia's. Serbia's ambition to have a window on the Adriatic Sea conflicts with Italy's resolve to dominate that piece of water, and Serbia's window, as it happens, would have to be cut through at a place very awkward for Italy. Nor is Italy friendly with Greece. Both are ambitious to dominate the Mediterranean. Italy has been picking up islands round about, several of which, added to Cyprus, might tempt Greece to come in on the Allies' side. But Italy's interest in the war also is unromantic when it comes to making a sacrifice of her future welfare or the ideal of it on the altar of allied Civilization. Nations, like persons, are, first of all, ego-centric. Self-preservation, for which the Allies are obviously fighting against German designs of conquest and dominance, is, by its terms, in the interest of self. The sense of socialness comes secondly. The selfish interests of each nation are paramount in its own consideration. And but for this herd instinct man perhaps would be a savage still, a lonely figure in the jungle.

THE FRENCH CABINET.

The reorganization of the French Cabinet as foreshadowed in the Paris dispatches will strengthen it. BRIAND, the new Premier, is a man of greater force than VIVIANI, who took office as a result of the compromises following the struggle over the term of general compulsory service in the army. JULES CAMBON will bring to the new Ministry a good deal of ability and experience; RIBOT, the Minister of Finance, is well equipped for his post; DE FREYCINET, who is to be Vice President of the Cabinet, has had much political and administrative experience, and GALLIENI, Minister of War, the present Military Governor of Paris, will have the confidence of the people of the Republic.

These changes have been brought about not by a Ministerial crisis of the ordinary kind, but by the very evident feeling that the Cabinet needed the strongest men that could be got to accept office. Of course there has been deep disappointment over the course of events in the Balkans—that was indicated by the resignation of DELCASSE. But that misfortune falls with even greater weight on England, and in both nations it ought to be clearly seen that with a German King on the throne of Bulgaria and a Germanized King in Athens the Allies were at a terrible disadvantage. The reconstruction of the Cabinet indicates disapproval of the war policy only as it has failed in some of its objects. It plainly reflects a resolute purpose to carry on the war with every means at command until the victory shall be won which is essential to the life of the nation itself.

OPPONENTS OF THE AMENDED CONSTITUTION.

The opposition to the amended Constitution is conglomerate. Its parts are many and unlike. We can detect no bond of union between them. No theory of government, no body of principles, no interest common to them all can be discerned in their arguments. That curious organization, the Civil Service Forum, apparently made up of professional agitators in the interest of certain employés of the State and of the City Government, sets up the ground of objection that the revision "will tend to throw civil service into politics." There is nothing these persons desire so much as that the civil service shall be kept in politics, to the end that votes may be bartered for high and always higher salaries. We can understand the objections of the employés now drawing salaries in the innumerable unnecessary places that the new Constitution, by simplifying the State Government, will abolish. But nobody can understand why the taxpayers should sympathize with their protest.

The professional labor leaders have put themselves on record as opposing ratification, but there is no evidence that many wage earners have been deluded by their shallow and foolish arguments. There is opposition from some representative radicals of a socialistic turn. They see in the amendments "obstacles to democ- "racy, to social and industrial leg- "islation." Obstacles of that nature were removed by the convention, it created no impediments to sound legislation. Apparently the visionaries who dream of the time when seven half-penny loaves shall be sold for a penny and the three-hooped pot shall have seven hoops are dissatisfied because they were not allowed to make a Constitution after their own hearts.

There are opponents like Mr. GEORGE W. PERKINS, but the grounds of opposition they set up are not impressive. They tell us that the various amendments or classes of amendments should have been submitted separately, so that the voters might exercise a free choice of acceptance or rejection. They forget that a Constitution is not made up of unrelated parts. The purpose of the convention was to provide better government, more economical, more responsive to the people. That purpose would be in large measure defeated and the harmony of the instrument impaired by exposing it to the risk of piecemeal acceptance.

The Democrats as a party have no standing to oppose the revision, for a majority of the Democratic delegates to the convention voted for the Constitution as it goes to the voters, and representative Democrats like Mr. STETSON, Judge O'BRIEN, and ALTON B. PARKER give it their support. Our neighbor The World criticises ELIHU ROOT for urging the Republicans to vote for the Constitution, as if that made it a partisan document. If it is a Republican Constitution, why did the Democrats in the convention vote for it? That argument is without merit or force. The Constitution was made for the people, not for a party. We judge that the Republicans will give it a fairly united support and that it will have the approving votes also of Democrats who are not affected by an interest in radical theories or in maintaining an immense number of needless offices for the benefit of taxeaters.

QUESTION NO. 3.

Two ballots, in addition to the ballot for candidates, will be handed to each voter next Tuesday. One will be marked "Revised Constitution Ballot" and the other "Questions Submitted Ballot." Each will contain three questions, on which the voter is expected to make his decision.

Question No. 3 on the "Revised Constitution Ballot" reads: "Shall "the new Article X. submitted by the "Constitutional Convention relating "to taxation be approved?" This article is to be voted upon separately, apart from the rest of the Constitution. Its purposes are two—to abolish indiscriminate and permanent exemptions from taxation and to equalize and harmonize assessments.

As the law now stands, it is believed that an exemption once granted becomes permanent. If, for instance, a person owning a bond secured by property outside the State obtains an exemption, it is questionable if that exemption, instead of being only for the fiscal year, may not be for the life of the bond. To put an end to the doubt the Constitutional Convention provides in Article X. that "the "power of taxation shall never be "surrendered, suspended, or con- "tracted away, except as to the se- "curities of the State or a civil divis- "ion thereof."

In short, the Legislature is deprived of the power to exempt any class of property forever. It is evident that if it could permanently exempt one class of property it could permanently exempt all classes.

Article X. also deals with the subject of general exemptions. The number of corporations demanding exemption on the ground that they are benevolent, religious, charitable, or educational has increased enormously, and the amount now lost to the State runs up into the hundreds of millions. These demands for exemption can now be granted by a majority of the members who happen to be present in the Legislature on the day the vote is taken. Article X. provides that future exemptions can be granted only by a two-thirds majority of all the members elected to each house.

Finally, Article X. provides that the Legislature may decide how taxation shall be imposed and appoint assessors. The Legislature is to establish, outside the City of New York, tax districts, none of which shall be larger than a county, and in each of these districts one system of taxation shall be established. At present, for example, a railroad or other public service corporation pays its taxes in one town according to a system devised by the local authorities, and in another town under a quite different system. Under Article X. there would be more uniformity. The Legislature is to classify the subjects of taxation and to designate the assessors, except that local assessors will assess real property. The changes made by Article X. are fair and in the public interest, and the answer to Question No. 3 should be "Yes."

DEBATABLE PROGRESS.

The Board of Estimate will be called upon a week from today to answer yes or no to the application of the New York City Railways Company's application for a franchise to extend the tracks of its Eighty-sixth Street line westward, through two blocks of a street which has been built up and beautified with the understanding that it would be preserved permanently as a residence street and kept free from railway traffic. Eastsiders, through the medium of the Yorkville Association, complain that when they ride westward on Eighty-sixth Street they are dumped out at the Park entrance, and if they want to go as far westward as Columbus or Amsterdam Avenue or Broadway they must walk. The railway company, therefore, wants permission to build tracks through West Eighty-sixth Street as far as Broadway. It is only natural that the owners of property on those blocks should protest. The proposed extension would completely change the character of the street. Whether or not it would eventually decrease real estate values is an open question, but it would destroy the charm, the comparative quiet and uncommon attractiveness of a street which is now lined with private houses and apartment buildings of the expensive sort.

Against the protest the argument is made that "the personal views of a few "persons should not interfere with the "traveling public's necessities." But the answer is that the needs of that "traveling public" know no end. It will never be contented. If the line is continued to Broadway, to let it stop there. Beyond the Alps lies Italy and west of Broadway are West End Avenue and Riverside Park. Tracks of an old street railway, long since abandoned, still disfigure the roadway in that part of Eighty-sixth Street. If the project is not stifled in its inception the railway soon will be carried through to Riverside, in response to "an imperative popular demand." West Eighty-sixth Street will be lined with haberdashery and millinery shops and the palatial offices of real estate agents, with here and there a tea room or a café or two in the upper Broadway style of architecture. The children of the property owners may in time get back the money their fathers lose through the depreciation of the property, but the west side will lose a fine residence street and gain as a substitute for it only the kind of thoroughfare of which there are countless examples all over town.

Can the people of West Eighty-sixth Street, with the assistance of some of the eminent citizens in other neighborhoods who are habitually eloquent on the subject of the City Beautiful, contrive to avert the disaster and preserve their homes, or will they, too, be forced to leave Manhattan Island? For there is nothing to be gained by going further northward on the island. Perhaps a compromise may be effected. The cars might run westward on Eighty-fifth Street and eastward on Eighty-seventh, with switches to the Broadway tracks. In that case the temptation to the railway company to march further westward might be removed. All citizens who feel an intelligent interest in the preservation of attractive neighborhoods will surely sympathize with the perplexed residents of West Eighty-sixth Street.

THE SETBACK OF PERFECTION IN CALIFORNIA.

For nearly five years the Hon. HIRAM WINKELRIED JOHNSON has bestridden California like a Colossus. He has been the State, not merely its Governor and sovereign. It has been a paradise of dainty devices of Johnsonian reform and improvement. If taxes have mounted, so have blessings. Even the stolid East looked enviously on that Happy Valley of Innovations. Alas, the Serpent was hidden in the grass. His hiss was heard the other day when the wicked SCHMITZ, sometime Mayor of San Francisco, got 36,000 votes, the women, according to reactionary accounts, here mentioned merely to expose their intrinsic unveracity, being attracted by his romantic past.

California had woman suffrage. California had copious taxes. Recalls and referendums rained upon her. One thing only was wanting to her perfection. Political parties, a coarse survival of the outworn doctrine of democratic representative self-government, were still permitted to exist. As Governor JOHNSON says, "Non-partisan- "ship would have completed popular "rule in California." Of course "popular" is a synonym of "Johnsoniana."

The boon was offered. All State offices were to be "non-partisan." No party symbol or designation was to appear on the official ballot. The Johnson Administration, the Johnson machine, beautifully organized, fat with patronage, would be the one party left. At least that was the way in which the unworthy voters looked at the "non-partisanship" scheme submitted to them on Tuesday. They rejected it by a majority of some 20,000. This in spite of the fact that it had a sacred character from its origin, that it was defended on the stump by Governor JOHNSON with his wonted energy and fire. Down with it went a batch of nine constitutional amendments, likewise urged by the same great authority. The vote was light. Evidently the electorate has been surfeited with novelty and virtue. It longs for rest. Its flagging powers are unequal to the task of living up to JOHNSON.

The terrible approach of HIRAM JOHNSON to the Republican National Convention of 1916 has been sounded early, long, and hard. He is to cow the reactionaries. He is to warn, to threaten and command, to take charge. Apparently he will first have to collect the disject members of his sovereignty. California has lapsed, backslidden from the way of perfection. If she is "behind" at present, it seems to be for purposes of attack, not devotion.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Divergent Theories of Disaster.

Between the report of the Naval Board of Inquiry on the loss of the submarine F-4, near Honolulu, and the defensive reply of the company that made the unfortunate little vessel, the non-expert reader of the two finds his mind in much confusion as to the cause of the disaster.

The board in effect charges that the F-4 went down and could not be raised because of faulty construction, involving not only her batteries, but her tanks and rudders or vanes, and from a multitude of indications as to what the men in her did before they died, it deduces that in their last hours or minutes they bravely and energetically utilized the imperfect facilities at their command for bringing the boat back to the surface. The company's official, on the other hand, while disclaiming all intention to reflect on the competence of the crew, insists that if certain tank valves which should have been closed had not been left open, the imperfections mentioned, even if real, would not have been fatal.

In what may be called the Government's, or navy's, argument as presented in the board's report there is the seemingly weak link that it leaves unexplained why it was that a boat as badly built and equipped as this one is said to have been was ever accepted from the contractors, and why, if its condition was as bad as now stated, men were allowed or ordered to risk their lives in her. And even if, as the building company more than intimates, the boat was not properly handled on its last voyage, that, too, puts responsibility on the higher naval authorities for not having seen to it that the members of the crew were properly instructed and trained.

However the varying assertions are interpreted, the fact remains that the submarine carried down to a dreadful death her whole company, and did it, not while they were taking, as brave men will and must, the desperate chances of war, but when merely performing "evolutions" in time of peace as preparation for meeting remote contingencies. We know fairly well, now, how these men died, but why they died is a problem still unsolved. And it needs solution.

Confession Against Confession.

What seemed at first the equally surprising and injudicious readiness of the man FAY, or FREY, to tell the police all about himself and his plots to blow up ships, takes a different aspect now that his first achievement in autobiography has been so soon followed by another and quite different exposition of the same subject.

That his first story was the whole truth would have remained wide open to question, of course, even if he had stuck to it. Now that he has told a second, there is more than excuse for suspecting that, whether the truth is in him or not, it will not come out of him voluntarily, and that he is by no means the simple fellow that was indicated by his prompt surrender to whatever "degree" of inquisitory pressure the police applied to make him talk.

To say something, when a confession is urgently demanded, has the advantage of bringing at least temporary relief from irksome questionings, and if, when the interrogation is renewed, a wholly new confession be made, then the two beautifully balance each other, and the effect is much the same as if one had said nothing at all. The expedient is one which has often been used by persons under accusation, most often, perhaps, without any clear mental appreciation of its efficacy, but it is rather probable that this man, who, though he purposed the commission of crimes, does not belong to the criminal class in the ordinary sense of that term, is intelligent enough to have intended from the first thus to destroy his value as a witness for the prosecution.

At any rate he has in large measure succeeded, for now no story that can be extorted from him will have any weight. None will, that is, so long as he is subjected only to the ordinary methods of interrogation. The police are ready enough in such cases to resort to the mitigated forms of torture which, to their regret, are all that are left to them in these milder days. They have not learned to use the devices of the "new psychology," by which, if they and the courts only knew it, testimony can be tested in ways that prove its truth or falsity with next to mathematical certainty. We prefer, as yet, to trust the judgment of the intellectual giants whom we select for jurors.

Doings of Poisoned Policemen.

According to the police surgeon who examined the detective by whom young MANNING was so violently assaulted, the officer was not drunk, though he had been drinking. The distinction is real enough, and law as well as custom recognizes it, but science humbly admits its inability to draw any definite line between the two conditions indicated by these two expressions. Moreover, science proves as well as declares that the man who has only "been drinking" is not himself, not in full possession of all his powers of action and judgment.

He is "intoxicated," that is, as the word means, "poisoned," no matter how small the quantity of alcohol he has taken. He may be able to walk a crack unswervingly, to talk with a close approach to the accuracy he attains when quite sober, to meet all of the tests a police surgeon is expected to apply, but, to a degree proportioned to his personal susceptibility to the narcotic, both his mind and his body will be uncontrolled by his superior ego.

That being demonstrably true, it might well be for "the good of the service" if policemen were held to the total and permanent abstinence from alcohol which is now demanded from and enforced upon so many other men bearing responsibilities such as theirs. In the performance of their highly important duties they are likely at any moment to need all the intelligence, strength, and skill they have. The man who "has been drinking" cannot do that, and while he might still pass for a good policeman, he wouldn't be one as good as he might and ought to be.

Long Since, Perhaps.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I would not accuse the gifted poetess, Ella A. Fanning, of plagiarism, but in her poem appearing in your issue of this morning, "Washington—and After," she has evidently been reading "Our Folks," which runs:

> 'Tis long since I was there,
> I and a bullet from Fair Oaks.
>
> But in my throat there's something chokes,
> Because you see I thought so long
> To count her in among our folks.
>
> The lines of Miss Fanning are:
>
> Just as I did at Seven Oaks,
> Somethin' right here kind o' chokes.

JOHN LEGGETT.

New York, Oct. 4, 1915.

FLACCUS IN BROADWAY.

(Visus ante Saltum.)

The look may well precede the leap;
The sages teach, the wise folk know it.
What harvest from your seed you'll reap,
Consider ere you sow it.

Your blunders best are rectified
Before you've been and gone and made 'em:
'Tis easier to forego your slide
Than *revocare gradum*.

The hasty word is best unsaid
Before its syllables you utter;
'Tis easier far to butter bread
Than later to unbutter.

A second's slip may well suffice
The fragile vase in shards to shatter;
But to rebuild it just as nice—
Well, that's a different matter.

One man may kiss a maid who charms—
If she consent, he scarce can miss her;
But forty thousand men-at-arms
Combined, cannot—unkiss her!

Then let Discretion's words be weighed—
Each rash Today has its Tomorrow.
Who dares at times to be afraid
May shun black sorrow.

VICTOR KILSPINDIE.

MR. PERKINS'S VIEWS.

They Are Not Preconceived and Dwell Only Upon What Is.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

THE TIMES certainly is a great newspaper. Every one knows you are in favor of the adoption of the proposed Constitution, yet you gave a great deal of space this morning to my letter to Mr. Root, outlining my reasons for voting against the Constitution. For years I have noticed this sort of fair play on the part of THE TIMES and it has made me a very great admirer of your policy. You print the news, and the people believe that is what a newspaper is for.

May I ask space for the following reply to your editorial of this morning, commenting on my letter to Mr. Root?

One of my strong objections to the proposed Constitution is the fact that it abolishes the present State Market Department and forbids the creation of a new one. This means that we cannot in the future have a State Market Department except in the shape of a bureau in some other department. This is precisely what the market people of New York City tried to get me to agree to last Winter, but failed. Is it any wonder, therefore, that I take alarm when I find they have succeeded in carrying out their design through the proposed Constitution? What these men want is an "invisible" market department, and if the proposed Constitution is adopted they will get it.

The marketing conditions of this State are such that farmers up-State are obliged to let hundreds of thousands of dollars of good food rot and go to waste each year because they cannot get it to the congested centres of population, and the people in the congested centres, because of this waste, are obliged to go on paying more and more each year for the food they buy and are denied the relief that would come through the establishment of an efficient Market Department. If we need a Conservation Department and a Public Service Department, then by all means we need a Market Department. To destroy the one we now have and prevent the creation of another one I regard as playing directly into the hands of the men who so largely control the market situation in this State now. I cannot speak too strongly on this matter, for I know whereof I speak as a result of the time and work I have given to investigating this subject during the past year.

Your news article regarding my letter says—inadvertently, I am sure—that I am against the creation of a State Printing Department at Albany. In my letter to Mr. Root I took exactly the opposite position. I think there should be a State Printing Department and that no further perquisites in the way of printing should be granted to the Albany printing ring.

You suggest in the closing paragraph of your editorial that perhaps I am opposed to the Constitution because it does not meet some of my preconceived views. I have preconceived views—strong ones—as to what the people of this State ought to have in the way of an up-to-date Constitution that will enable them to have a more efficient and economical Government, but for that very reason I purposely refrained from touching on what the Constitution omits that it ought to contain, and made no reference to my feeling that the convention failed to measure up to its great opportunity to give us a forward-looking and constructive Constitution. I simply confined myself to commenting on the Constitution as submitted.

GEORGE W. PERKINS.

New York, Oct. 28, 1915.

Representation.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Permit me to correct an error in your editorial of today headed "Question No. 2," wherein you say that "under the existing Constitution New York City can never have more than one-half of the State Senators, no matter how large its population may exceed that of up-State." That is incorrect. There is no such limitation. There are circumstances under which New York City, if it has more than half the population of the State, can have more than half the State Senators. The limitation which you have in mind is in Section 4 of Article 3 of the Constitution, and reads thus:

> No two counties or the territory thereof as organized on the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five, which are adjoining counties or which are separated only by public waters, shall have more than one-half of all the Senators.

It, therefore, only applies to two adjoining counties as they were on Jan. 1, 1895. The counties which it had in mind were New York and Kings. The population of Queens does not count in the limitation, nor does that of Richmond; nor, although the Bronx was then a part of New York County, does that part of the Bronx count which was the annexed district, for it was joined to old New York County after Jan. 1, 1895. Under the State Constitution Senators are apportioned according to citizen population. The citizen population of Kings, New York, and the Bronx is 3,432,484, according to the census taken this year. The total citizen population of the State is 8,151,692; therefore Kings, New York, and the Bronx have less than 42 per cent. of the population, and that is even including in the Bronx the annexed district. This limitation never has applied, and so far as figures teach anything, never will apply. Even though this phantom limitation will continue, if the vote on Question No. 2 is no, it was submitted separately because the convention had already had a taste of the amount of ignorance, misstatement and buncombe political talk that it gives rise to. The people of the City of New York should bear in mind that the Constitutional Convention voted down a proposition to extend this limitation to the whole City of New York, which would have been a real limitation.

HERBERT PARSONS.

New York, Oct. 28, 1915.

Old Names for New Battleships.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The battle cruisers which it is proposed to add to our navy will be ships of remarkable tonnage, speed and armament, and, therefore, should be given names recalling and perpetuating our best naval traditions. The present system of naming battleships after States, cruisers after cities, and destroyers after officers, preserves a logical proportion between the size of every ship and the associations connected with its name. As obsolete craft are condemned and relegated to the scrap heap, the names that they have helped to make famous are often perpetuated by transfer to new vessels, some of our present ships being the third or fourth of the line. It is greatly to be regretted that our most remarkable frigates, which carried the flag of the new nation to Turkey, Barbary, China, and Japan, and showed their superiority to everything of their class and day, should have had as yet no namesakes. Secretary Daniels would do well to remember the Constitution, Constellation, United States, President, Congress, and others when considering appropriate designations for the battle cruisers.

ALBERT I. STYLES.

New York, Oct. 25, 1915.

Muzzles on Their Necks.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

When S. Dana Hubbard of the Health Department says that the department muzzles dogs so they cannot bite, what does he mean, so they cannot bite off their own muzzles? They can bite anything else if they want to. I have seen them chewing their muzzles, which is possible, because many dog owners merely hang the muzzles around the neck of their dog. If there ever was a legally enacted joke it is the present muzzling ordinance. That is one reason we have so little hydrophobia; the dogs simply can't get mad about it.

W. J. L.

New York, Oct. 25, 1915.

Attention of Mrs. Catt.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Mrs. Catt's protest in this morning's TIMES would indicate that she desires another disclaimer. We repeat that we disclaim altogether the implication she makes from the leaflet referred to. It was never intended to imply anything of the sort. We know very well that many of the women who desire the vote are noble women whose purposes are entirely honorable. We have never asserted anything to the contrary.

EVERETT P. WHEELER,
Chairman Man-Suffrage Association.

New York, Oct. 28, 1915.

A WIDER THRESHOLD FOR IMMIGRANTS.

The United States Supreme Court Denies Ellis Island the Authority to Exclude Them on Economic Suppositions.

By MAX J. KOHLER.

New York, Oct. 27, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The United States Supreme Court has decided, in the case of Ali Geglow and another (Russian Ossetes from the Caucasus region) against Uhl, Acting Commissioner of Immigration at Ellis Island, that our immigration authorities are not authorized to take into account alleged industrial conditions in the place to which the immigrant is destined, in their supposed relations to immigrants becoming a public charge, thus reversing a recent practice of the immigration authorities, sustained in a decision of the United States District Court, (Judge Lacombe writing,) and of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, (Judges Coxe and Rogers, with Judge Ward dissenting,) and admitted these immigrants into the United States.

The immigrants in question arrived at Ellis Island in January, 1914, and were young men, farm laborers, of fine physique, having $25 and $40, respectively, in cash. They had paid their own passage money and had railroad tickets to Portland, Ore., where the one had an uncle and the other a friend desirous of helping them to get employment and of aiding them meantime. On the basis of alleged recent newspaper reports, unproduced and unidentified, the immigration authorities assumed that many people were out of work at Portland, and that this would make it improbable that these immigrants, farm laborers, could get work, and, accordingly, that they were likely to become public charges; said assumptions were not called to the attention of the immigrants before their exclusion, and they were thus deprived of an opportunity to controvert the same by analysis or proof.

On behalf of the immigrants, it was argued in the United States Supreme Court by Morris Jablow and myself (with Messrs. Abram I. Elkus and Ralph Barnett joining us in the briefs) that Congress had not intended to grant authority to consider such alleged industrial conditions to the immigration officials, and that there was no machinery for gathering such information in reliable form or promptly, nor were the $1,800 a year inspectors competent to decide such difficult economic questions. It was furthermore pointed out that the constant use of the phrase "likely to become a public charge," in the immigration laws for many years, repeatedly re-enacted, as authoritatively construed by the executive officers and the courts, was fatal to such assumption of power by the immigration authorities. It was also urged that immigrants are themselves disposed to depart from the place to which they are originally destined, if economic conditions are bad there, and that such course is aided by the Government's own Information Division, and private charities, like the Industrial Removal Office, so that conditions in the place to which they were originally destined, where their relatives and friends reside, are not very material, especially as conditions vary so much in different industries, even at the same time and place, and are so largely dependent on the willingness and ability of the immigrant to undertake particular work, as illustrated by the recent New York Subway building incident. It was furthermore pointed out that such considerations are really unnecessary, as immigration is largely automatically responsive to industrial conditions, falling off in bad times, like our panic of 1907-08, and then even resulting in heavily increased emigration of aliens already residing here. Moreover, in the case in question, due process of determining these issues was denied the immigrants. These views were adopted by the United States Supreme Court in an able opinion by Mr. Justice Holmes. In the course of the opinion it is said:

> • • • It would be an amazing argument for immigration officials to refuse admission to the United States because the labor market in the United States was overburdened, and yet that would be more reasonable than refusal to admit because of reported conditions in one cit»

The controversy involved has been ripe for several years, the right to take such matters into account being one of several new doctrines injected into the immigration law administration by ex-Commissioner Williams's fiat at Ellis Island in 1909, and which has led to oppressive illegal exclusions in particular cases occasionally since. Though Congress had refused to establish a $25 cash qualification for immigrants, Mr. Williams ruled that absence of this would generally make the alien inadmissible, and applied the rule retroactively to persons who had left Europe before its promulgation.

In December, 1913, Inspectors spread upon their records such alleged industrial conditions as their ground for excluding some Russian immigrants at Seattle, and Judge Neterer admitted the immigrants in habeas corpus proceedings on Jan. 27, 1914, for the reason that this was no authorized ground for exclusion, in ex parte Gregory, 210 Federal Reporter, 680, but his decision was reversed by the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, sitting in California, in May, 1914, on the ground that the act restricting judicial review prevented the courts from inquiring "into the sufficiency of probative facts, or consider the reasons for conclusions reached by the officers."

Meantime the present case arose, and Judge Lacombe dismissed the writ of habeas corpus on the ground that Inspectors may exclude immigrants on mere inspection, and that, even though the record failed to contain any adverse medical certificate, or any notation of anything unfavorable in the appearance of the immigrant, the courts could not hold that exclusion was not based on such ground (211 Fed. Rep., 238.) This decision was affirmed in the Circuit Court of Appeals by a vote of two to one, (215 Fed. Rep., 573,) partly on this ground, and partly on the ground that the immigration authorities were not restricted to sworn testimony in considering such economic conditions even though courts of law could not assume them without proof.

The majority of that court further intimated that unfamiliarity with languages generally spoken here was an affirmative disability, though this is the condition of millions of immigrants residing here, and also ignored the proffers of aid from resident relatives and friends, on Mr. Williams's theory that they were not legally obligated to support the immigrants. The United States Supreme Court issued a certiorari to review this decision, and now has reversed the lower courts and the immigration authorities on these important questions.

MAX J. KOHLER.

THE OFFENDING DITCH.

Mr. Landon, Member for Dutchess County, Denounces the Canal.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Will you in all fairness allow me to put before the people, through your paper, the following figures as to this canal referendum, so little understood? These figures are from the departments of the State:

Canal referendum of 1903	$101,000,000
Canal referendum of 1909	7,000,000
Canal referendum for terminals, 1911	19,800,000
Appropriated by the Legislature of 1915 to complete outstanding contracts	3,500,000
For new bridges, &c., not upkeep, appropriated out of the general fund, over	3,000,000
Improvements started about 1897	9,000,000
	$170,800,000
	[$143,300,000]

And will this amount complete it? That no man can answer, but, following former appropriations, I would state almost as a certainty that $200,000,000 will be expended before the present work is completed.

And again. There is on file in Albany claims against the canal amounting to over $59,000,000. It is not for one moment thought that this full amount will be paid, but the question naturally arises, how many more claims will be filed before the work is finished? That is also a question no man can answer.

A generation ago no debt. Today the largest of any State in the Union. Why? For two causes, the canals and good roads. But the difference in these two propositions is vast. Every one uses the roads, but a limited few the canals. On the roads a toll, called a license, is collected, while collecting tolls on the canals is prohibited by the Constitution. The debt contracted for good roads is for the benefit of every citizen of the State, and the time is coming when the licenses will maintain the entire cost of good roads. The debt contracted for the canals is a pure and simple subsidy, paid to one carrier to the distinct detriment of another, unfair as it is unjust. Is it possible that the people will vote away more millions for this project, likened to Dr. Jerkyl [sic] and Mr. Hyde, believed by some to have been and to be the most wonderful and beneficial project of many generations, known to be by others the ditch in which many great ambitions and much graft lies buried.

FRANCIS G. LANDON.

Member of Assembly, Dutchess County.

New York, Oct. 26, 1915.

Hear an Average Woman!

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In THE TIMES I read that the suffrage parade yesterday was "interrupted by traffic." Why not say that traffic was interrupted by the parade? I tried for more than half an hour before I was able to cross Fifth Avenue to do a necessary errand, and gave up in despair when I tried to get back to the subway. Taxicabs were stalled on Forty-second Street, unable to take their passengers to trains at Grand Central, and all drivers greatly inconvenienced.

Why not have the line of march for parades up Riverside Drive, where there is no traffic to disturb or be disturbed?

AN AVERAGE WOMAN.

New York, Oct. 24, 1915.

What Yellow Means.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your delightful editorial on the suffrage parade you speak of yellow, the chosen suffrage color, as the badge of mourning, also of hope. But perhaps you will find a better illustration in the old English rhyme:

> Green is forsaken,
> And yellow forsworn!
> But blue is the sweetest
> Color that's worn.

Chappaqua, N. Y., Oct. 24, 1915. S. L.

A REPLY TO DR. HORNADAY.

The Advantage of Giving a Commission Jurisdiction Over Wild Life.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have read with surprise Dr. William T. Hornaday's letter to you of the 25th inst. It shows so much feeling on the subject of the conservation article in the new Constitution that we cannot expect him to be entirely reasonable. He makes two definite statements only:

First, the proposed new nine-headed Conservation Commission, covering the taking, possession, sale and transportation of New York's fish game, &c., is revolutionary.

Second, it is a scheme full of danger to the wild life of the State.

He gives no reason for these statements. But the proposed nine-headed commission is not revolutionary. The plan proposed is to give the commission of nine powers of initiation to enact regulations, subject to the veto of the Governor and modification by the Legislature.

Essentially, this is the same system which is in existence, except that the Legislature now has the power of initiation. The Legislature now gives to the Conservation Commission the power to make rules and regulations and the Conservation Commission has made rules and regulations. If the Legislature is not satisfied with the rules and regulations which the Conservation Commission has made, it has power to modify them by passage of new acts, and these acts are subject to executive veto.

This interference of the Legislature with the acts of the commission caused a widespread demand on the part of the sportsmen of the State to have the power of initial regulation placed in a body better qualified than the Legislature to consider the subject.

Such a plan was proposed to the convention by Arthur J. Baldwin, but the convention amended it by giving the Governor the power to veto and the Legislature the power to mod

MISS CECILE THAYER WEDS IN COUNTRY

The Bride of Douglas Gibbons at Her Parents' Home at Lawrence, L. I.

HER SISTERS ATTENDANTS

Ceremony Held in Drawing Room Decorated with Chrysanthemums and Autumnal Foliage.

The wedding of Miss Cecile Tesson Thayer, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin B. Thayer of 46 East Seventy-ninth Street, and Douglas Gibbons, son of Mrs. John F. Gibbons of 341 Madison Avenue, was celebrated yesterday afternoon at the country home of the bride's parents, at Lawrence, L. I.

The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Herbert F. Farrell in the drawing room, which was decorated with yellow chrysanthemums and autumnal foliage.

The bride, whose father gave her in marriage, wore a gown of ivory satin, with a Court train depending from the shoulders, the gown being veiled in tulle. Her veil of tulle was edged with orange blossoms. She carried a bouquet of white orchids, roses, and lilies of the valley.

The bride was attended by her sisters, the Misses Marie R. Thayer, a débutante of last season, and Alice R. Thayer, who has not yet been presented to society. They wore frocks similar in design, of yellow tulle trimmed with gold lace, and hats of gold lace, topped with bows of yellow chiffon. They each carried an armful of yellow roses.

There were no ushers. L. Wallis Gibbons acted as best man for his brother. A large reception followed the ceremony. A special train carried the guests from town.

Mr. and Mrs. Gibbons left later on an extended honeymoon, and on their return they will live at 4 West Fifty-third Street.

Their engagement was announced last July. Mr. Gibbons is a graduate of Yale University, class of '06, and is one of the Governors of the Yale Club.

FETE FOR FRENCH WOUNDED

Society Attends Fashion Revue at the Ritz—Prominent Artists Aid.

Society was well represented last night at the opening of the Charity Fashion Fête and Bazar at the Ritz-Carlton, given for the benefit of the wounded French soldiers. The fête is being held under the auspices of the French Wounded Emergency Fund, and was arranged under the direction of Miss Anne Morgan, who is the Chairman of the Vacation War Relief Committee, and Mrs. Ethelbert Nevin, Chairman of the French War Emergency Fund.

Many dinners preceded the affair, which started at 9 o'clock with a fashion revue of costumes and gowns donated by well-known importers and costumers, and was followed by a musical program. Between the numbers there was general dancing. The artists who appeared were Miss Elsie Janis, Miss Betty Lee, Maurice Farkoa, and Melville Ellis.

Articles were for sale at the various booths in the foyer. There was an exhibition of toys and fancy articles, made by French artists, and recently brought to this country by Harry B. Lachman; dolls dressed by the young women of the Washington Irving and Wadleigh High Schools were on sale at another booth, and garments made by the unemployed girls of the city for the needy abroad were also on sale.

The young society girls and debutantes who sold programs, flowers, and novelties were the Misses May Moulton, Mary Stevens Chaplin, Eisie Stevens, Isabella B. Taylor, Edith McKeever, Louise R. Hoadley, Marion Tiffany, Elizabeth Harrison, Doris Nevin, Marion Hall, Constance Peabody, Blanche Tyng, Dorothy Haight, and Frances M. Ward.

Dancing and supper followed the revue and entertainment.

Among the patronesses, many of whom were present, were: Mrs. Henry Lloyd Aspinwall, Mrs. Joseph S. Auerbach, Mrs. Francis Neilson Bacon, Jr., Mrs. Rogers H. Bacon, Mrs. Donn Barber, Mrs. Walter Phelps Dodge, Miss Grace Bigelow, Mrs. Wilber A. Bloodgood, Mrs. William H. Bliss, Mrs. James Byrne, Mrs. Frederick Y. Dalziel, Mrs. Walter Damrosch, Mrs. W. Bourke Cockran, Mrs. Charles Henry Coster, Mrs. Paul D. Cravath, Duchesse de Chaulnes, Mrs. Walter B. James, Mrs. F. Gray Griswold, Mrs. Henry Phipps, Mrs. John Hill Morgan, Mrs. Charles A. Post, Mrs. Charles H. Ditson, Mrs. John R. Drexel, Mrs. Lyttleton Fox, Mrs. R. Horace Gallatin, Mrs. Elbert H. Gary, Mrs. Edwin Gould, Mrs. William P. Hamilton, Mrs. Frederick C. Havemeyer, Mrs. Frank Hall Hoffman, Mrs. Edward S. Harkness, Mrs. Charles R. Huntington, Mrs. Joseph P. Knapp, Mrs. Daniel S. Lamont, the Countess Jean de la Greze, Mrs. Lewis Cass Ledyard, Mrs. Ogden Mills, Mrs. Robin S. Minturn, Miss Elizabeth Marbury, Mrs. Casimir de Rham Moore, Mrs. Edwin D. Morgan, Mrs. Frederic Neilson, Mrs. Charles M. Oelrichs, Mrs. Frederick Pearson, Mrs. Benjamin Nicoll, Mrs. Richard A. Peabody, Mrs. Herbert L. Satterlee, Mrs. Norrie Sellar, Mrs. W. Watts Sherman, Mrs. Charles Steele, Mrs. Thomas H. Talmage, and Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt.

The second and last session of the fête will be held this evening.

MISS HURRY A BRIDE.

Weds Robert Beaver Smith In Church of the Epiphany.

The wedding of Robert Beaver Smith, a son of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas B. Smith of Brooklyn, and Miss Dorothy Whiteside Hurry, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Randolph Hurry, was celebrated at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon in the Church of the Epiphany, Lexington Avenue and Thirty-fifth Street, by the Rev. William Crocker, the rector of the church. Vases of white chrysanthemums and tree palms decorated the altar and chancel sides.

The bride walked with her father, and he gave her in marriage. She wore a white satin frock made with a straight, full skirt and wide folded girdle from which bretelles formed of satin folds went over the shoulders, and on each shoulder was placed a flat double bow of satin, from under which started the white tulle elbow sleeves edged with pearls. Point lace and chiffon formed the rest of the corsage, which was cut square and there was a satin sash over which fell a full tulle veil and over this in turn fell an old point lace veil also worn by her sister, Miss Elizabeth Hurry, when she married Lawrence Swift and by her mother, who was held with orange blossoms. Her flowers were white orchids and lilies of the valley.

Miss May P. Atkinson of Atlanta, Ga., was the maid of honor and wore a pale pink velvet and tulle frock, the velvet used in panel effect in both corsage and skirt in the centre back and front. Flounces of pink tulle, edged with velvet, finished the sides, and the low corsage was of tulle bound with velvet and the cap sleeves of tulle were finished with double tulle ruffles, bound with velvet, that came to the elbows. Her silver lace hat was wreathed with pink buds and roses, made of satin, and her flowers were a large bouquet of pink roses.

Little Miss Mary Lawrence Swift, 4 years old, a niece of the bride and the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Swift, was the flower girl. She wore a white frock topped by a shirred pink velvet hat trimmed with ermine tails and carried a tray laden with roses, suspended by ribbons from her shoulders.

Mr. Smith had his brother, Thomas B. Smith, as his best man, and the ushers were Lawrence Haines, Roger Bamber, John A. Hartford, and Lawrence Swift.

A small reception followed at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Hurry, 242 Lexington Avenue. Mrs. Hurry, who received, wore a purple velvet and chiffon frock topped by a purple hat, and Mrs. Lawrence Swift, who also received, wore a silvery blue taffeta opening over a petticoat of silver lace and topped by a black velvet hat. Mr. Smith and his bride have gone South on their honeymoon and on their return after Dec. 1 will live at 118 East Fifty-fourth Street.

WEDDING SURPRISES ANNIVERSARY GUESTS

Marriage of Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Connor's Adopted Daughter Told at Golden Celebration.

While Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Connor of 448 Riverside Drive were preparing for the celebration of their golden wedding anniversary, which took place at the Hotel Astor last night, their adopted daughter, Miss Elizabeth Louise Follmer, was preparing for an event of similar nature which should come as a surprise to the older couple. And so when the Rev. Father Dooley finished pronouncing his benedict on for Mr. and Mrs. Connor he turned to the guests and announced that Miss Follmer had just been married to Frederick Augustus Bryden, a Chicago artist, in the Little Church Around the Corner.

The Connors and their guests stood amazed at the news, for it was not expected that Miss Follmer would wed Mr. Bryden until Thanksgiving Eve, and as they stood there in walked the new bride and her husband to receive the congratulations of everybody.

Mr. and Mrs. Connor were married fifty years ago in Springfield by the Rev. Dr. Zabell, and it was hoped that the would be present last night to perform another ceremony, but the old clergyman was not considered strong enough to make the trip from Springfield, and so a telegram from him to the Connors was read.

WEDDED BY QUAKER RITUAL.

L. H. Wood Marries Miss Underhill in Old Meeting House in Jericho.

For the first time in fifty years the old Quaker Meeting House in Jericho, L. I., was the scene of a wedding yesterday afternoon when Miss Helen Underhill, daughter of S. J. Underhill, became the bride of L. Hollingsworth Wood. The ceremony was a simple one, and the old Quaker ritual was used. According to the custom there were no bridal attendants, and the bride wore a frock of white satin, with no veil, and carried a bouquet of white rosebuds.

Ex-Congressman William W. Cocks of Old Westbury, L. I., took part in the ceremony, and Rufus Jones of Haverford, Penn., and Joseph A. Baker, a member of the British Parliament delivered addresses. More than 150 guests signed the register as witnesses.

Following the ceremony a reception was held at the home of the bride in Jericho, and the couple left later on their honeymoon. Mr. Wood is a lawyer in Mount Kisco, N. Y., and is the Secretary of the League for the Limitation of Armament and is President of the Howard Orphanage.

After a short wedding trip Mr. and Mrs. Wood will make their home in Mount Kisco.

Miss Walling to Wed Lieut. Spore.

Announcement is made of the engagement of Miss Grace Walling, daughter of Commander Burns Tracy Walling, United States Navy, retired, and Mrs. Walling of 423 Lincoln Avenue, Orange, N. J., to Lieut. Sutherland Spore, United States Navy, who is attached to the Arkansas, now at the Brooklyn Navy Yard. Lieut. Spore is a graduate from the Naval Academy, Class of 1909. Miss Walling is a graduate of the Brooklyn Heights Seminary, and is granddaughter of the late Capt. Robert Boyd, United States Navy.

AUTO INJURES POLICEMAN.

Hits Him as He Leads His Horse Along Pelham Parkway.

Mounted Policeman Henry Murphy of the Westchester Station was struck by an automobile early today on Pelham Parkway, near Eastchester Road. The car was driven by Charles A. Aboudouin, 21 years old, a chemist, said to be the son of a wealthy resident of Quaker Ridge Avenue, New Rochelle. Aboudouin took Murphy to the police station and was locked up on a charge of reckless driving until bailed out by his father.

Murphy was found to be suffering from bruises, contusions, and possible internal injuries, and was taken to Fordham Hospital. The car driven by Aboudouin also contained Ruth and Marian Leon of New Rochelle, and a man whose name the police did not learn. They said they had been at the Woodmanston Inn and were on the way home.

The patrolman was leading his horse when he was struck by the automobile. The horse bolted, but did not run far.

EXAMINE F-4 RELICS.

Navy Bureau Chiefs Study Board of Inquiry's Report.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—Secretary Daniels has referred to his Advisory Council the report of the Naval Board of Inquiry as to the loss of the submarine F-4 near the entrance to Honolulu Harbor last Spring.

The report was accompanied by fragments of the wreck of the F-4, which are being examined by the Bureau Chiefs of the Navy Department, to whom the Board of Inquiry's report has been referred. Secretary Daniels will obtain the views of these Bureau Chiefs before taking any action other than withdrawing the other F-type submarines from active service.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Governor Whitman was a member of a box party that saw the performance of "The House of Glass" at the Candler Theatre last night.

Donald MacDonald has been added to the cast that will appear in E. A. Weil's production of the musical play, "Miss Idea."

When "Experience" is presented at the Standard next week William Elliott will assume again the character of Youth, which he created when the play was first acted last season.

The Harvard football squad and the students who will go to Princeton for the game a week from tomorrow will see Ned Wayburn's "Town Topics" Saturday night at the Century on their way back to Cambridge.

Shirley Kellogg, an American actress who has been appearing in the revues at the London Hippodrome for several years, has arranged a benefit to be held in that playhouse Nov. 9 as a memorial to Miss Edith Cavell, the English nurse who was shot as a spy in Belgium. The names of the King and Queen and of Rudyard Kipling are included in the list of invitations.

The name of the new B. S. Moss Theatre, in course of construction in Bayridge, Brooklyn, has been changed from the Washington to the Park. It will have a seating capacity of 2,000 and will play vaudeville and feature pictures.

The chorus of "Hip, Hip, Hooray" will take part in the Sunday night concert at the Hippodrome. The soloists with Sousa's Band will be Gladys Spencer, soprano; Orville Harrold and Belle Storey.

So many women have expressed a desire to have their husbands see the Twilight Sleep pictures that the 9:30 o'clock showings at the Park tonight, tomorrow, and Sunday will be exclusively for men.

Another Douglas Fairbanks picture will be shown next week at the Knickerbocker. It is a film version of Herbert Quick's novel, "Double Cross Ville."

Mrs. J. W. Alexander, assisted by Miss Helen Cooper, will direct the fashion show on ice to be held Tuesday, Nov. 15, at the St. Nicholas Rink. There will be a series of six of these shows, each being devoted to a particular type of outing apparel.

To and From Europe.

Some of those booked to sail today for Glasgow via Liverpool on the Tuscania are:

J. A. Cameron, A. W. Cliffe, C. L. Clifford, H. Haley, Mr. and Mrs. A. P. Hughes, J. Humphreys, H. S. Montgomery, W. F. C. Miles, Miss E. M. Nicholls, Richard Phillips, William Reed, E. T. Stebbing, F. E. Staffo d, and J. Taylor.

Among the passengers who arrived yesterday from Liverpool on the Adriatic were:

J. R. Allan, Dr. and Mrs. Nathaniel Allison, D. Boyle, Mrs. Malcolm Carter, J. De Champlain, Mr and Mrs. H. D. Denman, L. G. Futh, W. A. Goode, Sir Henry and Lady Hawey, Sydney Mansfield, R. S. Sievier, Miss M. H. M. Sievier, W. Curtis Thomson, E. Wilson, W. Wiseman, Alexander C. Wood, Captain and Mrs. Granville Fortescue.

JAPANESE SOPRANO SINGS BUTTERFLY

Tiny Tamaki Miura Makes Her New York Debut with Boston Opera Company.

HER PERSONALITY CHARMS

But Her Voice In the Lower Ranges Is Seldom Good—Is She an Artist or a Curiosity?

The first appearance of Tamaki Miura, the Japanese soprano of the Boston Opera Company, which occurred last night at the Manhattan Opera House, her vehicle being the title rôle of Puccini's "Madama Butterfly," apparently provoked something like the public interest that had been expected, for the house was well filled and the audience showed many signs of being in good humor over the production.

Miss Miura is a tiny woman, but she brought with her on the stage as an invisible burden some great issues, at least for the person who likes to fancy he has a serious turn of mind. Here was a large opera company, with all modern accessories, turned over for the evening to the uses of one woman just because she happened to have been born in the country where an Italian librettist and an Italian composer had set a story. Mixed up with the question was the matter of an Oriental singing in an alien tongue, appearing in a European opera, even though the two schools are as different as the earth and Mars, and as a basis for it all was the primary question: Is Mme. Miura an artist or merely a curiosity? One might be tempted to throw in for good measure, What is art? in order to round out nicely an evening of abstract speculation.

The brief interval between the close of an opera performance and the time when a newspaper goes to press allows for no more than an incomplete statement of these issues, let alone a solution of them. So some statements of fact will have to suffice.

In the first place, and most important, Mme. Miura is a personality. She is a mite of a woman and she has the grace and charm necessary for a combination which would win any audience's heart, irrespective of its brain. Then she showed herself an actress of real gift. Her Butterfly is in the first act a child delighted with the prospect of a new game to play; she succeeds in showing the pathos of a woman whose faith is sometimes but very firm in the second act, and the victim of disillusion in the last. These things are done interestingly, appealingly, and expertly, according to our standards, but they succeed because Mme. Miura, as different, not because she is a great actress.

On the vocal side of the facts are that if an American or European sang the music as she sang it the singer would not be considered a satisfactory artist. Mme. Miura's voice in its lower ranges is seldom good and often unpleasant. Her high tones are good, but they get some of their value by contrast with the others. In the latter half of the opera her voice improved.

All these considerations, however, are swept aside by the fact that the little Japanese woman excited the preliminary interest of curiosity, that she had a charm of personality sufficient to capture her audience's sympathy, and that she sometimes rises above justify the interest. One cannot think of her singing another operatic rôle, nor does it seem likely one would care to hear her repeatedly, but the first hearing was an interesting and out-of-the-way experience.

The real hero of the performance last night was Agide Jacchia, the conductor. It was his task to subdue the orchestra to the measure of the chief singer's voice, to prompt her musically, and to supply the purely musical interest that she could not. That he not only triumphed over these difficulties, but provided a performance that was intrinsically of real merit, testifies to his ability.

The singing of the other members of the cast was of the best order. Riccardo Martin, who has been heard so often in the part of Pinkerton at the Metropolitan, made his first appearance with the company as the American officer. Both vocally and dramatically he seemed to excel his previous efforts in this part and made it stand out. The Sharpless of Thomas Chalmers was an unusually fine piece of work. Apparently this young baritone is justifying the promise his appearances with the Century Company made for him.

The Suzuki of Elvira Leveroni was excellent, and Paolo Ananian, lately of the Metropolitan, where he had done principally "character" parts that concealed the fact that he had a voice of some quality and volume, which has been discovered during the past week, made a worthy contribution as the Bonze.

After the opera, Mlle. Pavlowa, Alexandre Volinine, and the ballet gave a performance of "Snow Flakes," from Tschalkowsky's "Nut Cracker" ballet that was greatly admired. Adolph Schmid again conducted this capably.

WEDDED AT HOTEL BILTMORE.

Dr. Abraham Hyman Marries Miss Belle Davis—The Attendants.

The marriage of Miss Belle Davis of Erie, Penn., and Dr. Abraham Hyman of 40 East Forty-first Street took place last evening at 6 o'clock at the Hotel Biltmore. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Max Currick of Erie, and was followed by a dinner.

Mrs. David Feifer was her sister's matron of honor, and the bridesmaids were the Misses Marion Ullman of New Haven, Conn., and Melba Chon of Chicago. Little Desiree Feifer was the flower girl.

Louis Hyman was best man. Harold Davis of Erie and Phil Hyman of this city acted as ushers.

Later the couple left for California on their honeymoon, and will reside in New York on their return. Dr. Hyman is connected with the surgical staffs of Mount Sinai and Lebanon Hospitals.

The Haslett Wedding.

The approaching marriage of Miss Chaunces Depew Haslett, the second daughter of C. W. Haslett, Democratic nominee for Mayor, and Mrs. Haslett, and John Earl Christman of Coalton was made known Monday. Mr. Haslett's invitations read as follows:

"You are cordially invited to be present on the evening of Sept. 1, 1915, at the celebration of the culmination of my dreams, to grow two blades of grass where one formerly grew, and the completion of my ideas of a sanitary dairy barn. After a long siege of three years construction, it is now ready for your inspection.

"Immediately thereafter the marriage of my daughter, Chaunces, to Earl Christman of Coalton will take place on the front steps."—Welleston (Ohio) Telegram.

SOCIAL NOTES.

Mrs. Joseph Clendenin of Ardsley-on-Hudson has been obliged to recall the invitations for the reception and dance which she was to have given tomorrow at her home for her débutante daughter, Miss Genevieve Clendenin, owing to a death in the family.

Mrs. Harold Brown is giving a ball on the night of Jan. 6 for her niece, Miss Audrey Hoffman, daughter by a former marriage of Mrs. Norrie Sellar. Miss Hoffman is a granddaughter of the late W. Watts Sherman.

Miss Edith Deacon, who has been at the Ritz-Carlton with Mr. and Mrs. Charles B. Amory of Boston, has gone to Hicksville, L. I., to stay with Mr. and Mrs. John Russell Pope.

Mr. and Mrs. Connor Lawrence, (Miss Diantha Fitch,) who were married on Wednesday, are at the Vanderbilt, and will go later to the Virginia Hot Springs.

Mr. and Mrs. Franklin L. Gunther, who have been at their camp in Maine, have returned to their home, 375 Park Avenue.

The annual autumnal ball is to be given tonight at the Tuxedo Clubhouse, at which many of the débutantes of the coming season will be seen. Many dinners are being given preceding the ball.

MISS MAY PETERSON SINGS.

Young American Soprano Gives a Recital in Aeolian Hall.

The name of Miss May Peterson is not well known to New York, even though it is that of an American and has recently belonged to the roster of the sopranos of the Opéra Comique of Paris. At her recital in Aeolian Hall yesterday afternoon she was listened to as a newcomer, who immediately created a predisposition in her favor by a charming appearance and manner, and confirmed it in increasing measure as her recital proceeded by the disclosure of a voice and style of unusual beauty and a truly artistic nature. Miss Peterson is young and her voice has youthful freshness and brilliancy. Its texture is well equalized throughout its range. Its timbre is often of great inherent beauty, and of pathetic quality, and she possesses the means of expressing varied emotions and sentiment by judicious variation of its color. It can hardly be said that her vocal technique is of the highest finish or perfection; occasional departures from the pitch in her singing are doubtless attributable to certain unprofitable ways of approaching her tones, and in certain florid passages of the air, "Ah, che Almeno e a Core," from Mozart's "Il Seraglio," she showed that there is still something to be improved in this branch of her art. But she has skill in many ways, taste, intelligence, and appreciation of style. In music of the older period she sang an "Alleluja," by Mozart, with brilliancy and élan, and Handel's air, "Care Selve," from the opera of "Atalanta," with breadth of phrase and sustained power.

She was even more successful in music of the modern types, and she was highly successful in capturing and expressing a wide range of mood and spirit in German Lieder and modern French and American songs. She was most so in a beautiful song, "In einem Garten," by the unfortunate Erich Wolff, full of a sombre rapture; music not indeed wholly original on account of its reminiscence of the prelude to the third act of "Tristan," but of searching poignancy which Miss Peterson fully realized in her interpretation, and she was called upon to repeat the song. She found with an equal success the right expression for her group of French songs, and there was a great charm in her singing of Rhené-Baton's "Il pleut des pétales de fleurs," and Koechlin's "Aux temps des Fées," both of which she sang again. In all these her finished diction and her admirable phrasing were in evidence. Victor Harris played her accompaniments in an artistic and sympathetic manner.

WILDE PLAYED IN GERMAN.

"An Ideal Husband" Ably Presented at the Irving Place.

A skillful and highly enjoyable performance of "Ein idealer Gatte"—"Komödie in 4 Akten von Oskar Wilde"—was given last evening by the competent stock company resident at the Deutsches Theatre in Irving Place. It was the first Wilde play to be presented at that theatre since the days of Conried. "An Ideal Husband," which has not been played in New York for many seasons and has been infrequently revived for the London stage, would probably be named by most critics as third or fourth best of the four comedies of Oscar Wilde, although it is interesting to note, a distinguished if somewhat too Teutonic commentator on the English drama recently gave it first place.

In the present revival the leading rôle, that of the supremely urbane Lord Goring, falls to Arnold Korff, the gifted recruit who has lately come to Irving Place from Milwaukee—by way of Vienna. He plays with intelligence, gayety, and distinction, although the vigor of his performance in the exceedingly dramatic scene in the library justify the serenity, the impeccable composure, which belongs by right to the Lord Goring of Wilde's imagination. Unfortunately, Jennie Valliere plays Mrs. Cheveley as the conventional, melodramatic adventuress, the "Great Rich" type, but Annie Rub-Foerster makes much of Lady Chiltern by touching that thankless rôle with a childlike naïvete.

The German translation takes liberties with the English text only in trifles, and while there have been overlooked several opportunities to remove signs of age accumulated in twenty years, there is one point in the first act where a facetious reference by Wilde to German music is neatly turned into a pretty and unintended compliment.

TENOR AND BASSO IN ROW.

De Primo Is Summoned to Court for an Assault Upon Ananian.

Zanco de Primo, a tenor with the Boston Grand Opera Company, now playing at the Manhattan Opera House, was served at his hotel last night, in company with his secretary, with a summons for action for assault on Paolo Ananian, a basso of the same company. The case will be heard in the Yorkville Court this morning at an hour which caused consternation last night among the attachés of the opera company who have been called as witnesses.

The assault out of which the action comes occurred last Monday afternoon in the office of Max Rabinoff, Managing Director of the company, in the Metropolitan Opera House Studio Building. Ananian complains that de Primo is erratic, and that when he made an inoffensive, innocent remark the tenor did not like, the latter threatened him with a walking stick, causing his precipitate retreat into another room.

Those in the office at the time say that Ananian did not stay in the inner office long, and when he emerged made another remark, which de Primo did not consider inoffensive. Thereupon, it is said, both de Primo and his secretary attacked the basso, inflicting several blows. The combatants were parted by Max Hirsch, the company manager of the concern, and departed separately, vowing vengeance.

WHITE RATS TO EXPAND.

Plans for Extending Scope to be Announced at Mass Meeting.

The White Rats have issued 4,000 invitations to actors for a mass meeting to be held at the clubhouse next week at which the plans for extending the scope and enlarging the membership of the organization will be announced. Following the meeting Harry Mountford will start on a tour of the country on which he will visit the largest cities and address the players. It is estimated there are 45,000 legitimate, film, and vaudeville players eligible to membership in the organization since the membership qualifications were changed to include all branches of the profession.

It has been decided to reinstate former members delinquent in their dues upon payment of six months' dues. All other obligations will then be canceled.

Frederic Martin's Recital.

Frederic Martin, bass, who has been heard in New York and admired as an oratorio singer most accomplished in the traditions of that style, gave a song recital last evening in Aeolian Hall. His program included "old classics," in which it was something of a strain to include Verdi and Gounod, classical and modern German Lieder, modern songs in English, among which were several by Americans; and songs in French. Mr. Martin's voice is not of remarkable richness, smoothness, or beauty of quality, but he has an unusual freedom and spontaneity of delivery, and a clearness of diction, especially in English, that makes a reference to the book of words almost superfluous. In his English group was Sir Edward Elgar's stirring song, "The Pipes of Pan," which Mr. Martin sang with great spirit and gusto. He was efficiently accompanied on the piano by Charles Gilbert Spross.

Miss Gertrude Newcombe Engaged.

Charles M. Newcombe of 223 West Eighty-sixth Street, announces the engagement of his daughter, Miss Gertrude Manby Newcombe, to Francis F. Steers, formerly of Detroit. No date has been set for the wedding. Mr. Newcombe is the Treasurer of the New York Stock Exchange.

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NEW SEASON OPENED BY PHILHARMONIC

Mr. Stransky Again Directs the Orchestra in an Admirable Performance.

TWO NOVELTIES ON PROGRAM

McDowell's Poem, "Launcelot and Elaine," and Max Reger's Variations on Mozart Theme.

The Philharmonic Society began its seventy-fifth season last evening in Carnegie Hall. The orchestra shows a few new faces among its members, but it is the same orchestra and its playing had all the qualities that have been heard in the last seasons under Mr. Stansky's direction; it is a fine body of players and is capable of admirable work. The orchestra alone was heard in the first concert, and there was no soloist, as was fitting and proper. But there were two pieces on the program that were heard for the first time in New York: Edward MacDowell's symphonic poem, "Launcelot and Elaine," Op. 25, and Max Reger's Variations and Fugue on a theme by Mozart, op. 132.

MacDowell's symphonic poem was suggested by the episode in the Arthurian legends, best known through Tennyson's account in "The Idylls of the King." One of the analysts sees in it a portrayal of a number of "crucial incidents," which are enumerated; but the composer himself is known to have been averse to narrating details in music and affixing labels to them, and was disposed to wish his titles to be only a general suggestion to his listeners as to which way their fancy should turn. For this he has been reproved as only a half-hearted program-musician, but the uninstructed would find it difficult to recognize the crucial incidents in the music of "Launcelot and Elaine" as it is played. The music is characteristic of MacDowell in its general texture, in its turn of phrase and harmonic color, but it is by no means MacDowell at his strongest and best. The music is not vividly imaginative or strongly emotional in its quality; nor is its quality enhanced or intensified by a potent orchestral expression. The piece as it was played last evening is in a revised version of the orchestration, which is said to have finished in the composer's style, but hardly stirring. It was heard with interest as one of the larger productions of its composer, hitherto unknown to most of its listeners, but it is not of a sort to enhance his reputation.

Max Reger's variations are one of the latest works which have in recent years flowed so copiously from his pen. The theme is one of the most familiar and one of the loveliest of Mozart's melodies, although, it is interesting to note, he himself wrote variations. Reger is most successful when he sticks closest to Mozart; and in several of the six variations he does stick quite closely. They are, in fact, not notable for the display of free and vigorous imagination, as, for instance, Reger himself shows in his earlier orchestral variations on a theme by J. A. Hiller. There are some ingenuities in the manipulation of the theme; they are hardly "marvelous," nor the figure in repose be called "colossal." It is in fact a somewhat pedestrian performance, built on a stiffly moving theme and not the supple and spontaneous utterance of one to whom double counterpoint is as the breath of life. There are some effective orchestral climaxes in it, and at the end the Mozartean theme is intoned in the midst of the fugal working, where it has a welcome sound. The fugue cannot bear comparison with the really "colossal" one that forms the finale of the Hiller variations.

The performance of both MacDowell's symphonic poem and Reger's variations was of excellent finish and sonority and carefully wrought in nuance. There was considerably less of these excellencies in the playing of the "Queen Mab" scherzo from Berlioz's "Roméo et Juliette" music, where they are indispensable. The concert closed with Tschaikowsky's fourth symphony, one in which Mr. Stransky has often produced some of his most imposing effects.

TELLS SHERIFF OF GRAFT.

Grifenhagen and Citizens' Union Keep Up Correspondence.

Sheriff Max S. Grifenhagen received yesterday from William Jay Schieffelin, Chairman of the Citizens' Union, a letter replying to the Sheriff's previous request for information which would justify what the Sheriff terms the criticism of his office made by the Citizens' Union in connection with its indorsement of Alfred E. Smith. Chairman Schieffelin named two instances of alleged graft and extortion on the part of Deputy Sheriffs, and refers to another case where it is charged that there was undue delay in the execution of an order calling for the arrest of a judgment debtor.

Sheriff Grifenhagen sent a reply last night to Mr. Schieffelin, in which he denied that there has been any graft or other misconduct permitted under his administration, and called upon the Citizens' Union to be more specific in its charges.

Charles Walter Hand.

Charles Walter Hand, President of the Davis Oil Company of Brooklyn, and Vice President of the Underwood Typewriter Company, died yesterday of acute indigestion at his home, 457 Clinton Avenue, Brooklyn. Mr. Hand was 59 years old and had been ill only an hour. He was born and educated in Honesdale, Penn. He studied law and was admitted to the bar at Scranton, Penn., and in 1880 came to Brooklyn, where he became Manager of the Davis Oil Company. Mr. Hand was prominent in church work during his residence in Brooklyn. He was for twenty-five years Treasurer of the Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church, a former President of the Board of Church Extension of the Presbtery of Brooklyn, and an elder of the Lafayette Avenue Presbyterian Church.

Mr. Hand was also a Director of the Brooklyn Bureau of Charities, a Trustee of McKenzie College, Sao Paulo, Brazil; President of the Point o' Woods Association of Great South Beach, L. I., and a member of the Lawyers' Club and the Downtown Association of Manhattan. He is survived by four daughters, Mrs. Anthony, wife of the Rev. Robert W. Anthony, Charlotte, Julia, and Dorothy Hand.

Col. Robert Hamilton McLean.

LAS ANIMAS, Col., Oct. 28.—Colonel Robert Hamilton McLean, former Commander of the Army of the Republic of Hawaii, who kept Queen Liliuokalani prisoner after the annexation, died today in the United States Naval Hospital.

He was born in Newark, N. J., and was in his sixty-eighth year. Colonel McLean was graduated from the Naval Academy in 1872 and served on the frigate New Jersey during the trouble with the Turks at Smyrna. After twenty years' service he resigned, and in 1895 was appointed by President Cleveland to reorganize the army of the newly-formed Republic of Hawaii. He received the rank of Colonel in the United States Army and succeded in his appointed task.

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SIR THOMAS F. BUXTON DIES.

Ex-Governor of South Australia and Head of Anti-Slavery Society.

LONDON, Oct. 28.—Sir Thomas Fowell Buxton, President of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society and formerly Governor of South Australia, died today. He was born in 1837.

Sir Thomas was the third Baronet and was a Knight of the Grand Cross of St. Michael and St. George. He was also Deputy Lieutenant and Justice of the Peace of Norfolk and Essex. Sir Thomas was educated at Eton and Harrow and at Trinity College, Cambridge. He was Member of Parliament from King's Lynn during 1865-68, Coonel of the Second Tower Hamlets Volunteers during 1864-83, and then became Honorary Colonel until 1903. He was also Verderer of Epping Forest. From 1895 until 1898 he was Governor of South Australia.

Sir Thomas was a member of the Athenaeum Club. He is survived by his wife, five daughters, and five sons, of whom the Hon. Thomas Fowell Victor Buxton is his heir.

CHAS. R. HUNTINGTON DEAD.

Retired Merchant Was a Member of Prominent Societies.

Charles Richards Huntington, a retired commission merchant, of 51 East Ninety-sixth Street, died yesterday in the Flower Hospital, in his sixty-ninth year.

He was born in Brooklyn, and was a son of the late Daniel Huntington, the artist, and Mrs. Harriet Sophia Richards Huntington. Mr. Huntington was educated at the school of Dr. Joshua Huntington in Brooklyn, later attending the Kensington Park Grammar School in London, England. From there he went to the Charterhouse or Blue Coat School. Mr. Huntington was in business for several years in London. On his return to this city he went into business with William H. Purdy and retired twenty years ago.

He was a member of the New York Historical Society, the Metropolitan Museum of Art, the Society of Colonial Wars, and the Sons of the American Revolution. Mr. Huntington was also a member of the Century Club and The Players. His wife, who was Miss Mary Tenant Irving, four daughters and a son survive him.

Rev. Dr. Joseph Sanderson.

The Rev. Dr. Joseph Sanderson, a retired Presbyterian minister, editor and author, died of pneumonia on Wednesday at the home of his granddaughter, Mrs. John G. Warwick, 360 Adelphi Street, Brooklyn, in his ninety-third year. Dr. Sanderson was born in Ballybay, County Monaghan, Ireland, and was graduated from the Royal College in Belfast, in 1845. He then came to this country and studied at the University of Columbia, at Kitanning, Penn., and later at the University of Omaha, from which he was graduated with the degree of LL. D. For three years he was pastor of the Providence (R. I.) Presbyterian Church and then came to New York to become pastor of the Stanton Street Presbyterian Church and the Lexington Avenue Presbyterian Church in Manhattan. Dr. Sanderson became editor of the Sabbath Treasury in 1870 and held this post until 1885, when he was elected Secretary of the Church Extension Committee of New York.

Obituary Notes.

ALBERT E. WOOD, Vice President of the Association of American Wood Engravers and for many years an engraver with Harper & Brothers, died yesterday at his home in Westboro, Mass., in his fifty-seventh year.

Mrs. CATHERINE McDONALD, widow of Congressman Edward F. McDonald and mother of Gerald E. F. McDonald, candidate for Comptroller of Elections, died yesterday at her home, Harrison, N. J., on her sixty-third birthday.

MOSES GOLDSMITH, a brother of the late Charles N. Goldsmith, head of the liquor industry in Cincinnati, died recently at the Home for Incurables, Fordham.

JOHN LIPP FINDLAY, advertising manager of The American Cloak and Suit Review, died on Wednesday at his home, 9 West Sixty-fifth Street.

JOHN M. HURD, a real estate dealer, died on Wednesday at his home in Mount Vernon. He was born in Warsaw, N. Y., and went to Mount Vernon thirty-six years ago.

JEAN ORTEIG, father of Raymond Orteig, proprietor of the Lafayette and Brevoort Hotels, died recently at Louvie Juzon, France, in his seventy-fifth year. He was honorary President of the Club des Jeunes of this city and visited here three years ago.

JOSEPH M. KELLY, former Postmaster of Saratoga Springs, N. Y., and proprietor of the Worden Hotel there, died on Wednesday, in his fifty-sixth year.

GUSTAVE JAEGG, an old resident of the east side, where he was widely known for his charities, died recently at his home, 20 Stanton Street, in the sixty-second year.

MARTIN MULLEN, for many years associated with the late Senator Mark A. Hanna, died on Wednesday in his apartments in the Ellington Hotel in Cleveland, Ohio, in his sixty-fourth year. He formerly managed the largest coal business on the Great Lakes.

Mrs. CHARLOTTE PAYNE WINSTON, widow of J. H. Winston, died on Wednesday at her home in Bristol, Tenn., in her eighty-sixth year. She was a cousin of Mrs. Norman Galt, the fiance of President Wilson, and a grandniece of the wife of President Madison.

DELAFIELD S. ALCOTT, a retired merchant, died yesterday at his home, 20 East Sixtieth Street, in his forty-fifth year. He was born in this city and was a son of M

HARVARD AND PRINCETON STUDENTS ASK YALE TO REINSTATE FIVE DEBARRED ATHLETES

APPEAL TO YALE TO LIFT ATHLETES' BAN

Harvard and Princeton Undergraduates Seek Reinstatement of Debarred Men.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 28.—The path is opened for Yale to reinstate the five athletes who were disqualified last week. Letters have been received from Harvard and Princeton requesting that the athletes who have been retired be again declared eligible and be allowed to again represent Yale in intercollegiate athletics.

It became known last week that Harvard, acting through Dean Briggs, had sent such a request, and tonight it was announced from the offices of the Yale Athletic Association that Princeton had sent such a request through Dean McClenahan. The statement said that it was the wish of not only the Harvard and Princeton players but of the undergraduates in general that the five disqualified men be allowed to compete against Harvard and Princeton this Fall.

The letters were received by Professor Robert Corwin, Chairman of the Yale Athletic Committee. He was out of town tonight and could not be interviewed, and no statement could be obtained of the probable action of the Yale Eligibility Committee, which consists of Professor Corwin, John Field, and John Kilpatrick, all former Yale athletic stars, but nobody could be found at Yale who would admit that the five men should not be restored to full athletic standing.

Captain Lou Middlebrook of the Yale nine last Spring, and Assistant Coach Bernie Tommers in a signed statement last Monday assumed responsibility for the negotiations at Quogue last Summer, in which five members of the nine, Legore, Easton, Milburn, Rhett, and Pumpelly, received their board free for two weeks, believing they were personal guests of one of the directors of the Quogue nine. As soon as the Yale Athletic Committee received notice of the fact that the players had received their board free they declared the five players ineligible to again represent Yale in athletics. Legore has been playing on the Yale nine since his disqualification, and Easton has been assisting Billy Marting to coach the freshmen.

This is the first instance on record of a university urging a rival to restore to eligibility an athlete who for some reason has been disqualified. It is believed that whatever action is taken by the Yale Athletic Association will not occur until next week. This will prevent Legore, easily the star of the Yale eleven, from playing in Saturday's game against Colgate.

N. Y. U. STUDENTS ACT.

Strongly Oppose Playing of Brickley of Trinity in Election Day Game.

The attitude of the undergraduate body of New York University in the case of George Brickley, who, as a member of the Trinity eleven, was protested on the ground of professionalism, crystallized yesterday at the weekly meeting of the Student Organization in the form of a petition presented to the Faculty by a committee appointed for this purpose. Although the final word in the matter has not yet been received from Trinity, students of the university have anticipated the probability of Brickley's playing in the game on Tuesday, and have expressed a sentiment which was strongly opposed to professionalism.

The resolution drawn up by the student committee is as follows:

Resolved, That Trinity College, so far as we have been able to ascertain, intends to play a man who has been recognized by other colleges as a professional in the football game to be held by New York University on Election Day. Trinity College has as yet sent no definite reply as to whether the player referred to will represent it on Tuesday. So Trinity authorities have issued no statement of their side of the case, nor have they, so far as we have been able to learn, issued a statement declaring the innocence of George Brickley, accused of professionalism.

In view of these facts, we, the student body of New York University, wish to go on record as very strongly opposed to the playing of any professional man in any collegiate contest. In view of the fact that our undergraduate and Faculty athletic committees strictly enforce the rule regarding professional players, we would not be meeting the Trinity team on equal terms if Brickley is permitted to play.

Even in the case of men who only technically have lost their amateur standing, and also the rule requiring one year's residence in the case of men changing from one college to another is rigidly enforced, there are at present men of only excellent football who are barred from playing because of this reason.

At the same time, if Brickley is permitted to play, the amateur standing of the whole our team would be affected, making those who competed in the game ineligible to compete in future intercollegiate athletic contests. As two men have been given responsible point winners in track meets, there is a grave question before us at present. Should Trinity deliberately determine to play Brickley, with all these facts on hand, she will be attacking the ethics of true sport; she will be interfering with the principles of fair competition; she will disgrace herself as well as affront the college world at large, and render a staggering blow to amateur sport.

If George Brickley plays on Tuesday against the New York University football team, the student body unanimously recommends to the Faculty Committee on Student Organizations that athletic relations between the two institutions be immediately severed.

WILLIAM H. DRAPER,
Chairman of Student Committee.

Easy Drill for N. Y. U. Eleven.

Coach Reilley gave the New York University football team a workout that was easier than usual yesterday, but devoted most of his attention to the work of the second eleven, which scrimmaged for a greater part of the period against the Stuyvesant High School team. The afternoon's work began with a punting drill for the 'Varsity line men, who were kept busy running down the field under Cann's spirals, and also included further work in passing the ball and in handling long forwards. While the scrub players were lined up against the High School boys the 'Varsity men took advantage of the opportunity to lay off for a brief respite after the hard work of Wednesday against the Fordham eleven. Coach Reilley is priming a second aggregation to send to Pawling on Saturday against the Pawling School, since the Violet has no game on that day.

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FORDHAM TEAMS IN BATTLE.

Prep In Smashing Scrimmage with 'Varsity, Which Barely Wins.

Refreshed by a rest of several days, the Fordham football team played against the husky "Prep" team yesterday in the hardest scrimmage between the two Maroon teams in years. Starting with the kick-off, the 'Varsity immediately started bothering the Prep line, and, finding that its forward passes were going astray, the college team kept up its plunging until Butler broke through for the first touchdown. It took just eight charges for the college team to bring across its first score after a march from the 70-yard mark. Every one of Dunn's runs averaged over 10 yards, while Butler and Yule both accounted for a couple of first downs.

After a lecture by Coach Duncan O'Brien, the Prep went back into the struggle, and from then on it was all the 'Varsity collegians could do to make a fair gain at all. With the ball in its possession, the high school team ripped big holes in the 'Varsity defense, Joe Williams proving a regular siege gun in the way he battered the Maroon linemen about. The Prep also made several big gains as a result of Frisch's facility at getting through the smallest openings.

Both teams resorted to straight, hard football, and it was not long before several men were battered up.

Butler and Cantwell of the 'Varsity back field were both put out of commission for a while. Tom Walsh, the fighting little right end on the Prep, also was forced to leave the scrimmage. Late in the drill Coach Vaughn asked the Prep to drive every conceivable play through the newly arranged Fordham central defense, and long before it was over Treanor, Mulcahy, and Benson were so groggy that it was all they could do to keep in action. Besides Butler's score, Golden and Yule also carried the ball over for the collegians, while Williams and Frisch accounted for 14 points for the Prep. Golden's touchdown, which followed an intercepted forward pass, was all that saved the 'Varsity from being tied. Hall and McGuire were on the Maroon flanks again in place of Conklin and Corriden.

ALUMNI BACKS FOOTBALL.

Columbia "Grads" Thoroughly Aroused Over Return of Game.

The attitude of Columbia's alumni toward the return of football to the university was forcibly expressed at the recent annual meeting of the College Alumni Association held at the Automobile Club of America. The presence of Coach Metcalf of the 'Varsity eleven and Coach Bishop of the Freshman team, in addition to several members of the present team and a few old-time "stars" gave a genuine football atmosphere to the meeting and after short speeches by the two coaches the members adopted a resolution of enthusiastic support for football.

The memories of the past and the expectations for the future were well expressed by Francis S. Bangs, a Trustee of the university, and Charles Halstead Mapes, Chairman of the Athletic Association. Mr. Bangs, who has always been an ardent supporter of athletics in Columbia, said that he was glad to pay so high a personal tribute to the team developed from green material this season. While he felt that in its first game with St. Lawrence University it had had "soft food," Mr. Bangs said that the real push and spirit of the game was there.

Mr. Mapes aroused cheers by referring to that historic day "when Columbia beat Yale." His graphic description of that memorable contest in 1892, when Columbia possessed such sterling players as Morley and Weeks, aroused more athletic enthusiasm than has been seen in an alumni gathering since the last boat victory at Poughkeepsie.

"What we did then I believe we can do again," said Mr. Mapes. "It will doubtless take time and we mustn't expect too much at once or be depressed at a defeat from a team which has had more years of practice. But I honestly believe that our present team has the real football stuff in it and the concerted team work it showed in its first game is a worthy tribute to the ability of Coach Metcalf."

Both of the coaches spoke of the increased athletic spirit which has been engendered at Columbia by the return of football. No other sport ever arouses the same interest as football, said Mr. Metcalf, and as an illustration of its effect upon the students on the campus he cited the fact that in a recent practice game on South Field over 1,500 students sat in the bleachers and cheered good plays until the call of time.

Judging from the sentiment of the Columbia alumni, football in the university is going to be supported and encouraged until another team is built up the equal of Yale or that of any other big college in the country.

Secret Practice at Columbia.

Columbia had secret football practice yesterday afternoon while several new plays and combinations were attempted. Captain Simonds was tried at quarter back in place of Miller, and, although strange in his new position, the Blue and White leader showed considerable promise. The brilliant playing of Wadleton at left half back in the St. Lawrence game last Saturday has put the coaching staff in a quandary because Captain Simonds was slated for this position, but had not been at practice for the previous ten days owing to illness. Littauer seems to be the regular man for full back, and Donoho and Mansbach are playing stellar games, alternating at right half. Wadleton was also tried out at centre. Calder, left end, and Healey, left tackle, were absent from practice and Reeder and Donaldson substituted.

Dartmouth Ready for Amherst.

Special to The New York Times.

HANOVER, N. H., Oct. 28.—The Dartmouth squad of twenty-six men will leave tomorrow at 2 o'clock for Amherst. They will arrive in Northampton at 6 o'clock and will stop at the Plymouth Inn until the game. Whether the team will be too greatly weakened by the absence of Captain McAuliffe, Baxter, and McDonough remains to be seen. Regardless of the way the score goes, none of the injured men will go into the game. The probable line-up will be: Dusossoit, left end; Fishback, left tackle; Merrill, left guard; Gile, centre; Spears, right guard; Cotton, right tackle; Emery, right end; Worthington, quarter back; Gerrish, left half back; Duhamel, right half back; Thielscher, full back. Today's practice was light. Much time was spent on coaching backs in handling punts.

Rutgers Game at Newark.

George Foster Sanford's big Rutgers eleven tomorrow afternoon will play the strong team from the Springfield Y. M. C. A. College at Harrison Oval, the Newark Federal League baseball grounds, less than fifteen minutes from downtown New York, via the Hudson tubes. Springfield offers the first annual comparison between "Sandy's team" and Yale. Yale beat Springfield, 16 to 0, early in the Fall, and Rutgers is out to double that score. But Springfield is a lot better now than when it played Yale, for, only last Saturday, the boys downed the husky eleven from Vermont State University by a score of 54 to 0. Tomorrow's Rutgers-Springfield clash furnishes Newark with its annual big game, and the shift to Harrison Oval is calculated to add a large delegation from New York to the big Northern Jersey crowd that always turns out for the New Brunswick boys.

Cornell Plays Well on Defense.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., Oct. 28.—Playing in the best form they have shown on the defense this season, the Cornell 'Varsity smothered practically every attempt of the scrub team, who tried out a rapid fire wide open style of attack on Schoellkopf Field this afternoon. The second team played well too, but the superior game put up by the 'Varsity made their hard efforts go for naught. On the whole the practice was highly satisfactory.

It has been pointed out by some that the Cornellians have been weak against the forward pass this year, because several of the smaller elevens have succeeded in scoring touchdowns by this method. This was probably caused by the team's temporary neglect in order to achieve more important things.

Shiverick, playing at defense outside half was a tower of defense against the attempted aerial gains of the second team. Three times he grabbed the ball and twice broke through on the same play and sprinted more than sixty yards, both times for touchdowns.

COLGATE PLAYS FAIL AGAINST YALE

Elis Break Up Tandem Line Attack and Passes Tried by Ineligibles.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Oct. 28.—Yale's preparation for the Colgate game practically closed today, when another short scrimmage was ordered for the 'Varsity eleven. They faced the ineligibles for a fifteen minute playing period on the defense. The ineligibles had been drilled in the Colgate tandem line attack and forward passes shown by Colgate this Fall. None of the Colgate plays gained ground.

Playing on the offense the 'Varsity, in four minutes of scrimmaging, made the only touchdown of the afternoon. Scovil worked his way around the end for twenty yards and Captain Wilson took the ball over through centre. Harry Legore was on the side lines in uniform but did not play. Waite did the punting and the improvement he has shown under the tutelage of Dr. Bull the last week points to him as Yale's selection for the final games.

Of the injured players Von Holt and Baldridge had light work and will be sent into part of Saturday's game. Captain Wilson has decided not to play Black before next week. Savage may displace Captain Wilson for one of the periods on Saturday.

Conroy and Way, during their two days' trial as tackles, have qualified for a trial on Caturday. Carl Wiedeman was again at right end and will begin the Colgate game there.

Yale's line-up has been entirely reorganized since last Saturday's defeat by Washington and Jefferson and five players have since been shifted, including both tackles, Guard Kent, and Half Backs Waite and Higginbotham. Today's practice was open but the gallery was small. Jim Rodgers and Frank Butterworth joined the visiting coaching staff.

Evening signal practice has been begun and the players spent nearly two hours tonight on the baseball cage rehearsing signals by electric light.

It is felt that Saturday's game will at least lift a cloud of uncertainty from the football situation. More graduate coaches have been at the field the last week than any since the season began, including Field, Kilpatrick, Rodgers, and Butterworth as visitors and ex-Captain Talbott and Nate Wheeler of the resident staff.

Hard Scrimmage for Colgate.

HAMILTON, N. Y., Oct. 28.—The Colgate football team will have its last practice tomorrow before leaving for New Haven for the Yale game. There will be another hard scrimmage and a regular game with eight-minute quarters between the scrubs and 'Varsity.

The stiffest drill and scrimmage so far this season was today's program on Whitnall Field. Falling on the ball, kicking and covering, forward passing, and tackling took up the first part of the afternoon. Two teams were chosen, and, after a twenty-minute signal drill, a long scrimmage was held. Neither side scored, but the 'Varsity held the ball in the scrubs' territory the greater portion of the time.

Hubbell is back in the game again and, if no further injury prevents, will play on Saturday. Spencer, who played half back against the Army, has been shifted to midquarter, and will be available if injury comes to Anderson. Roberts and Watkins are both being used in the vacant half back position, and either one will capably fill it. The ends are improving in their work. Castellanos, the Erasmus Hall star man of last year, has taken a regular place at right end. He has developed greatly in the last two weeks and is the best defensive end on the squad.

Lafayette Uses Penn Formations.

Special to The New York Times.

EASTON, Penn., Oct. 28.—Lafayette again scrimmaged this afternoon with the scrub team, using Pennsylvania defense formations. The 'Varsity confined its work to forward passing and kick plays. Scott and Lake both worked incessantly and successfully with the drop kick. The open attack of the Lafayette team against the Quaker formations appeared to be very effective. The 'Varsity line was again good in spite of the fact that Maxfield was out most of the time, and it now appears possible that the big fellow will not start in the game against Pennsylvania. His ankle is not strong and he has suffered by being out of the game so long. Mummert, Gaynor and Ryon are clamoring for the place and are showing cause why it should be theirs. In the scrimmage this afternoon young Williams, the brother of the Pennsylvania player, made several spectacular plays for the scrubs.

A Navy Scrub Makes Long Run.

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Oct. 28.—A seventy-five-yard run to a touchdown by Rogers, a back on the scrub, was the feature of football practice at the Naval Academy this afternoon. It came when substitutes had been put in for most of the regulars, and Rogers intercepted a forward pass and dodged several opponents, putting the ball behind the goal line. Previous to this line-up this regulars and the scrubs had a spirited scrimmage, during which the forward pass was used by the regulars for good gains, and Martin and Westphal also had considerable success with line plays. For the first time this season at a practice a big contingent of Midshipmen were on the stand for the purpose of encouraging the team with yells and songs. A victory over the North Carolina Aggies on Saturday would do much toward cheering up the team and its friends.

Indians All in Fine Fettle.

Special to The New York Times.

CARLISLE, Penn., Oct. 28.—Redskin Coaches Kelly and Welch put the Carlisle Indian football 'Varsity squad through its final practice on Indian Field this afternoon before leaving for Wheeling, W. Va., where on Saturday the aborigines will play the strong West Virginia Wesleyan eleven. The entire afternoon was devoted to signals. For the first time since the beginning of the season the redskins will enter Saturday's game with all the players in good physical condition. The line-up will be: Left end, Lookaround; left tackle, Williams; left guard, Lassa; centre, Morrin; right guard, Mays; right tackle, Martel; right end, Burd; quarter back, Crane; left half back, Broker; right half back, Wofford; full back, Captain Calac.

Army Distributing Tickets.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Oct. 28.—Distribution of the Army's share of the tickets for the football game to be played with the Navy in New York on Nov. 27 is under way, it was announced here today, and no more letters containing applications will receive attention until after the distribution has ended. Tickets will be mailed on or about Nov. 5.

TIGER HOPES BRIGHTER.

'Varsity Shows More Ginger and Power—Dickerman Reports.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 28.—There was a brighter aspect to football matters at Princeton today. In the daily scrimmage with the scrubs the 'Varsity showed more ginger and power than has been in evidence since the Dartmouth game, notwithstanding that three of the regulars, McLean, Tibbott, and Eddy, did not report for practice.

One of the encouraging features of the practice was the appearance in the 'Varsity line-up of Charlie Dickerman for the first time this season. Dickerman yesterday passed the examination that stood between him and football this season. He appeared to have fully recovered his old strength and plunged through the line in great style. Although Dickerman's belated appearance and the reasonable supposition that he is not yet in the perfect physical form demanded by a championship game makes it practically certain that he will be used only as a substitute this year, yet he will be useful in that capacity.

Billy Moore appeared in the Tiger back field again in the workout of today. He showed that he can still run with the ball from his old position, but just where he will play is problematical. It seems now that his injury in the first part of the season has rendered it impossible for him to be anything but a substitute either at end or half back. The change today was characterized as only temporary. Lamborton again played well at the end position and will get a chance to show his worth at that place in the Williams game. Ames today ran the team through the greater part of the scrimmage, Glick taking his place later.

ARMY'S DEFENSE WEAK.

Coaches Dissatisfied with Work of Linemen—Backfield Slow.

Special to The New York Times.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Oct. 28.—Forty-five minutes of the hardest kind of work was the task for the Army football men today, Coach Daly giving the team its final "rough" workout before the game with Villanova on Saturday. The riding hall, with its treacherous footing, was the scene of the second session for the footballists. Although the coaches had the men for the early hour practice on the plains gridiron there was no scrimmage, the 'Varsity's playing showing but little improvement.

The coaches were especially dissatisfied with the defensive work of the linemen and several times stopped the play to give instructions to the 'Varsity as to the best method to break up the new plays with which the scrubs were armed today. The back-field men were also censured for allowing several forward passes to be completed.

The scrubs, with Berry, Schwarzkopf, and Bringham as backs, frequently pierced the big team's defense and more than once the 'Varsity's secondary defense was called upon to stop the plays.

Shifts in the forward section are again becoming frequent. O'Hare played at guard only a part of the time today, Jones, Hagerman, and Holmes all getting a chance in the position. The latter is being used there frequently of late. Oliphant was not used during the scrimmaging, although he got into the signal drill and did considerable kicking. Hoyt Walker and Ward made up the back field with Murrill again at quarter back. Mitchell's injured knee kept him idle. McEwan is back once more in the line-up and was all over the field today, tackling and getting into the interference.

Last Practice for Princeton Game.

Special to The New York Times.

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., Oct. 28.—In the last practice before the Princeton game, Coach Daly put the Williams 'Varsity football squad through a signal drill and scrimmage this afternoon on Weston Field. Daly directed the practice chiefly to rudimentary drilling for the backs and linesmen. Later the 'Varsity lined up against the scrubs in a scrimmage lasting half an hour. Practice was concluded with a secret drill in the baseball cage. The squad will leave Williamstown shortly after noon tomorrow for Princeton. On Saturday the Purple will line up against the Tigers as follows: Bridges, left end; Hubbell, left tackle; Weeks, left guard; Welch, centre; Kayser, right guard; Abramson, right tackle; Laplante, right end; Molthan, quarter back; Overton, left half back; H. W. Wright, full back; Pollard, right half back.

Lehigh Rehearses Football 'Primer.'

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTH BETHLEHEM, Penn., Oct. 28.—Lest the men forget during these days of strenuousity in the learning of advanced football tactics, Coach Keady today sprung a surprise by going back to first principles in all forms, principally the tackling dummy, charging strap, and blocking dummies. When the men had enough of this style of practice and demonstrated that they had not lost their ability, a long signal drill was ordered, but no scrimmage took place. The many men were banged up yesterday, Tomlinson, Kennedy, and Owen being unable to come out today. As has been the rule this week, the forward pass received much attention today. Cahill is now skillfully hurling the lateral pass and the receiving men are missing less of the throws. Cahill back took Pons's place at right guard, the latter having been slightly hurt yesterday, and Halsted got into his full-back position. Halsted may start in the Gettysburg game Saturday.

Sophs Lead in N. Y. U. Fall Games.

The sophomore class of New York University established a substantial lead over the freshmen in the annual Fall track and field meet, held yesterday on Ohio Field, by scoring a total of 32 points to their opponents' 13. Thirty-two of the first class athletes captured every first place, except in the broad jump, in which Gibbs won the only first place which the freshmen secured. In the mile run Houghton of the 'Varsity track team won for the "sophs," while Hegeman and Tiger, who followed in the second and third positions at the finish, registered the other points of this event for the same class. The events were not completed yesterday, and the remainder of the meet was postponed until next week.

Rice Makes Change in Crew.

Coach Jim Rice of the Columbia crews made one change in the 'Varsity boat at yesterday's practice. R. K. Munroe, who had been at No. 3 but who was relegated to the junior boat last week, was brought back to the bow position and Sengstacken sent back to the second crew. O'Loughlin was still at No. 3. Fine weather and water gave Coach Rice the opportunity for having a long practice. Several times during the sprints Captain Norm Bratton, at stroke, increased the speed to thirty-nine strokes to the minute.

All-Americans Win, 5 to 4.

NORTH PLATTE Neb., Oct. 28.—The All-American baseball team, touring the West with the All-National team, scored another victory here this afternoon by the score of 5 to 4.

HARVARD ELEVEN SHOWS GOOD FORM

Better Now Than When It Played Penn State a Year Ago—Week of Hard Work.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Oct. 28.—If hard work helps Harvard will go into the Penn State game Saturday many points better than it was against Cornell last week. The members of the team not only have learned that they now have a 'varsity rating, but the drill this week has been the hardest of the season. Yesterday's drive was followed by fifty minutes of almost equally hard play today, the 'Varsity going against the substitutes. That there was no scoring was due to the management of the coaches, but when the teams did settle down to a real fight the regulars forced the substitutes back to their two-yard line, and then lost the ball on downs.

During Gilman's continued absence from the line-up Bigelow played right tackle, instead of Caner. Bigelow started well this year, but his work fell off, and since being dropped as a tackle he has put in a lot of time playing guard. His return to tackle has been attended by a little improvement, but not enough to make the coaches feel safe that he could fill the position satisfactorily in an important game. The rushline has improved greatly this week. The centre combination has a lot more speed than when Cowen was at guard. With Gilman in trim again the coaches will be willing to admit that they see a very good line in sight for the big games, but they also realize that the substitutes are far from being on a par with the regulars.

Robinson ran the team for a time today, and then Willcox took hold. His chances for being the general for the Princeton game are now better than are Watson's. Enwright was worked to the limit both yesterday and today. He has been assigned a regular place with King and Mahan, McKinlock still being unable to do any hard running. Weatherhead, Harvard's huskiest end, has a twisted ankle, in addition to his broken hand and injured hip, and his services as a substitute no longer are counted on. The team will be stronger than was the 1914 team, when it played Penn State, and the Crimson has slight fears that it will not be able to win on saturday, and decisively.

SOCCER MEN SUSPENDED.

New Jersey Association Officers and Several Players Violated Rules.

Summary action has been taken by the Emergency Committee of the United States Football Association, the governing body of soccer in this country, in the matter of the playing of a number of professionals in the games of the new Manufacturers' League of New Jersey, in spite of the fact that they were signed with clubs in the New Jersey State Football Association. The New Jersey association has been notified by the national body, through Thomas W. Cahill, its Secretary, but no steps were taken to correct the infraction of the rules which had been the subject of complaint. Accordingly, a number of suspensions have been ordered by the U. S. Emergency Committee, including the officers of the New Jersey association, as follows: John Lone, President; Thomas Bagnall, Vice President; James Marshall, Secretary and treasurer; Peter McBain, Recording Secretary, and Patrick Hughes, Robert McCreadie, and Malcolm McCallum, delegates at large.

Cahill stated yesterday that these suspensions would hold until the next meeting of the National Council of his association, at which time final action will be taken. The suspension deprives the parties affected of the right to participate in soccer in any capacity under the auspices of the United States Football Association. John Lone also is President of the National Football League, while Thomas Bagnall, the Vice President, is the President of the New York State Football League.

The following, registered as professionals with the New Jersey association, have been suspended indefinitely: Robert Lennox and David Muir of the West Hudson A. A., George Brierley of the Alley Boys F. C., and J. McAllister of the Jersey A. C.

Gaffney Denies Peace Rumor, Too.

There wasn't any dove of peace flying around this city yesterday trying to settle the baseball war. Perhaps Ban Johnson killed the bird before it could get out of Chicago. There was only one rumor to mar the calm of baseball, and that connected James E. Gaffney with the statement that there was to be a settlement, but the owner of the Braves denied this strenuously. The Braves, he said, were not for sale. There was not even an option, he added, and, furthermore, he hadn't seen any "live one" around with money. Another denial came from President Hempstead of the Giants, this being to the effect that the Giants were not going to be sold or to jump finicky of the Federal League. The club, he thought, was quite comfortable under the present ownership. A few days ago nearly every club in the National League and a number of the American were for sale, so the gossips had it. Now the trend is going the other way, and before long all the clubs that were for sale will settle down for the Winter with the same old owners in control.

Yanks Sign Tallest Pitcher.

No matter what the Yankees may do next season, they at least will hold the distinction of having the tallest and thinnest pitcher in either of the major leagues, and the rest of the country might be included without robbing them of the honor. Edward H. ("Slim") Love has signed his contract with the Yanks, and Slim stands 6 feet 7½ inches in height, so that Carl Weilman of the Browns, Slim Sallee of the Cardinals, and one or two others who have prided themselves on being the leaders in this respect will have to give place to a Yankee recruit. Love is rated as quite a pitcher. Slim comes from the Los Angeles club. He had a record during the last season of 21 victories and 13 defeats. The teams which opposed him were at bat 1,194 times and secured 292 hits. Scout Davis discovered Love, who is a left-hander, 24 years old, and he was secured in the draft.

Eastern League Merger Probable.

BOSTON, Oct. 28.—The New England Baseball League tonight appointed a committee to consider a merger by which the New England would absorb the clubs of the Eastern Association which were formerly placed at Springfield, Hartford, and New Haven. Discussion among the members of the league, according to President Timothy H. Murnane, favored retaining five of the clubs of the New England League as at present constituted. Which five clubs would be kept was not announced, but provision would be made it was said, for compensation to the clubs that would lose franchises.

CITY COLLEGE FALL SPORTS.

Sophomore Class Wins Chief Honors, with Juniors Close Second.

The Sophomores of the College of the City of New York won the annual interclass track and field games in the Stadium yesterday. This was the first meet held in the Stadium and all the marks made will stand as Stadium records. The track was very soft, and this in several instances caused slow time. The sophomores' point score was 37½, the juniors were second with 34 points, the freshmen third with 22½ points, and the seniors took the last position by scoring one first place.

The best contest was in the two-mile run. J. Scarlat of the cross-country team led S. Cohen by about a half a yard all the way. In the last lap the senior started a fast sprint and won by three yards. The time for the distance was 10:45 3-5.

The mile run was almost the same kind of a race. E. Landis led all the way. On the last lap he opened a gap of five yards. Weberpals, however, came back strong and just failed to beat the leader out at the finish. In the quarter mile race Schattman was passed in the last 200 yards by Farola, but came back strong and just caught his class mate at the tape. G. Vriens led all the way in the half mile and made good time without being pushed. He won by twenty yards. The summaries:

100-Yard Dash.—Won by L. Wettels, 1919; S. Horowitz, 1917, second; A. Suffin, 1918, third; I. Liebowitz, 1918, fourth. Time—0:14 3-5.

220-Yard Dash.—Won by A. Murray, 1919; S. Friedman, 1917, second; J. Macdonald, 1917, third; J. Mendelsohn, 1918, fourth. Time—0:25 2-5.

Two-Mile Run.—Won by J. Scarlata, 1916; S. Cohen, 1918, second; H. Greenberg, 1919, third; A. Soos, 1917, fourth. Time—10:45 3-5.

440-Yard Run.—Won by M. Schattman, 1917; A. L. Farola, 1917, second; A. Skelding, 1917, third; L. Jones, 1918, fourth. Time—0:59.

880-Yard Run.—Won by G. Vriens, 1918; L. Corrigan, 1917, second; H. Emerson, 1918, third; E. Morris, 1918, fourth. Time—2:12 2-5.

One-Mile Run.—Won by E. Landis, 1918; F. Weberpals, 1917, second; L. Siegel, 1918, third; W. Magrath, 1918, fourth. Time—5:03 3-5.

High Jump.—Won by Engelman, 1919; E. Harney, 1919, second; S. Seidelm, 1919, and P. Schwartz, 1918, tied for third. Height—5 feet 8 inches.

Sixteen-Pound Shot Put.—Won by V. Napolielllo, 1917; J. Rudnick, 1918, second; L. Schwartz, 1917, third; R. Lunney, 1914, fourth. Distance—35 feet 2 inches.

Broad Jump.—Won by D. Bosworth, 1918; P. Barrett, 1918, second; D. Kasanoff, 1917, third; A. Warner, 1918, fourth. Distance—17 feet.

Point score: 1918, 37½; 1917, 34; 1919, 22½; 1916, 5.

No Prospect for Catholic League.

With the death of the Rev. Francis Sullivan, President and organizer of the Catholic Athletic League, it is likely that the organization, which has been inactive for more than a year, will go out of existence, unless some one comes to its rescue in the near future. Many of the clubs which were affiliated with the Catholic League have announced their intention of joining the Church Athletic League, an organization now on a solid basis, as was evidenced by the reports at its annual meeting last week. Thus far the Loughlin Lyceum has been the only club to avail itself of the special offer of membership of any Catholic club which desires to compete in the coming cross-country handicap run of the Church League on Nov. 13 at Van Cortlandt Park. Secretary-Treasurer Edwin S. Bettleheim, Jr., of the Church League yesterday stated that the Paulist Athletic Club, Annunciation Athletic Association, and Presentation Club expect to join the Church League in time to enter teams in the hill-and-dale run of three miles. The Church League is now arranging pool and billiard tournaments, and entries for their basket ball tournament will close on Dec. 11.

Erasmus Hall Wins Dual Run.

John Van Delft of Commercial High School finished first in the dual cross-country run between the Commercial and Erasmus Hall High Schools yesterday afternoon over the three-mile course in Prospect Park. It was a close, hard-fought race from the start, and Van Delft crossed the finish line about ten yards ahead of W. Wicks of Erasmus Hall, who finished second. The first ten students to finish completed the distance within a minute of each other. Van Delft's time was 19:28. A field of forty-five started the run.

Erasmus Hall won the point-score honors with 27 points, while Commercial had 28 points. The first fifteen men to finish were: John Van Delft, Commercial, 19:20; W. Wicks, Erasmus Hall, 19:28; H. Broome, Commercial, 19:28; Loomis, Erasmus Hall, 19:29; Lauben, Erasmus Hall, 19:45; Greney, Commercial, 19:49; Wright, Erasmus Hall, 19:50; Gobudsky, Commercial, 19:58; McMulkiln, Erasmus Hall, 19:59; Kohonsen, Commercial, 20:00; Chase, Erasmus Hall, 20:28; Rogers, Erasmus Hall, 20:36; Ford, Commercial, 20:37; McDonigle, Erasmus Hall, 20:38.

New York Boys In Brown Athletics.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 29.—Paul H. Keough of New York City, a graduate of the Morris High School, has been elected Second Vice President of the Junior Class in Brown University, and Robert N. Foote, also of New York City, who prepared for college at Perkiomen Seminary, has been elected Secretary of the class. Keough made the 'Varsity track team last year, and is the only man in his class to wear the B for track as yet. He is one of the most promising members of the cross-country squad. Foote came to Brown at the beginning of last year, and has played on his class basketball team. Another Morris High graduate, Henry C. Huggenvig, is a member of the Glee Club. Huggenvig was prominent in football at Morris High, and made good in the gridiron at Brown. H. H. Saxen, who graduated from Stuyvesant High last June, is also on the Glee Club. He is in the freshman football squad.

Western Trotting Man Dies.

BATTLE CREEK, Mich., Oct. 28.—George D. Conner, Secretary of the Detroit Driving Club and a member of the Rules Committee of the National Trotting Association, died at his home here today after a long illness. He was born in Elba, N. Y., and was 58 years old.

STALLION BALLOT SOLD FOR $15,600

Winner of More Than $150,000 for James R. Keene Bought by T. C. McDowell.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Oct. 28.—Ballot, son of Voter, and reputed one of the greatest thoroughbred race horses of modern times, today brought $15,600 at the sale of stallions, brood mares, and yearlings belonging to the estate of the late James B. Haggin, and quartered at the Elmendorf farm. Ballot, which won more than $150,000 for the late James R. Keene, was purchased by Major Thomas C. McDowell of the Ashland stud of this city.

Second in importance at the sale today was the disposal of Hessian, another stallion with an enviable record as a sire. He was purchased by A. G. Leonard of this city for $3,500, while Imp Sain, the other stallion to be sold at this sale, brought $2,900 and was bid in by George J. Long, the Louisville, Ky., turfman.

Of the mares, Blush Rose was purchased by J. E. Madden of New York and Lexington for $2,100. Imp Colonial, a winner of the English turf a number of years ago, but lately used in the stud of the Haggin estate, brought $2,300. She was purchased by W. O. Parmer of Nashville, Tenn. A bay colt by Imp Sain was bought in by G. A. Cochran of New York for $2,200.

The sale was held in the paddock at Elmendorf and was attended by almost every thoroughbred breeder and owner of note in the West as well as by a number of prominent Eastern horsemen.

Discipline, 9, by Greenan-The Task, went to A. B. Hancock of Paris, Ky., for $2,300, and her weanling colt by Ballot was bought by James P. Ross, Lexington, Ky., for $2,500. Other sales of $2,000 or more follow:

Enterprise, 12, by Bathampton-Gorge, to T. C. McDowell.....$2,000
Sold, 11, by Golden Garter-Miss Maxim, to S. K. Nichols of Paris, Ky.....2,000
Imp. La Venganza, 13, by Abercorn-Colonial, to J. W. Schorr, Memphis, Tenn.....2,100
Muriel, 7, by Watercress-Mrs. Delaney, to T. Combs, Lexington.....2,100
Picturesque, 11, by Watercress-Isidore, to Rancocas Stud, New York.....2,200
School Mistress, 14, by Hamburg-The Task, to T. C. McDowell.....2,700

Salem-Crescent Games Tonight.

The long Winter season of indoor athletics will be inaugurated this evening with the staging of the board-floor games of the Salem-Crescent Athletic Club in the Seventy-first Regiment Armory. Six open events are on the program, and include 60-yard handicap, 220-yard handicap, 880-yard handicap, one-mile handicap, and half-mile relay. Roy Morse, the colored boy who won the fur-long championship in San Francisco, will come from Albany to compete in a 60-yard special race, in which he will be opposed to some of the best local sprinters. Morse has not competed here since he became a national title holder.

Sullivan Outdoor Meet Canceled.

Owing to the lateness of the outdoor season and an apparent lack of enthusiasm among the athletes who are now preparing for their board-floor campaign, the track and field meet scheduled for Nov. 7 at Federal League Park, the proceeds of which were to go to the James E. Sullivan Memorial Fund, have been called off. A meeting of the committee in charge of the arrangements was held in Newark last night, with Chairman John J. O'Hara presiding, and it was there decided to cancel the games. It is considered likely that a big meet will be held in some Newark armory during the Winter in the interests of the memorial fund.

NOTES FOR THE BOXERS.

The Senior Club, the oldest subsidiary of the Boys' Club, will hold its thirteenth annual ball and reception at Terrace Garden tomorrow evening. J. O'Brien, the Athletic Manager and President of the club, has arranged an attractive program, and among the athletes and boxers who have promised to attend are Ben Bradshaw, Johnny Hein, Joseph Gordon, Willie Chandler and K. O. Brown.

When Charlie Weinert signed articles to box Jack Dillon on Monday evening at Madison Square Garden he had in mind the defeat he experienced in the final bout with Dillon at Philadelphia. In talking about this yesterday, Weinert said: "I was very young when I boxed Dillon. I was full of confidence and fight, but I realized after forward that I had foolishly gone in and exchanged punches with one of the most dangerous fighters in the world. I was winning, when suddenly the lights went out, and when I came to my seconds told me that Dillon had beaten me to one of my rights, that's all. I have no alibi for that defeat. If I wasn't I would not have agreed to fight him again. You are all going to see a startling display of reverse English next Monday night."

Young

ATLANTIC CITY AND LAKEWOOD GOLF

ATLANTIC CITY GOLF GETS UNDER WAY

Maxwell R. Marston Wins Medal After Beating R. M. Lewis in Tie Playoff.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Oct. 28.—After a playoff of a tie, Maxwell R. Marston of Baltusrol, New Jersey's golf champion, won the medal in the eighteen-hole qualifying round of the open tournament on the links of the Country Club of Atlantic City today. There would not have been need for a playoff had Marston not missed an easy putt on the home green. The Jersey title holder and Reginald M. Lewis of Wykagil finished on even terms, with 75 each. Later on Marston won, 77 to 80 for his opponent.

It was the best turnout this club has known in years, both as to quality and number of players, and for once weather conditions were ideal. Contestants qualified in five sixteens, but with few exceptions the favorites finished in the main division. Next to the leaders came Maurice Risley, a local star, with 76, closely followed by M. P. Jones, a Frankford leader, with 77. Hugh Willoughby, the Philadelphia champion, got a 78, while Pierre A. Proal of Deal made the circuit in 81. James C. Parrish, Jr., the Shinnecock golfer, who won here in the Spring, had to be content with an 83, because of playing a couple of holes badly. This was a stroke better than the effort of Harold A. Steiner, the former Inwood champion.

When Lewis worked in consecutive two at the seventh and eighth holes in the playoff it made Marston's success doubtful. Lewis reached the turn in 37 to 39 for the Baltusrol man. Coming back, however, Lewis grew wild off the tees, while a number of his approach shots left him too much to do. Going to the home hole he was only a stroke to the bad, but he lost all chances there by messing up his short game and taking six strokes. The scores of the first two sixteens follow:

First Sixteen.—Max R. Marston, Baltusrol, 75; R. M. Lewis, Wykagyl, 75; Maurice Risley, Atlantic City, 76; M. P. Jones, Frankford, 77; Hugh Willoughby, Philadelphia Country, 78; Pierre Proal, Deal, 81; H. L. Grinnell, Princeton, 81; T. B. Wootten, Atlantic City, 81; P. S. P. Randolph, Jr., Lakewood, 83; T. P. Endicott, Atlantic City, 83; J. C. Parrish, National Links, 83; H. A. Steiner, Inwood, 84; Dr. F. H. McCall, Atlantic City, 84; H. W. Wood, Old York Road, 84; R. C. Maxwell, Trenton, 84; H. W. Smedley, Merion, 85.

Second Sixteen.—W. J. Craig, Merchantville, 85; A. S. Brand, St. Andrews, 86; Samuel Allison, Midland, 86; A. H. Huston, St. Davids, 86; A. W. Westney, Atlantic City, 86; Harold Palmer, Bon Air, 86; Dr. Theodore Senseman, Atlantic City, 87; F. W. Bennett, Atlantic City, 88; E. E. Jones, Wyoming Valley, 88; W. P. Wood, Virginia C. C., 89; Dr. C. J. Yolell, Frankford, 89; W. J. McFarland, Atlantic City, 89; J. F. Higgins, Stenton, 89; H. B. Newton, Frankford, 89; F. S. Becking, Aronimink, 90; E. S. Davis, Frankford, 90.

LAKEWOOD GOLF RECORD.

Mrs. Ronald H. Barlow Plays the Course in 86 Strokes.

Establishing a woman's record for the links of the Country Club of Lakewood, Mrs. Ronald H. Barlow of the Merion Cricket Club won the medal in the qualifying round of the invitation golf tournament for women at Lakewood, with a score of 86. The best previous competitive mark was the 88 made a year ago by Mrs. H. Reeve Stockton of Plainfield.

Mrs. Barlow's fine score was brought about through her remarkable inward journey. She played the last nine holes in 39 strokes and on only two holes did she need more than par figures. These were on the tenth and the sixteenth. On the tenth she took an extra putt and had to be content with four instead of three, while on the sixteenth her approach overran the green into a sand trap and she needed six for a par five hole. Mrs. Barlow is a rather short driver and the Lakewood traps are not easy to get out of, so that on the first nine the former Eastern champion had to be content with 47. She was bunkered on several occasions. However, it seemed impossible for her to miss a putt and she went along steadily enough.

Mrs. Barlow practically outclassed the field, for the only other score less than a hundred was the 97 of Mrs. Stockton. Match play will be in order today, the draw in the principal division being as follows: Mrs. Barlow vs. Mrs. Irving, Mrs. Potts vs. Mrs. Lawrence, Miss Randall vs. Miss G. Pickhardt, and Mrs. Fraser vs. Mrs. Stockton. The scores:

First Eight.—Mrs. Ronald H. Barlow, Merion, 86; Mrs. H. Reeve Stockton, Plainfield, 97; Mrs. J. S. Irving, Scarsdale, 100; Mrs. C. J. S. Fraser, Baltusrol, 103; Mrs. Frederick A. Potts, Lakewood, 108; Miss Gertrude Pickhardt, Englewood, 110; Mrs. C. B. Lawrence, Jr., Plainfield, 110; Miss Madeleine I. Randall, Fox Hills, 110; Miss G. Pickhardt, Englewood, 113.

Second Eight.—Mrs. W. I. Seaman, Richmond County, 111; Miss Elsa Pickhardt, Englewood, 113; Miss Grace Farrelly, Englewood, 115; Mrs. Leo F. P. Wanner, Essex County, 115; Mrs. Florian Krug, Shawnee, 116; Mrs. George D. Boschen, Spring Lake, 120; Mrs. G. Julius Mager, Essex County, 120; Miss Isabel Ferris, Lakewood, 123.

Third Eight.—Mrs. Albert McDonald, Plainfield, 124; Mrs. R. W. Swan, Tatnuk, 129; Miss Mabel Gulliford, Dunwoodie, 131; Mrs. Gleasner B. Childs, Scarsdale, 136; Mrs. C. M. Brett, Braeburn, 162.

Van Cortlandt Greens Ready.

After making a careful inspection of the golf greens at Van Cortlandt Park, Commissioner Whittle has announced that the "soap-and-water" treatment for the worm pest has been entirely successful, and the regular greens will be opened for play in time to accommodate tomorrow's crowd. This will still the voices of many complainants, but other regular players are suggesting that since the greens have been attended to, it might be a good idea to look after the fairway, which in many places is in poor condition. It is discouraging to find that after a 200-yard drive has been made the ball is found lying in an unplayable position, yet this is frequently the case, and the grass is so long that it is difficult to find the ball at all. It is known and appreciated by the majority of the golfers that Commissioner Whittle is doing his best with the limited funds at his command, but some solution for the poor condition of the links is desired.

Outdoor Basket Ball at Glencoe A.C.

The Glencoe Athletic Club has begun work on an outdoor basket ball court at Glencoe Oval. The ground for the court is being specially prepared, and an improvement will be that of the running track. The club holds an invitation run every Sunday. A novice team is now being developed. Among the candidates are James Foy, J. A. Cook, John Sheridan, James Mason, Emil Rieger, Bud Wallace E. Higgins, Tom Hagerney, and Jim Kennedy.

Long Jaunt for Walkers.

The next jaunt of the Walkers' Club of America will be held on Sunday from Van Cortlandt Park to West Point. The start will be made at 7 A. M. Two extra squads will also walk, one to Hastings and return and the other to Tarrytown. Members and those interested in walking are invited to join one of the squads. The pathfinders and Committee on Walks are planning journeys through the most attractive parts of the vicinity of New York.

English Racing Hurt, Says Sievier.

Among the passengers on the steamship Adriatic, which arrived in port yesterday, was Robert S. Sievier, Chairman of the Race Horse Breeders and Owners Association and editor and proprietor of The Winning Post, one of the London weeklies devoted to racing and the thoroughbred.

Asked about racing conditions in England, Mr. Sievier said: "Racing has received a severe setback, but it has by no means stopped. We are still holding short meetings over there, but they are somewhat restricted."

TO CHANGE YACHT RULES.

Long Island Association Had Excellent Season—Prize Winners.

The active season of the Yacht Racing Association of Long Island Sound was brought to a close last night with the annual meeting of the association at the Hotel Astor, when the winning yachts of the competitive year were announced, and suggestions offered for the improvement of racing in 1916. Ten of the twenty-five clubs were represented, with Stuyvesant Wainwright of the American Yacht Club, President of the association, in the chair. Following the announcement of the winners, recommendations were offered for changes in the rules which will aid the Regatta Committee. These, which were mainly technical, will be presented to the Executive Committee for action at the election of officers next March.

Notwithstanding unfavorable conditions due to the war, the season of 1915 was a successful one, and more yachts competed than in 1914. The following delegates were appointed a Nominating Committee to select a ticket for the annual election: Oscar Schellborg, Knickerbocker Y. C.; Harry Anderson, New York A. C.; George C. Molloy, New Rochelle Y. C.; H. C. Perrin, Larchmont Y. C., and Richard A. Monks, Indian Harbor Y. C.

The championship of the Sound in Class B went to R. B. Budd's Amoret. J. Hahlstedt's Okee was biggest point winner in the 30-foot class. Wild Thyme, owned by A. H. Morris, was first in the Larchmont interclub series. R. W. Fraser's Cat's Eye captured the Jewel Trophy, and W. H. Childs's Joyette easily led in the R class. Among the smaller boats Little Dipper, owned by G. A. Corry, headed the list in the Star class. Tautog, the property of Captain G. G. Fry, captured the dory average, and Joseph Bister's Teal took the Orienta One-Design Cup. The awards were made on the point system.

The following delegates were present: Stuyvesant Wainwright, American Y. C.; W. A. Walters, City Island Y. C.; O. H. Schellborg and Harry Stephenson, Knickerbocker Y. C.; F. B. Jones and Richard A. Monkys, Indian Harbor Y. C.; H. C. Perrin, Larchmont Y. C.; E. A. Serick and J. W. Alker, Manhasset Bay Y. C.; G. P. Granberry and G. C. Molloy, New Rochelle Y. C.; H. A. Jackson and A. B. Fry, New York A. C.; G. G. Fry, Orienta Y. C., and Harry I. North, Sea Cliff Y. C.

SQUASH TENNIS CHANGES.

New Method of Scoring to be Tried During Columbia Tournament.

Squash tennis players are much interested in the new method of scoring which will be tried during the tournament which starts at the Columbia University Club on Saturday, Nov. 6, in which teams from the Yale, Princeton, Harvard, Columbia, Squash, and Heights Casino Clubs will compete. The new method was introduced at the last meeting of the National Squash Association by J. O. Low, and is expected to do much toward popularizing the game. Should the plan find favor with the players it will be formally adopted by the national association.

The feature of the new rules is the fact that a player will score what points he earns in the match, and not what he earns during his service only. The present method of scoring does not permit the addition of a point when the server loses his hand, although the point is scored by the receiver. This method of scoring places the advantage with the server as against the receiver, while the proposed change places the two contestants on an apparently even basis. This brings the method of scoring more like that of lawn tennis.

Another important point is the change from 15 to 21 points. This is another radical departure from the present style of scoring, which makes the game 15 points, with three aces set in the event of the player reaching 13-all or 14-all. The suggested change is 21 flat, with no set aces. Two games out of three at present decide a match, but it is proposed to change this to three in five, thereby making conditions on a more even basis. It gives the slow starter a better chance to recover, makes the game faster, and enables the contestants to score more points than at present, while it slightly handicaps the best player.

DOG SHOW SUPERINTENDENT

George Gall Appointed to Succeed James Mortimer in Kennel Club.

The Directors of the Westminster Kennel Club at their recent meeting selected George Gall as Superintendent of the annual dog show, which has been the leading exhibition of the sort in the United States since 1877. It is the oldest of American dog shows and the only one in this country at which the classes are as large and as many breeds represented as in the Crystal Palace and Cruft's shows at London, England, until the latter were suspended on account of the war.

Gall will take the place held by the late James Mortimer, dean of the dog shows for many years. There were many applications considered for the place from a number of dog show managers, but the final choice was largely influenced by the intimate knowledge of the duties gained by Gall as first aid to Mortimer in the Superintendency since 1886.

The new Superintendent is well known in dog show and hunt club circles, as he has held a similar position, or that of assistant, at many dog shows for the last fifteen years. Gall is now Assistant Secretary of the National Steeplechase and Hunt Association, and since 1907 has been clerk of the course at the race meetings of the Meadow Brook, Rockaway Hunting Club, and the United Hunts at Belmont Terminal since the inception of these meetings.

Steinway Civic A. A. Games.

The recently organized Steinway Civic and Athletic Association, composed of employes of Steinway & Sons and residents of the Steinway district of Long Island City, will hold their first set of games, closed to members, on Sunday at the Astoria Athletic Field. A program of eight track and field events has been arranged. The features will be a four-man relay team race open to one team from each factory of Steinway & Sons, and one team to be selected from those not employed by the firm, but who are members of the association. Other events will be sixty-yard dash for boys under 18 years, 100-yard dash, open; 300-yard dash, open; 1,000-yard run, open; running high jump, open; running broad jump, open; putting twelve-pound shot, open. A. A. U. officials will conduct the meeting.

Another Wrestling Tournament.

Another international Graeco-Roman wrestling tournament has been arranged by Samuel Rachmann, and will start on Nov. 8 at Manhattan Opera House, where the tourney in June was contested. Alexander Aberg, the Esthonian giant, who recently successfully defended the world's championship against Waldek Zbyszko, will be among the contestants. Zbyszko will also enter. It was these two men who struggled almost four hours without reaching a conclusion in the final bout of the last tournament. Rachmann will introduce several new wrestlers to the followers of this sport, and all those who were favorites in the June meet will compete again.

Winners with the Cue.

A handicap of five points accounted for the defeat of George Spear last night in his game with Claude R. Lewis in the amateur handicap 18.2 balk-line billiard tournament at the Knickerbocker Academy in Brooklyn, which the latter won by the score of 185 to 185. Lewis played from the 185-point mark, and had only to score this number of points, while Spear required 190 points to win.

J. Cosgrove was unable to overcome a handicap of four points which he had conceded to C. Garfinkle last night in the amateur handicap three-cushion carrom tournament at the Audubon Academy, and the final score favored the latter by 37 to 36. Cosgrove was playing for 40 points, while Garfinkle had only to score 37 to win.

In last night's game of the amateur handicap three-cushion carrom tournament at the Morningside Academy, 125th Street and Lenox Avenue, H. Lewis defeated E. Conway by the score of 15 to 9 in forty innings.

DE PALMA'S CAR TRIED ON SPEEDWAY

High-Power Racing Mercedes Driven Several Laps at Rate of 106 Miles an Hour.

Ralph DePalma and his high-power, yellow Mercedes car, dashed over the Sheepshead Bay Speedway yesterday afternoon at 106 miles an hour. It was the first time that the big Mercedes has had a tryout on the two-mile wooden course, and De Palma had no trouble in reeling off lap after lap at terrific speed. John Aitken was bowling over the saucer in his Peugeot, and Aitken and De Palma furnished thrills for the small crowd of spectators in a ten-mile brush, both cars spinning along at about 105 miles an hour.

De Palma skimmed along a few feet behind Aitken for about six miles, and then he let out his big racer, and it fairly streaked its way around the track and left the Peugeot several yards behind at the finish of the ten-mile whirl. De Palma says that his racer is now in good condition, and he has no doubt that the world's records for both fifty and 100 miles will be lowered by his machine in the special invitation race to be held at the speedway on Election Day, next Tuesday. De Palma's best time for the two-mile circuit was 1:08, while Aitken's fastest lap was made in 1:08 3-5.

Prince Paul Troubetzkov and his wife were at the track yesterday, and, while her husband went chugging around the course at about fifty miles an hour in an old-fashioned Mercedes, the Princess went around the track at 102 miles an hour with Johnny Aitken in his Peugeot.

When the Princess was climbing into Aitken's racer, Johnny asked: "How fast do you want to go?"

"I don't care," answered the wife of the royal Russian sculptor and Aitken took her at her word and circled the track at terrific speed.

"Very exhilarating," was the way the Princess spoke of her speedy trip.

Another amateur speed pilot, James L. Watt, Jr., of 503 Fifth Avenue, made his appearance at the track yesterday. Young Watt sat behind the wheel of a Singer Special which he had designed, and which was especially constructed for him. This was Watt's first experience at fast driving and he circled the track at about seventy-five miles an hour. Something cracked in the engine as he was coming down the home stretch on one of his trips and the machine was towed away to a garage for repairs.

Jean Porporato in an F. R. P. came out on the track late in the afternoon, but his racer was not in good running order. After several speedy trips around the track, the machine was taken back to the garage for further overhauling. Bob Burman in the Blitzen Benz did not make his appearance yesterday, but Burman and the famous racer will probably be out this afternoon. Burman is expected to climb high on the banks in his Benz today and shatter all records for the new track.

CHARMION LEADER'S TITLE.

Wins New Jersey Championship in Beagle Trials at Roseland.

Charmion Leader, owned by Frank Horn and George C. Hooley, won the championship of New Jersey in the beagle trials, held under the auspices of the New Jersey Beagle Club at Roseland, N. J., in the competitions for beagles, fifteen inches, all ages, all dogs. After the four-hour run, in which it killed three rabbits, Charmion Leader finished first and strong. Charmion Ben took second place. There were seventeen entries, and some of the dogs dropped out exhausted after they had run two hours.

The championship in this event carries the State title, a silver cup and a cash prize of $75. Second place wins a cash prize of $25. Charmion Ringer, a kennel mate of Charmion Leader and Charmion Ben, won the Empire State Championship at Salem, N. Y., about a week ago.

Sinnock Banjo, owned by W. J. Sinnock of Newark, won the silver cup offered by George Flanner, President of the New Jersey Beagle Club, for the best handled dog during the trials. Banjo was bred by Mr. Flanner, the donor of the cup, and was sold to its present owner several weeks ago.

Three Rounds in Columbia Tennis.

The first and second rounds in the doubles in the annual Fall tennis tournament at Columbia were completed yesterday. Owing to the number of "byes" in the first round, only four matches were played, and the same number in the second round. Winners in the singles yesterday now pass into the fourth round. One of the most interesting matches was between Cunningham, a former Yale 'Varsity tennis Captain and now in the Columbia graduate schools, and von Bernuth, a member of last year's 'Varsity at Columbia. Cunningham won in three sets. The scores:

Singles.—Third Round—George King defeated H. P. Guller, 6—3, 7—5; E. T. Dana defeated F. Conger, 6—1, 3—6, 6—3; J. C. Hegeman defeated W. M. Chester, 6—3, 7—5; W. D. Cunningham defeated A. F. von Bernuth, 2—6, 8—6, 6—4; H. Lamb defeated R. B. Haines, 4—6, 6—3, 6—4.

Doubles.—First Round—Conger and Bogle defeated Bradley and Schede, 6—1, 6—2; Cooper and Parsons defeated Hunter and Chester, 6—4, 4—3; Carnell and von Bernuth defeated Seligle and Davis, 6—2, 6—0; Feldsteiner and Weinstein defeated Kempner and Jones, 6—3, 6—1.

Second Round—Conger and Bogle defeated Hollander and von Raalte, 6—2, 6—3; Cooper and Parons defeated Cunningham and Haines, 4—6, 7—5, 6—4; Carnell and von Bernuth defeated Valentine and Grafton by default; Harper and Janeret defeated King and Dowdell, 6—2, 6—3; Lamb and Tunis defeated Collins and Smith, 6—1, 6—2.

FISH AND GAME NOTES.

Anthony Lewis of Middletown, N. Y., sends word that James Scott, President of the Fallsburg Fishing Club, and J. J. Hallihan of New York City, on a recent hunting and fishing trip to the club's private preserves at Fallsburg, N. Y., caught twenty large-mouth bass, thirty pickerel, and bagged the limit of woodcock and partridge each day. They also got thirty rabbits.

William Dennison of Peconic, L. I., fishing Thursday at Otter Pond, Sag Harbor, landed a striped bass that weighed five pounds. There is some fine fishing for striped bass to be had at present along the Hudson River, near Tarrytown. George Maitland was up that way on Thursday and caught eleven, ranging in weight from a pound to three and a half pounds. Good results are also being had about a half mile north of the Spuyten Duyvil Creek.

Clarence L. Thern, James Blair, P. McAvoy, and Charles Hall landed twenty-six fine weakfish on a trip to Sandy Hook a couple of days ago.

Roland McIntyre reports shooting a deer at Hope, N. J., last Wednesday that weighed 150 pounds.

A bushel of perch, fourteen black bass, as well as a number of catfish, was the result of a week's trip made recently by Thomas Curry to Green Pond, N. J.

Robert Barth sends word from Barnegat Bay that last week he spent three days fishing there, and during that time caught fifty weakfish.

On the Alert recently from Wreck Lead Captain Jay Carman secured the biggest blackfish catch of the season. Two men in particular had over a hundred fish between them, while every one had all he could carry home.

H. G. Wells made a trip to Greenwood Lake, N. J., the forepart of the week and fished at the upper end of the lake, where he caught a number of pickerel, two Oswego bass, and a small-mouth bass that weighed three pounds.

SAYS RUSSIA FIGHTS TO END MILITARISM

Needs Her Men for Industrial Development, Declares Czar's Minister at Athens.

CONFIDENT OF FINAL VICTORY

Prince Demidof Feels Sure Allies Will Put a Stop to "German Nightmare."

ATHENS, Oct. 1, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—That Russia is warring quite as much against militarism in Russia itself as in Germany is the declaration of Prince Demidof, the Duke of San Donato, who is Imperial Russian Minister to Greece. In a summary of the present situation in Russia, Prince Demidof told The Associated Press correspondent that he could not see upon what the German claims to victory over Russia were based, and he developed a view of his own of the situation which left the Central Empires in a perilous, rather than a satisfactory position, following their successful drive on the Imperial forces of Russia.

Prince Demindof's family is popularly supposed to be the richest in Russia, its foundations having been laid in the time of Peter the Great by Nikita Demidof, who opened up some immensely productive mines at Nevianskiy, in the Ekaterinenburg district in 1639.

"From every standpoint," said Prince Demidof, "the German drive on Russia seems to have been as much of a failure as the German drive on Paris a year ago. It had two definite objects—to crush the Russian army in a great pincers, and to force Russia to sue for a separate peace.

"The first has patently failed. The Germans have given it up. They are digging themselves in, as they did in France, and are preparing to transfer part of their troops elsewhere. It was a mad thing to attempt, anyhow—you might as well call it a drive on Irkutsk as anything else, for all the definite object it may be said to have had. Pounding at an immense Russian force, withdrawing with admirable order across the Russian steppes, is like chasing a will o' the wisp through a swamp—the farther you go the worse it gets, and the less chance you have to get out safe and sound. Russia is like a pillow—you can make a hollow in it by punching it with your fist, but when you take your fist away, slowly, inevitably, it comes back."

"The second purpose of the German drive shows how the Germans have wholly misunderstood the Russian character, as they wholly misunderstood both the French and the English. They thought the French were a degenerate people, who had no fight left in them. Since the battle of the Marne they have abandoned that theory. They thought that Great Britain was sadly divided, on the verge of civil war. Instead, the entire British Empire is in the struggle heart and soul. And instead of forcing Russia to a separate peace, the Germans by their very drive on Russia have unified the Russian people as they have never been unified before. You have today a spectacle in Russia which is truly grandiose; 175,000,000 people absolutely united, with but one thought, their Emperor in person at their head, determined to purge Russia of the invader forever, if it take a generation. There is, as a matter of fact, more unity of understanding and confidence among the Allies at this moment than there is among the Germans themselves.

"The Central Empires have failed in both their attempts. Where, then, is their victory over the Russians? Though lacking sufficient munitions to undertake an offensive all along the line, we can still harry the Germans, at the very least. Every day we contribute our part to the process of subtraction which is the secret of the final victory. And this method is really more effective toward the final desideratum of the war than a mere technical triumph. For the purpose of the war is to finish with militarism for good and all. To do that the victory of the Allies must be absolute; we cannot parley with the military crowd in Germany; they have got to be rid of. As the war is being fought victory may be a long way off yet, but every day some of the military crowd in Germany and Austria are being got rid of. The longer the process goes on, the more surely is militarism done with. And that's what we want."

"Even in Russia?"

"Most of all in Russia. Russia needs peace for a colossal internal industrial development which is scarcely compatible with an immense military establishment forced upon us by the truculence of our neighbors. We need our men to dig in our mines, to plow our fields, to lay our railroads, to work in our factries. The living hell of militarism that one single military power in a group of peaceful nations can force all the rest to become military powers, whether they will or not. Well, we have all been chased by that German military nightmare too long; we are going to stop it.

"You remember what happened in mathematics when you subtracted from a given subtrahend the sum of geometric progression? Well, that is what is happening in Europe now. As for Russia—you may say that Russia is absolutely united and absolutely sure."

TURKISH SPIES IN HOTEL.

Glared at an Armenian, but House Detective Chased Them Away.

A search for Turkish spies was begun in the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel yesterday noon by House Detective John Dillon when it was reported to him that four suspicious looking persons more than once passed a table where Vahan Cardashain, until recently Turkish Commissioner to the Panama-Pacific Exposition, was dining with several friends. Mr. Cardashain, an Armenian subject of Turkey, ceased to be Commissioner soon after a letter he wrote to William Jennings Bryan in confirmation of Armenian atrocities was turned over to Ambassador von Bernstorff.

The ex-Commissioner was a little tardy at luncheon, and his friends grew anxious. When he finally arrived, they confided to him their fears, bu tthey merely caused smiles on the part of Mr. Cardashain. However, when the four strangers several times passed the Cardashain table with ominous glances, the house detective was called. As soon as he appeared, the suspects departed toward Fifth Avenue. Mr. Cardashain took a train for Washington.

HOSE STREAM STOPS PISTOL

Water Squirted Into Shooter's Face Holds Him Till Police Come.

In a duel between John Zuba, 38 years old, of 1,033 Cauldwell Avenue, the Bronx, armed with a revolver, and Otto Bang, armed with a hose spurting water, in Bang's livery stable at 508 East 164th Street, yesterday, the police say, the revolver was defeated.

Zuba, a stableman discharged on Wednesday by Bang, returned yesterday to get wages due him. There was a dispute and Zuba, according to Bang's complaint, threatened to kill him and drew a revolver.

Bang aimed his hose at Zuba and played it in his face until the arrival of Patrolman Walsh, who found Zuba helpless with the revolver in his hand and the water still playing in his face.

Zuba was held in $2,000 bail by Magistrate Murphy on charges of felonious assault, carrying a dangerous weapon and intoxication.

PERKINS WARNS VOTERS.

Says If Murphy's Candidate Wins the Lid Will Fly Off.

District Attorney Charles A. Perkins spoke at five meetings last night, attacking Tammany Hall vigorously at all of them. The largest was at the Star Casino, 107th Street and Park Avenue. Other spekers there were Frank K. Bowers, Republican candidate for Sheriff; Chauncey M. Depew, Job E. Hedges, Samuel S. Koenig, Louis Marshall, Representative William M. Chadler, Representative Isaac Siegel, and James R. Sheffield, President of the Republican club. Mr. Perkins said in part:

"The people of New York County will have the opportunity on next Tuesday to decide whether or not they desire Charles F. Murphy to run the District Attorney's office. They are facing a serious situation. If Murphy's candidate should, by any chance win, the lid which we have successfully clamped down on disorder in New York would fly off with a resounding bang."

BOTH QUOTE NIETZSCHE.

Dr. Bohme Says Suffragists and Antis Call Him Teacher.

Dr. Traugott Bohme, German Exchange Professor at Columbia University, said yesterday in a lecture before the Columbia University Institute of Arts and Sciences that in Nietzsche's works both the suffragists and antis can find justification for their views. Dr. Bohme's lecture was on "Nietzsche and His Influence on the German Mind."

"Just as formerly everybody was anxious to repudiate any mental affinity with Nietzsche, so now everybody regards it as a fine support for his own argument," he said. "The suffragists hold that Nietzsche's plea for the evolution of the individual clearly applied also to women, while the antis, with better justification, prove that Nietzsche always considered women as inferior to men."

Inauguration of the Hotel Claridge Afternoon Tea Concerts

Monday, November First, in the Dining Room

Music by Ernest Hussar and his Orchestra

With Bela Nyary as Cymbalum-Soloist

Rector's

"America's Leading Restaurant"

Special Dinner at $1.50 a Cover

All the skill and experience of Rector's unsurpassed cuisine is fully expressed in this special dinner at $1.50 a cover. Served in the Ballroom de Luxe, from 6 to 9. Faultless service. Pleasant surroundings. High Class Entertainment. Music. Dancing.

Dancing on Two Uncrowded Floors

Two Superb Orchestras

BROADWAY, 48TH ST. AND 7TH AVENUE.

THE delicious Dinner is what made Bustanoby's wonderful reputation among the "gourmets" and "bon vivants."

Mlle. MIGNON

Who created a furor in Paris with her distinctive dancing, performs every night at

Bustanoby's

39TH ST. (opp. Maxine Elliott's Theatre) 39TH ST.

After Nov. 10—After theatre—gentlemen will wear evening dress on the dancing floor.

Dinner $1.50. A la Carte Specialties.

REISENWEBER'S

58th Street and Columbus Circle. 'Phone, 9640—Columbus.

A tuneful CABARET "FULL OF SPEED" Presented by SAM SHANNON

WITH AN EXCEPTIONAL BEAUTY CHORUS, SNAPPY MUSIC AND DELIGHTFUL DANCERS.

A most gorgeous and spectacular entertainment PRESENTED NIGHTLY AT 7:30 AND 12.

Afternoon Tea Dances 4-7.. Beefsteak Dinner, $1.25.

An Exceptional Table d'Hote Dinner $1.00

A la Carte Portions Cooked to Your Order.

SERVED EVERY EVENING 6 to 10 AND SUNDAYS NOON to 10 P. M.

Assorted Relishes. Blue Points, Cherry Stone or Little Neck Clams, Canape Anchovies, Spiced Anchovies, Russian Sardines, Canape Smoked Salmon, Deep-Sea Caviar, Saucisson Hongroise.

Soups (Choice). Vegetable Soup, Cream of Corn, Consomme Celestina.

Entrees (Choice). Broiled Blue Fish, Fried Kingfish, Salmon Solid, Breaded Veal Cutlet, Spring Chicken Saute, Broiled Lamb Chops, Ragout a la Deutsch.

Roasts to Order (Choice) Roast Shoulder of Pork, Half Fried Chicken, Broiled English Mutton Chop, Wiener Schnitzel, Roast Stuffed Chicken, Small Beef-steak, Hamburger Steak, Emince of Turkey.

Cold. Half Chicken, Sliced Chicken, Smoked Beef Tongue, Meat Salad Maxicaina, Bismarck or Marinierter Herring, Roast Beef, Sliced Star Ham, Salami, Smoked Salmon in Oil, Roast Sirloin of Beef, Sliced Virginia Ham.

Combination Cold Cuts, Sardines de Riga, Normanna Mackerel Roe.

Salads (Choice). Green Salads en Saison, Cress, Beets, Mixed.

Dessert or Cheese. (Choice). Rice Pudding, Fruit Sauce, Coffee or Chocolate Ice Cream, Raisin Cake, American, Macaroons, Lady Fingers, Cream Swiss, Plum Tartelette, Lemon Water Ice, Coffee Cake, Neufchatel, Demi-Tasse.

DINE AT THE HOLLAND HOUSE

Fifth Avenue at 30th St.

(J. Charlton Rivers, Prop.)

TABLE D'HOTE DINNER $1.50

FINE ORCHESTRA MUSIC UNEXCELLED SERVICE

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No Extra Charge When Rooms Are Occupied by Two Persons.

CASTLES IN THE AIR AND ICE PALACE

ATOP 44TH ST. THEA. After the Theatre Adm. $1.

Nightly 10:30 (Ex. Sun.) SUPPER AND DANCING. Tea 4 to 6. Wed. & Sat. World Champion Ice Skaters Adm. free to table d'hote dinner, $1.50, and a la carte, 6 to 9. Skating at Tea, Dinner and Supper.

HOTEL MAJESTIC

Central Park West at 72d St.

SUNDAY DINNER $1.50

12 Noon to 8:30 P. M.

RUSSIAN COURT ORCHESTRA

Reserve Tables Now

Telephone Columbus 1900

Luchow's

14th Street, near Fourth Ave.

Strand Roof Garden B'way & 47th

Cafeteria Lunch 11:30 AM. to 2 PM. Afternoon Tea 4:30 to 6:30. Evenings 6 P. M. to 12 P. M.

Tonight "Lucky Number Contest."

Hallowe'en Celebration

At the Famous

HOFBRAU HAUS

30TH ST. BROADWAY AND 30TH ST.

Finest Table d'Hote in New York, $1

Beautiful Favors. Dancing

Wonderful Music—3 Bands

Jansaan wants to see you

Carlton Terrace Broadway at 100th St.

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Dinner $1.25 Luncheon 75c

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Cuisine Francaise No Cabaret CLOSED SUNDAYS.

Breakfast 35c-50c Luncheon 60c Tea with Waffles 30c Club Dinner 75c & $1 Open Sundays & Holidays.

The Fernery Miss Tucker. 22 East 33d Street.

The Oldest Tea Room in New York. Bet. 5th & Mad. Aves. Smoking in the Conservatory.

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Graduate Russian Imperial Ballet School, Personally teaches interpretive, esthetic, racial, ballroom dancing. Amateurs' private classes, 9 courses for teachers. Brochure, 7 West 42d St., N. Y.

LILLIAN LANG ST. JOHN DANSE STUDIO

ALL MODERN DANCES TAUGHT.

30 E. 34th St. Mur. Hill 2010.

Mansfield Studios, 33 West 44th.—All dances taught, absolute privacy. Terms reasonable.

The New York Society Teachers of Dancing—Standardized Dances.

John A. Ross. Miss Mabelle C. Joyce. Studio closed for the summer.

23 Years at This Address Means Something.

MODERN DANCES

ONE FULL HOUR'S PRIVATE LESSON..... $1

NINE LESSONS..... $5

Open daily from 10 A. M. until 10 P. M. Expert lady and gentleman teachers.

All Ball Room Dances guaranteed for $5; 4 class lessons, $1.

3½ Hours' Dancing, 25c.

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Unique Decorations. Dancing.

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One of the most beautifully appointed hotels in New York. 300 Rooms with Bath. Rates, $2 and up.

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A transient-residential hotel of charm and comfort on aristocratic Brooklyn Heights, overlooking New York Harbor. Montague-Hicks-Remsen Sts., Brooklyn.

NEW ROCK ISLAND FIGHT IS STARTED

Call by the Peabody Committee for the Deposit of Bonds Stirs Opposition.

PROTEST FROM N. L. AMSTER

He Declares the Attack on the Company's Credit Was Ill-Advised and Wholly Unnecessary.

The call for deposits of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway refunding 4 per cent. bonds, the largest issue of bonds which the Rock Island system has and one of the largest bond issues ever floated, has precipitated another fight of opposing interests in Rock Island affairs. The call was issued by the protective committee formed last June by Harris, Forbes & Co. and headed by Charles A. Peabody, President of the Mutual Life Insurance Company. A brief statement of this committee was to the effect that it considered the deposit of the bonds necessary in view of conditions facing the bondholders.

N. L. Amster of Boston, a Director of the Rock Island, issued a statement yesterday in which he referred to the Peabody committee's action as ill-advised and unnecessary. He could see no reason for any expectation of a coming default, he said.

"I made every effort to persuade the committee to postpone this call and not attack the company's credit or embarrass the Directors before their first meeting next week," said Mr. Amster. "Why a committee that was organized last June and did not call for the deposit of bonds at that time should decide now, just after the semi-annual interest has been paid, to send out a call for deposit is beyond my comprehension. The new board just elected is composed of men well known in the business and banking community. They have decided views for the immediate rehabilitation of the company's affairs and the raising of the necessary funds with which to take the property out of the receivership and put it on a solid business basis.

"Some of the members of our stockholders' protective committee look upon this movement as an unfriendly act toward the stockholders—inspired, they assert, by the old management, but my own opinion is that the committee has been badly advised. There certainly can be no reason why any bondholder should deposit and tie up his bonds at this time and incur unnecessary expenses for legal and committee fees. These bonds have always earned and promptly paid their interest and should continue so to do down to their maturity in 1934."

The view was expressed in the financial district yesterday that the real reason for the call of deposit of the refunding bonds was because of the approaching announcement of the report made on the Rock Island property by an expert, Mr. Kendrick. It was feared that this report would be very depressing, and that it would warrant concerted protection for the refunding bonds. While no one in authority will admit having seen the Kendrick report it is admitted it calls for the raising of a great amount of money. The amount has been estimated at $30,000,000 to $64,000,000.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

The railroads reporting so far for the third week of October show these aggregate changes in gross earnings, those showing gains and those showing losses being stated separately:

Eighteen roads	$12,150,242+	$2,030,110
Two roads	656,725—	45,076
Total (20 roads)	12,806,967+	1,985,034

CENTRAL OF GEORGIA for September—

	1915.	1914.	1913.
Gross	1,093,760	975,442	1,249,458
Net after tax.	339,986	154,436	333,169
8 mos. gross	2,981,584	3,173,317	3,278,486
Net aft. tax.	684,902	544,301	840,937

COLORADO & SOUTHERN for September—

	1915.	1914.	1913.
Mileage	1 828	1,866	1,871
Gross	1,819,153	1,218,538	1,834,854
Net aft. tax.	335,611	331,916	331,916
8 mos. gross	3,685,113	3,545 421	3,916,844
Net aft. tax	965,648	829,879	982,782

QUEBEC CENTRAL for the year ended June 30—

	1915.	1914.	1913.
Gross	1,345,729	1,553,174	1,529,741
Expenses	928 247	1,078,617	1,066,540
Net	417,482	474,557	463,201
Other inc.	8,616	11,461	50,527
Total inc.	426,098	486,018	493,728
Charges	257,561	257,560	289 897
*Surplus	168,537	228,458	223,831
Prev. surp.	75,771	75,578	74,979
Total surp.	244,308	304,036	298 810
Sp. approp.	25,000	98,000	87 987
Divs.	135,264	135,264	135 264
P. & L. surp.	84,043	75,771	75,578

THIRD AVENUE for September—

	1915.	1914.	1913.
Gross	$946,706	$935,136	$924,592
Net aft. tax.	333,859	279,412	317,372
Other inc.	7,417	7,598	4,511
Total inc.	341,276	287,010	321,883
Sur. aft. chg.	128,702	74 812	110,777
3 mos. gross	2,863,934	2,894,846	2,806 444
Net aft. tax.	942,212	952 891	987,657
Other inc.	21,610	21,706	33,416
Total inc.	963,822	974 597	1,001,073
Sur. aft. chg.	326,015	335,549	361,757

TOLEDO, ST. LOUIS & WESTER for the year ended June 30—

Gross	4,567,743	4,588,120	4,335,167
Exp. & tax.	4,202 569	3,342,982	3,079,762
Net	395,174	1,245,138	1,255,405
Other inc.	149,125	31,583	105,499
Total inc.	544,299	1,213,545	1,149,900
Charges	1,092,204	1,095,238	1,086,143
Deficit	547,905	*118,306	*63,762

*Surplus.

Miscellaneous Earnings.

SOUTHERN UTILITIES CO. for the three months ended Sept. 30—

	1915.	1914.	Increase.
3 mos. gross	$291,467	$295,930	*$4,464
Net aft. tax.	95,325	90,155	4,710
Underly'g chgs.	841	848	*7
Bond interest.	22,500	13,875	8,625
Other int., skg. fds., renewals & amortiz.	15,856	8,874	6,982
Pfd divs.	26,600	26,425	175
Surplus	29,528	40,594	*11,065
12 mos. gross	1,065,958	1,053,841	12,118
Net aft. tax.	304,972	261,837	43,135
Underly'g chgs.	3,374	4,052	*677
Bond interest.	64,125	52,237	11,887
Other int., skg. fds., renews., disc. & amort.	64,250	30,793	33,457
pref. divs.	105,875	104,737	1,137
Surplus	67,348	70,017	*2,669

PHILADELPHIA & READING for September—

	1915.	1914.	Increase.
Receipts	4,461,726	4,291,141	170,585
Expenses	2,705,911	2,847,252	*141,340
Profit in oper.	1,755,815	1,443,889	311,925
Rent, int., taxes, &c., (estim'd).	770,250	709,666	588
Surplus	985,565	674,222	311,342
From July 1:			
Receipts	12,775,177	12,242,336	532,841
Expenses	8,252,636	8,434,720	*182,083
Profit	4,522,541	3,807,616	714,924
Charges	2,310,750	2,309,000	1,750
Surplus	2,211,791	1,498,616	713,174

*Decrease.

PHILADELPHIA & READING COAL & IRON CO. for September—

	1915.	1914.	Decrease.
Receipts	2,125,237	2,797,330	672,092
Expenses	2,149,196	2,589,438	440,241
Profit in oper.	*23,958	207,892	231,851
Int. and taxes, (estimated)	8,000	8,000	
Surplus	*31,958	199,892	231,851
From July 1:			
Receipts	5,916,450	7,097,675	1,181,225
Expenses	6,145,412	7,007,874	862,462
Surplus	*228,962	89,800	318,763
Charges	24,000	24,000	
Surplus	*252,962	65,800	318,763

*Deficit.

READING CO. for September—

	1915.	1914.	Increase.
Receipts	568,011	566,724	1,286
Expenses	5,735	5,266	468
Profit	562,275	561,457	817
Int. & taxes, (estimated)	457,666	463,000	*5,333
Surplus	104,609	98,457	6,151
From July 1:			
Receipts	1,702,798	1,685,021	17,777
Expenses	15,636	16,141	
Profit	1,687,161	1,668,880	18,281
Charges	1,373,000	1,389,000	*16,000
Surplus	314,161	279,880	34,281

COMMODITIES MARKETS.

WHEAT.

The dominant factor in the wheat market yesterday was the pronounced firmness in the spot position at Winnipeg, notwitstanding the very heavy receipts there. Political developments abroad were rather disconcerting, and after nervous price changes within a range of 1⅜c to 1⅞c the market closed steady at ½c to ⅝c net advance. Receipts at primary points were again large, and during the last four days have exceeded last week's movement by about 2,500,000 bushels. In the local cash market No. 1 Durum wheat was quoted at $1.12¼, free on board, New York; No. 1 Northern Duluth, $1.04¼, and No. 1 Northern Manitoba, $1.04⅝, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
December	..	..	1.07½	1.06¾	..

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
December	1.00⅝	98½	1.00⅛	99½	1.13⅝
May	1.02⅝	1.01	1.02¼	1.01⅝	1.19½

CORN.

The corn market was heavy during most of the day owing to continued favorable weather over the West and favorable husking returns. Late in the day there was a partial rally and final quotations were ¼c higher to ⅜o lower. Liverpool was firm, and reports from abroad said that a cargo of new corn had been purchased in America, via Galveston, for November shipment. Export sales for the day were estimated at 250,000 bushels. In the local cash market No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at 75¼c, prompt shipment.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
October	62⅞	62⅝	62⅞	62⅝	..
December	58	57⅛	57⅝	58⅛	68¼
May	59⅛	59	59¼	59⅝	70⅝

OATS.

The oats market was only moderately active, but prices were steady, closing at net unchanged to ⅛c higher. Export orders were in evidence and sales were estimated at about 400,000 bushels. The local cash market was steady; No. 3 white quoted at 41@41½c; No. 4 white, 40@40¼c; ordinary to fancy clipped, 40@44c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
December	38½	38⅛	38⅜	40	..
May	39⅝	39¼	39⅜	39⅝	52⅜

PROVISIONS.

Reports of hog cholera in the West, as well as a better cash demand for hog products, had a bullish influence on the provision market, and prices were firm and higher, with active covering. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 18,000, estimated for Friday 14,000; Kansas City received 2,000, and Omaha, 3,200.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Lard—					
January	9.10	8.87	9.05	8.97	10.62
May	9.30	9.10	9.20	9.20	9.87
Ribs—					
December	..	..	..	..	10.20
January	9.05	8.87	9.02	8.95	9.82
Pork—					
December	14.12	13.50	14.12	13.50	18.85
January	16.55	15.95	16.45	16.07	19.07

COTTONSEED OIL.

The market for cottonseed oil was nervous, with a downward tendency. Closing prices were 9 to 11 points net lower.

Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	..	..	7.70@7.85	7.80
Nov.	..	..	7.73@7.85	7.80
Dec.	7.76	7.70	7.70@7.75	7.80
Jan.	7.80	7.70	7.71@7.73	7.82
Feb.	..	..	7.76@7.80	7.89
Mar.	7.87	7.81	7.84@7.85	7.93
Apr.	..	..	7.92@7.96	8.00
May	8.04	7.99	8.01@8.02	8.10

COFFEE.

Trading in the coffee market was again active and the total day's business of 104,250 bags was the largest single day's operation since the Exchange resumed business on Nov. 30 last year. Wall Street and cotton houses were again active buyers, and at the close of the day values were 14 to 21 points above the final of Wednesday. Local spot prices were firm, with Rio 7s quoted at 7½c and Santos 4s at 9¾c.

Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
October	..	..	6.82@6.83	6.55
November	..	..	6.81@6.82	6.55
December	6.81	6.65	6.81@6.82	6.60
January	..	..	6.81@6.82	6.61
February	..	..	6.81@6.82	6.64
March	6.84	6.74	6.82@6.83	6.94
April	..	..	6.87@6.88	6.70
May	6.93	6.84	6.92@6.93	6.76
June	..	..	6.97@6.98	6.81
July	7.04	6.92	7.02@7.03	6.86
August	..	..	7.06@7.07	6.91
September	7.15	7.05	7.11@7.12	6.97

SUGAR.

Futures opened quiet and unsettled, 1 point higher to 8 points lower, with sales on the call of 350 tons. Final prices were 4 points lower to 2 points higher. Total sales for the day were 550 tons.

Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
October	..	..	3.25@3.28	3.25
November	3.21	3.20	3.25@3.28	3.25
December	..	..	3.14@3.15	3.12
January	3.07	3.07	3.06@3.07	3.07
February	..	..	2.96@2.98	2.99
March	..	..	2.99@3.01	3.02
April	..	..	3.04@3.06	3.06
May	3.10	3.10	3.10@3.12	3.10
June	..	..	3.14@3.16	3.14
July	..	..	3.18@3.20	3.18
August	..	..	3.20@3.22	3.20
September	..	..	3.22@3.24	3.22

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 7,989 packages. While the weather is a little cooler, it is still too warm to give much life to trade. General business today was very moderate, and while the market for most grades of creamery remains unchanged, there was a little easier feeling in some quarters. Renovated slow. Ladles, quiet, slightly favoring buyers. Packing stock well sustained. Creamery, extras, (92 score,) 29¾@30c; higher, scoring 29¼@30c; firsts, 27½@28½c; seconds, 24½@27c; thirds, 23@24c; State dairy, finest, 28@30c; good to prime, 26@28c; common to fair, 23@25½c; renovated, extras, 27½@28c; firsts, 25½@27c; seconds, 24½@25c; imitation creamery, firsts, 23@24c; ladles, current make, firsts, 22@22½c; seconds, 21@21½c; lower grades, 19½@20½c; packing stock, June make, fine, 21c; current make, fine, 20½@21c; No. 2, 20c; lower grades, 18@19c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 7,870 cases. Market generally firm, with unchanged conditions. Receipts light. High qualities of fresh are scarce and promptly salable. Good medium and lower grades irregular in value, but accumulations have been considerably reduced. Storage eggs meeting rather more demand and the tone is steady. Near-by white eggs in very small supply. Other new-laid qualities sell promptly at extreme prices; mixed and irregular lots show wide range in value. Fresh gathered, extra fine, per dozen, 37@38c; extra firsts, 35@36c; firsts, 30@34c; seconds, 27@29c; thirds and poorer, 23@26c; dirties, No. 1, 22½@23c; No. 2 and poorer, 19@22c; checks, good to choice dry, 21@21½c; culls and inferior, 16@20½c; refrigerator, special marks, fancy, 20c; firsts, 24½@25½c; seconds, 23@24c; thirds or poorer, 20@22½c; dirties, 18@21c; State, Pennsylvania, and near by, hennery whites, fine to fancy, 53@57c; ordinary to good, 53@55c; gathered whites, ordinary to fine, 38@52c; Western, gathered whites, 35@42c; State, Pennsylvania, and near by, hennery browns, 40@42c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 30@38c; near by, refrigerator whites, 27@36c.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—Forecast:

N. and S. Car.—Fair Fri and Sat.; light variable winds.

Ga.—Fair Fri. and probably Sat.; light variable winds.

Fla.—Fair Fri., except fair in n. w. Sat., partly cloudy; moderate variable winds, mostly n. e.

Ala., Miss., and La.—Fair Fri. and Sat.; light variable winds.

East. Tex.—Fair Fri. and Sat.; light n. winds on the coast.

West Tex.—Okla., Ark., Tenn., and Ky.—Fair Fri. and Sat.

Ohio and Ind.—Cloudy and cooler Fri. Sat., fair; moderate w. to n. w. winds.

Lower Mich.—Fair and cooler Fri. Sat., cloudy; moderate w. to n. w. winds.

Upper Mich.—Cloudy Fri. and Sat.; moderate n. w. winds.

Ill. and Mo.—Fair Fri. and Sat.

Wis.—Fair Fri. and Sat.; warmer in w. Fri., cooler Sat.

Minn.—Fair Fri. and Sat.; warmer Fri., cooler Sat.

Iowa—Fair Fri. and Sat.; warmer in n. Fri., cooler Sat.

N. and S. Dak.—Fair Fri. and Sat.; cooler in w. Fri.

Neb. and Kan.—Fair Fri. and Sat.

British Bank Statement.

LONDON, Oct. 28.—The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows the following changes:

	Decrease.
Total reserve	£2,876,000
Circulation	*£22,000
Bullion	2,654,861
Other securities	2,053,000
Other deposits	*1,380,000
Public deposits	6,243,000
Notes, reserve	2,881,000

*Increase

The proportion of the bank's reserve to liability this week is 30 per cent.; last week it was 30.97 per cent. Rate of discount 5 per cent.

STEEL CASE CARRIED TO SUPREME COURT

Department of Justice Embraces 23 Assignments of Error in Its Appeal.

"GARY DINNERS" ATTACKED

Cites Refusal to Enjoin Any Renewal of Attempt to Maintain Prices.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Oct. 28.—The Government, through the Department of Justice at Washington, today carried to the United States Supreme Court, on appeal, the decree of the Federal District Court refusing to order the dissolution of the United States Steel Corporation as a trust existing in violation of the Sherman law.

The appeal, embracing twenty-three assignments of error, was filed here today by Henry E. Colton, special assistant to United States Attorney General Gregory, in the prosecution of the case. The papers were signed both by Colton and by G. Carroll Todd, an assistant to Mr. Gregory.

It is contended by the Government that the corporation was organized in 1901 to stifle competition, and that it is an illegal monopoly in restraint of trade. The appeal traces the several combinations that culminated in the formation of the corporation, beginning with the consolidations effected in 1898 by the American Tin Plate Company of New Jersey and the Federal Steel Company of New Jersey.

Not only does the Department of Justice allege that the district court erred in not finding the corporation illegal, but also charges that the mergers preceding and following the formation of the main corporation were violations of the anti-trust act and insists that their dissolution should have been directed.

The opinion of the District Court with respect to the so-called Gary dinners is attacked in the appeal. In the trial court's decree, it was said that while the dinners might have been illegal in their character, they had been done away with long before the Government sued and did not cause grounds for dissolution of the corporation. The appeal submits that the "Gary dinner movement" was continued until the United States began investigating the company's methods in 1911, and prior to institution of the suit. The Government now says the dinners ought to have been grounds for dissolution or an injunction.

As ground for reversal, the Department of Justice points to the failure of the trial court to declare the American Tin Plate Company of New Jersey a combination in restraint of trade because of bringing competing concerns under its control in the period around 1898. A like charge is made in the case of the American Sheet Steel Company of New Jersey, which, it is averred, monopolized the sheet steel industry in 1900 by combining competing plants.

It is then contended that the American Steel and Tin Plate Company of New Jersey created illegal restraint in 1903 by acquiring the plants previously merged by the American Tin Plate Company and the American Sheet Steel Company. Similar charges are made against the American Steel and Wire Company of New Jersey, the American Steel Hoop Company, the National Steel Company of New Jersey, and the Carnegie Company of New Jersey.

Other assignments of error refer to the merging of iron and steel plants generally in 1898 by the Federal Steel Company of New Jersey, to the forming of a monopoly by the National Tube Company in 1899 and to the action of the American Bridge Company in 1900 in establishing restraint of trade in heavy fabricated steel.

The Government holds that the District Court erred in not finding that the United States Steel Corporation created an illegal monopoly by the exchange of its stocks and bonds for stocks and bonds of the various other companies.

Among the concluding errors charged against the trial court is its refusal to enjoin any renewed attempt on the part of the defendants to maintain prices.

The order allowing the appeal was signed in Philadelphia today by Judge McPherson. Within a few days it will be signed by Judge Buffington at Pittsburgh, by Judge Woolley at Wilmington, Del., and by Judge Hunt, who is sitting in the New Haven case in New York. These four Judges sat in the trial of the case.

GOVERNOR REVIEWS 22D.

Will Appoint Two Men to Boxing Commission Soon.

Governor Whitman last night reviewed the Twenty-second Corps of Engineers of the New York National Guard at its armory. With the Governor was his entire military staff and visiting officers from Governors Island and other regular army stations.

Today Governor Whitman will inspect the model for the statue of General Sheridan in the studio of Sculptor French. Governor Whitman is an ex-officio member of the New York State Monuments Commission. With him on this commission for the Sheridan statue, which is to be erected in Albany, are General Nelson A. Miles and Horace Porter. The Governor will return to Albany at noon.

The Governor announced that he would be in New York again on Monday, at which time his daughter will christen the first aeroplane belonging to New York State. This event will take place on the Granite State, the ship of the New York Naval Militia.

The Governor said he would make additions to the State Boxing Commission within a few days. He declined to be quoted on the question of decisions in boxing bouts, saying he would leave the matter entirely to the Boxing Commission. It is believed from what the Governor said that he will appoint to the Boxing Commission an Albany man named John Franey and a Brooklyn man, a brother of Borough President Douglas Mathewson of the Bronx.

UNVEIL BATTLE MONUMENT.

Governor Whitman Speaks at White Plains Celebration.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Oct. 28.—Governor and Mrs. Whitman were the guests of honor this afternoon at the celebration in connection with the 139th anniversary of the Battle of White Plains, fought Oct. 28, 1776. The Governor made a patriotic speech at the unveiling of a monument.

At the conclusion of the ceremonies the Governor and Mrs. Whitman and invited guests were entertained at a reception in the White Plains Club.

The village took on a holiday appearance and stores closed down during the afternoon, as did the schools. The homes and buildings of the residents were decorated with bunting. The parade, which was over a mile in length, was made up of military, civic societies, members of the Daughters of the American Revolution, members of the Old Guard, veterans of the civil war, and 2,000 school children.

The exercises were held under the auspices of the Daughters of the American Revolution, of which Mrs. J. P. Lockwood is Regent of the White Plains Chapter. The invocation was by the Rev. Francis S. Hunnewell, and then followed the unveiling of the gun monument. The gun was taken from the sunken Maine. The monument was accepted on behalf of the village by John J. Brown, President of the village. Major Ralph M. Glover of the Tenth Regiment, N. G. N. Y., was Marshal of the parade.

WARNS AGAINST USURY.

National Banks Again Violating the Law, Controller Williams Finds.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—The complaint is again made that national banks are practicing usury. As a year ago, the Controller of the Currency, John Skelton Williams, has sent a circular to the national banks calling attention to evidence of the violation of the law. He bases his charge on an analysis of the sworn statements of the condition of the national banks.

In his circular Controller Williams calls attention to the section of the National Bank act which provides that national banks may take interest on loans and discounts "at the rate allowed by the laws of the State, Territory, or District where the bank is located, and no more." He declares that the statements of "a great many national banks show that Section 5,197 of the United States Revised Statutes against usury has been grossly violated by these banks."

The Controller requests national bank officials to obey the law, to read his letter at the next meeting of the Board of Directors, and to have it inscribed on the minutes. He also asks that a copy be sent to every member of the board absent from the meeting, with a request that he acknowledge receipt. Bank officials also are asked to send to the Controller within thirty days, and not later than Dec. 20, such letters of acknowledgment, with a certified extract from the minutes of the bank showing that the circular letter was read, and giving the names of the Directors present at the time.

$285 FOR LINCOLN RIFLE.

More Relics of the President Bought at the Burton Sale.

Relics of Abraham Lincoln brought the highest prices in the sale of the library of John E. Burton of Milwaukee, Wis., at the Anderson Galleries yesterday.

George D. Smith paid $285 for a rifle owned by Lincoln and Henry Brooner during their residence in Spencer County, Ind. They walked to Vincennes and bought the rifle in partnership for $15. It was used by them in deer hunting until 1830, when Lincoln moved to Illinois. He sold his share to Henry Brooner, who presented the rifle to his adopted son, Samuel, in 1880. It was afterward sold to J. T. Hobson, author of "Footprints of Abraham Lincoln." It was originally a flint lock, but was later fitted for percussion caps.

Mr. Smith also gave $395 for the "Political Debates Between Hon. Abraham Lincoln and Hon. Stephen A. Douglas in the Celebrated Campaign of 1858 in Illinois," &c., published at Columbus in 1860. It contains two inscriptions in Lincoln's handwriting, referring to J. H. Littlefield, who was a student of Lincoln & Herndon law firm. Mr. Smith sold this book to Mr. Burton for about $170.

One of Lincoln's law books, Thomas M. Cooley's "Compiled Laws of the State of Michigan," also went to Mr. Smith for $95. Lincoln's autograph on the flyleaf. Mr. Smith also purchased, for $50, a wooden ink stand from Lincoln's law office in Springfield, Ill. A gold ring with black stone, engraved on the inside as follows: "F. T. to A. Lincoln," went to Henry Malkan for $36.

Brentano paid $71 for a lock of Lincoln's hair in a small stamped leather case. It was cut from his head by the embalmers, Drs. Brown and Alexander, and was presented by them to Justus Holloway one of the guard in attendance at the White House. The hair was cut from around the wound to afford access for dressing it for the funeral cermonies. A piece of the black broadcloth coat worn by Lincoln the night he was assassinated brought $2.

The total for the day was $2,145.60. The total to date is $6,969. The sale will be concluded today.

STOWAWAY ALMOST LANDS.

Caught Leaving Adriatic's Pier After Trip from Liverpool.

After hiding for eight days in the firemen's foc'sle of the White Star liner Adriatic, from Liverpool to New York, Hugh Mulvaney, 16 years old, was caught by a pier detective as he was sneaking out of the gate at the foot of West Nineteenth Street, after the ship had docked. If Mulvaney had managed to get ten paces more without detection he would have been free in New York instead of having to go to Ellis Island today as a stowaway and an alien. He said he was a native of Greenwich, Conn., but he will have to prove it to the immigration authorities before he is allowed to land. When asked last night by Purser Richards how he managed to get on board the Adriatic in Liverpool, he said he did it while no one was looking, and the firemen took pity on him afterward, and he shared their meals.

He said his father took him to Dublin on the Anchor liner Tuscania, where he lived with an aunt until he got homesick and felt he must come back to America.

"One day about two weeks ago," he said, "when I had 2 and 6 left out of a dollar that one of my sisters here had sent me, I took a small steamer from the Dublin docks and went to Liverpool. I walked around for several days and slept out nights until I heard that the Adriatic was coming to New York. When they weren't looking I stole on board and sneaked down into the fireroom."

Mulvaney had only twenty cents, but he said that he could have walked to Greenwich after he had ridden as far out of New York as his money would carry him. The boy had blacked his face with cinders as if he was one of the junior members of the stoke hole crew.

JEWELRY SALESMAN ROBBED

Samuel Brown Beaten Walking with Girls and $650 in Gems Taken.

Samuel Brown, a jewelry salesman of 245 Seventh Street, was walking along Tenth Street, between Avenues A and B, at 6:30 o'clock last night with Miss Sallie Silfen of 3 Clinton Street and Fannie Scharf og 730 East Ninth Street. They came to a place where the sidewalk was being repaired, and it was necessary for them to walk in single file. The girls took the lead.

When they turned around to rejoin Brown after passing the obstructions they saw him lying on the ground half dazed. They helped him to his feet and all repaired to the Fifth Street Police Station. hTere Brown found he had been robbed of $650 in gems and lavalllerres. A diamond stickpin, his watch, and $452 in cash were not taken. He said som eone had struck him on the head and felled him.

Dr. Dodson of Bellevue Hospital examined Brown and found a cut in his head that required two ctitches.

SUES ON 33-YEAR-OLD FIRE.

Damages Claimed Here on Alleged Incendiary Blaze in Kansas.

Justice Kelly in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday signed an order to take the testimony of Benjamin Wood in Muskogee, Okla., in an action by Clement S. Jacobs against William H. Colgate of Utica, to recover $200,000. Wood is 72 years old, and is said to be feeble.

Jacobs sues as the assignee of claims held by Wood and Charles A. Bliss, who is now deceased. The application to Justice Kelly yesterday for a commission to take Wood's testimony brought out a story of an incendiary fire thirty-three years ago which destroyed a factory at Winfield, Kans., owned by Wood and Bliss.

Allegation is made in the papers that Colgate, a bookkeeper in the factory, on Aug. 13, 1882, "wantonly and unlawfully set fire to the factory and destroyed it." No motive for the alleged incendiarism was given in the papers.

DIVORCES RAILROAD FROM COAL COMPANY

Court Decides That Jersey Central's Ownership of Interests Is in Restraint of Trade.

MUST SUBMIT PLAN TO COURT

Railroad Has Ninety Days to Decide How It Will Dispose of Lehigh & Wilkesbarre Co.'s Stock.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 28.—The Federal District Court today decreed that the ownership of the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal Company by the Central Railroad Company of New Jersey was a combination in restraint of trade, and that the railroad must dispose of its interest in that concern.

The decree filed today is on the decision of the court last June in the Government's anti-trust suit against the Reading Company, Jersey Central and others. The court at that time suggested that the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre company be divorced from the Jersey Central.

As the subject of this separation was not argued when the case was heard, the court in its decision last June suggested it for consideration of counsel when the scope of the decree came to be determined. There was difference of opinion as to what the form of the decree should be and the court today decided that the union of the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company and the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal Company, through the instrumentality of the Reading Company, is a combination in restraint of trade and violates the anti-trust act of 1890. The Reading Company, a holding corporation, owns all the stock or a majority of the stock of the Jersey Central of the coal and iron company and a material, the last named in turn owning a majority of the stock or the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal Company.

The court decreed that after ninety days the defendants must submit a plan for the disposal by the Jersey Central of all the stock and other securities of the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Company now owned by it, unless an appeal is taken to the United States Supreme Court. If the defendants fail to present a plan, the court will take such further steps, by receivership or otherwise, as may then seem necessary.

Pending the disposal of the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Company's stock, the Jersey Central, the Reading Company, and all other corporations controlling any stock are enjoined from voting it.

All clauses or covenants in leases of coal lands owned by the Reading Coal and Iron Company or by the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Company, or by any company subsidiary to them, that require the lessee to ship coal over any particular railroad or route as may be designated by any railroad, are declared to be in violation of the anti-trust law.

The court's decree in other matters left undecided in the complicated case when its decision was handed down in June declares:

That the lease of the Lehigh & Susquehanna Railroad made by the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company and the Jersey Central is in violation of the anti-trust act, is not sustained, and the petition in this respect is dismissed.

In respect to other charges against the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company, the Lehigh & New England Railroad Company, and the Lehigh & Hudson Railroad Company, the petition is dismissed without prejudice.

The charge that the Jersey Central is violating the commodities clause of the Hepburn act is dismissed without prejudice.

The decree was signed by Judges Buffington, McPherson, and Hunt.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—Although officials of the Department of Justice were pleased with today's decree of the Federal court in Philadelphia, it was said tonight on good authority that the case would be taken to the Supreme Court by the Government in an effort to compel separation of the Philadelphia & Reading and the Central Railroad of New Jersey.

Officials were gratified that the court ordered the Central to give up its control of the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal Company, as they had not expected such a decree in view of the recent decision of the same court in this case. In the separation of the railroad from the coal company the Department of Justice will seek to have control of the coal company pass entirely from the hands of parties connected in any way with the railroad.

L. I. TRAINS UNDERMANNED.

Both P. S. Commissions Will Meet to Discuss the Matter.

A joint session of the Public Service Commissions of the First and Second Districts is to be held on Nov. 11 at the office of the local commission in the Tribune Building upon the number of trainmen employed by the Long Island Railroad on its electrically operated trains. On April 5, 1910, the local commission ordered the company to provide a man at each opening between the cars. To this the company objected, because many of its trains ran into the districts of the Second Commission, which did not make this requirement. So the local Commissioners insisted on its order only on trains entirely within its own jurisdiction.

Since then there have been many complaints concerning the insufficient number of men carried by the Long Island trains, and so both commissions will sit together to take the matter up.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Oct. 28.—Twenty-six corporations were chartered today with aggregate capital stocks of $368,500. They included:

Skee Ball Operating Co., realty, amusements, games, $100,000; R. Walford, C. Captell, H. Wheeler, 1,485¼ Broadway.

Routin & Lauder, Rochester, knit, crochet goods, $50,000; W. N. Boller, J. Lauder, F. A. Boutin, Syracuse.

Kingsboro Amusement Corpn, B'klyn., realty, motion pictures, $25,000; J. G. Brown, S. H. Aarons, J. Manheimer, 1,507 52d St., B'klyn.

United Yeast Co., B'klyn, realty, yeast, $20,000; C. Retzky, J. Yeselv, M. Doerner, 1,218 New Jersey Av., B'klyn.

Scadrons, Incorporated, Greenfield, optical goods, $20,000; J. L. H. and J. Scadron, 403 Grand St.

Mowbray & Hecker, contractors, electrical engineers, machinery, $12,500; J. Hecker, A. A. and S. J. Mowbray, 416 Fort Washington Av.

Sterling Syndicate, motion pictures, $12,000; B. Levy, M. A. Goldsmith, J. S. Edelman, 33 West 42d St.

Flexolite Co., building, construction, $50,000; A. Hanau, T. Kuchler, J. A. Cantor, 25 Broad St.

Brender Millinery Co., $10,000; A. Albert, H. Harris, A. Maillard, 42 Northern Av.

Cuban Cold Storage, B'klyn, Cook, R. and W. A. Merritt, A. M. Cochran, 113 Macon St., B'klyn.

Vim Films, motion pictures, $10,000; M. and L. Burstein, W. Dougherty, 310 West 52d St.

The Northeastern Supply Co., coal, iron, metal, trucks, cement; $5,000. E. R. Walsh, M. I. and G. J. Atwell, 106 Park Av., Long Beach.

Kendor Engineering and Construction Co., Buffalo, land, foresters, lumbering, garage, theatrical; $5,000. E. M. Hughes, D. A. Ryan, F. J. Kinney, Hotel Lafayette, Buffalo.

Auditore & Somma, construction, advertising, realty; $5,000. A. Somma, J. and C. Auditore, 306 Union St., Brooklyn.

Abe & Marvin Co., motion pictures, theatrical; $5,000. R. I. Kohn, M. Herman, A. H. Woods, 236 West 42d St.

N. Adams Outfitting Co., dry goods, furs, haberdashery; $5,000. J. L. Greenber

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

War Stocks Lose Ground on Peace Talk, While Other Stocks Advance.

A violent rally in the last few minutes of trading was all that saved the face of a number of the active industrials yesterday after a decline, extending throughout most of the day, which carried prices back over a considerable part of their recent advances. The weakness was due almost entirely to a realization on the part of traders of the unhealthy position into which many issues had been carried by the unrestrained fever of speculation, and their quick seizure of the rumors of peace for the purpose of effecting a readjustment in prices. The advance in the issues like Crucible, Baldwin, Studebaker, and Industrial Alcohol had been due to war business and the expectation of more orders; therefore, a report that peace might be brought about at an early date through the mediation of neutrals was sufficient, in the opinion of sellers, to justify a relapse.

It was an unusual market, for while points were being clipped from many of the industrials, giving the list an appearance of great weakness, a large number of other stocks were steadily advancing, in several cases to new high levels for the year. The railroad issues led in this advance, with Erie and Kansas City Southern conspicuous for their gains. The traders singled out those stocks which they thought would lose most in attractiveness by the ending of the war, and the list was extermely irregular as a result. Steel showed a loss from Wednesday's price until almost 3 o'clock, when it gained strength on what appeared to be general short covering and ended the session with a small gain. Baldwin Locomotive, at one time down to 123½, closed at 128 with a net loss of 4¼ points; Industrial Alcohol, at one time off eight points, closed with a loss of but one; Maxwell common, after selling down to 74, closed at 77½; while Studebaker, after touching 158 on its return movement, closed at 161 with a net loss for the session of 18½ points. There were no transactions in Bethlehem Steel until a few minutes before 3 o'clock, when sales were made at 525 and 559, the last figure unchanged, but the bearish feeling around the Street was encouraged by frequent reports from the floor of the Exchange that 425 was the best bid for this issue.

In so far as yesterday's reactions were based on rumors of peace, leading bankers were of the opinion that they were unwarranted, but the accession of strength by the railroad shares at the expense of the war industrials was hailed as a sign of a saner market. It had been clear for some time that the enthusiasm over newly discovered possibilities of automobile and steel companies as makers of munitions was carrying prices ahead too rapidly to permit the stocks to become settled and with profits of from 20 to 100 points showing on the early purchases of many of such war issues, it was inevitable that relatively few realizing sales would suffice to start a downward movement. If, as is devoutly to be hoped, European politics are shaping themselves so that peace proposals can be entertained at an early date, it will be better for this country if prices are readjusted in part on premature reports of such a settlement.

Exchange rates rallied yesterday, although, as on the occasions of the recent declines, they seemed to be influenced by the amount of the day's offerings rather than by considerations of credit arrangements or the balance of trade.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	Days.				
	10 or Less.	Over 10 up to 30.	Over 30 up to 60.	Over 60 up to 90.	Over 90.
Boston	3	4	4	4	5
New York	3	4	4	4	5
Phila.	3	4	4	*4	5
Cleveland	3½	4	4	4½	5
Richmond	4	4	4	*4	5
Atlanta	4	4	4	*4	5
Chicago	4	4	4	4½	5
St. Louis	3	4	4	4	5
Minneap	4	4	4	4½	5
Kan. City	4	4	4	4	5
Dallas	4	4	4	*4½	5
San Fran.	4	4½	4½	4½	5

*Notes maturing in not more than 90 days secured by cotton or other staples, warehoused and insured, or in course of shipment, are discountable at the special rate of 3 per cent.

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Sixty days ..... 2¼@2⅛
Ninety days ..... 2¼@2⅛

COLLATERAL LOANS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Renewal Rate.
On call	2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝

ON TIME

60 days	2¼@2⅛	5 months	2¾@3
90 days	2½@2¼	6 months	2¾@3
4 months	2¾@3		

COMMERCIAL PAPER.
Best Known Names.

4 months	3 @3¼	6 months	3 @3½
60 to 90 days			3

Other Names.

4 months	3¼@3¾	6 months	3½@4

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES.

Range of Sterling.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Chge.
Demand	$4.65	$4.62¾	$4.64½	+ .02½
Cables	4.65⅝	4.63½	4.65¼	+ .02½

Closing Rates.

	Demand. (or check.)	Cable.
London	$4.64¾	$4.65⅛
Paris	5.92½	5.93⅛
Switzerland	5.35	5.34
Scandinavia	26.00	26.10
Berlin	.81⅝	.81⅞
China—		
Hongkong	43.35	49.50
Shanghai	56.00	..
Singapore	57.50	..
Greece	5.17	5.18
Holland	.41⅛	.41⅝
India—		
Bombay	38.00	..
Calcutta	38.75	..
Italy	6.45	6.44
Japan—		
Kobe	49.37	49.45
Yokohama	49.12½	..
Philippine Islands—		
Manila	49.62	49.75
South America—		
Buenos Aires	.41⅛	.41⅛
Rio	.23⅛	.23⅜
Spain	..	19.00
Austria	14.70	14.80
Russia	..	33.25

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers.		Commercial.	
60 Days.	90 Days.	60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.60¾	$4.58¾	$4.58⅝	$4.56⅝

Clearing House Figures.

New York Clearing House exchanges, $497,166,676; balance, $26,603,832; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $851,061.

The local banks have gained $8,631,000 on their Sub-Treasury operations since Friday.

Domestic Exchange.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, 5c discount; St. Louis, par; San Francisco, 35c premium; Montreal, 15⅝c premium.

Bar Silver.

London, 24d, up 1-16d; New York, 49¼c, up ⅝c.

METAL MARKET REPORTS.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
Tin	34.00	34.50	88.62½	33.87½
Lead	..	4.75	..	4.75
Spelter	*14.75	..	*14.25	..
Antimony	34.00	35.00	34.00	35.00
Quicksilver	$95.00	..	$95.00	$96.00
Aluminum	†53.00	56.00	†53.00	56.00
Iron, No. 2 X foundry	16.25	16.75	16.25	16.75

*Sales. †Nominal.

Electrolytic copper 30 days, was quoted at 18@18¼c per pound, in the open market.

London quotations were:

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Copper, spot	72	2	6	72	5	0
Copper, futures	72	12	6	72	15	0
Tin, spot	158	5	0	154	10	0
Tin, futures	156	0	0	154	15	0
Spelter	70	10	0	68	10	0
Lead	24	2	6	24	5	0

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

THURSDAY, OCT. 28, 1915.

	Stocks, (Shares.)
Total sales	1,823,477
Same day last year	Exch. closed
Year to date	140,086,271
Same period last year	45,989,158
Average price and change 50 stocks	91.62 — .31
Same day last year	*Exch. closed

	High.		Low.	
Year's range to date	94.13	Oct. 22	58.99	Feb. 24
Range year 1914	73.30	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30
Range year 1913	79.10	Jan. 9	63.09	June 10

*Closing average July 30, 57.77.

Closing. Bid.	Closing. Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
32⅛	32¼	13,900	Alaska Gold Mines	32⅛	33½	32	32½	
12⅛	12⅜	2,500	Alaska Juneau	18	18	12½	12⅝	— ⅛
41¼	41⅜	11,000	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	42	42	40⅜	41½	— ⅛
72½	73	2,800	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	73½	73½	72	72½	— ¾
71	71¼	1,400	Am. Agricul. Chem	70½	71⅝	70¾	71⅜	— ⅛
65	65¼	1,500	Am. Beet Sugar	64½	65	63½	65	+ ¾
101	105	100	Am. B. S. & F. pf	103	103	103	103	..
207	209	450	Am. B. S. & F.pf.Ctr.	219	219¾	209	208	— 1
61	61¼	17,800	Am. Can	61⅜	61⅝	59⅜	61	— ½
106¼	107	700	Am. Can pf	106⅝	106⅝	106⅛	106¾	— ⅛
85	85⅜	24,900	Am. Car & Fdry	86	86	83¼	83⅝	— 1⅜
150	151½	1,200	Am. Coal Products	153½	153½	150	150	— 2½
116½	117½	160	Am. Coal Prod. pf	117½	117½	117¼	117¼	— 1½
60	61	1,100	Am. Cotton Oil	61	61½	59¾	60¼	— ½
107	115	100	Am. Express	110	110	110	110	+1
12¼	12½	1,300	Am. H. & Leather	12⅝	12⅝	12¼	12½	— ⅛
56	56½	3,400	Am. H. & Leath.pf	57¼	57⅝	56	56⅝	— 1⅛
24	25	900	Am. Ice Securities	24½	24½	24	24¼	+ ⅛
28⅝	28¼	7,700	Am. Linseed	27½	27½	25¾	26⅜	— ⅞
45¾	46	1,200	Am. Linseed pf	46½	46½	46	46	— ¼
68¾	68⅞	12,600	Am. Locomotive	69½	70⅝	67⅞	68⅜	— ¼
11⅞	12	9,100	Am. Malt	10½	13½	10½	11⅞	+1⅝
33½	34½	1,100	Am. Malt pf	36	37	34	34	..
93	93¼	11,300	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	92	93	90	93	+ ½
86	87	200	Am. Smelt. S. pf. A	86¾	86¾	86¾	86¾	— ⅛
86	87	225	Do., s. 10 f	85½	85½	85½	85½	..
67½	68	7,800	Am. Steel Fdries	69	69½	65¼	68	— ½
111¾	111⅞	1,000	Am. Sugar Ref	111¼	111⅞	111¼	111⅞	— ½
115	116	100	Am. Sugar Ref. pf	115½	115½	115½	115½	..
124	124½	1,400	Am. Teleph. & Tel	124¼	124½	124	124	— ¼
227½	230	800	Am. Tobacco	228½	229¾	228	228	— 1¾
108	110¼	200	Am. Tobacco pf	100	110	108¾	108¾	— 1¼
54½	54¾	10,500	Am. Woolen	56	56	53¾	54½	+ ⅝
52	54	700	Am. Woolen t. r	53	53	52	53	+ ½
97½	98	600	Am. Woolen pf	97½	98	97¼	97¼	+ ¼
96	97¾	900	Am. Woolen pf. t.r.	97¼	98	96¾	96	+ ¼
79¾	79½	88,600	Anaconda Cop. Co	79	79¾	78¾	79½	+ 1⅝
..	..	1,100	Assets Realization	12	12	10	10	— 2½
107½	107¾	7,000	Atch., Top. & S. F	106¾	107½	106¼	107½	+ ¾
111¾	113	100	Atlantic Coast Line	111	111	111	111	— 1
128	128¾	51,450	Baldwin Loco	130	132	123¼	128	— 4¼
93¾	93¼	6,400	Baltimore & Ohio	93¼	93½	92¾	93½	+ ½
75½	75¾	400	Baltimore & O. pf	75¼	75½	75¼	75½	+ ½
1¼	1½	100	Batopilas Mining	1½	1½	1½	1½	..
550	560	1,000	Bethlehem Steel	525	559	525	559	— 12
169	170	600	Bethlehem Steel pf	170¼	171	168	168	..
170	170	70	Do., odd lot	167½	167½	167½	167½	..
86	87	800	Brklyn Rapid Tran	86¼	87	86¼	87	— ¼
131	134	100	Brklyn Union Gas	132	132	132	132	— 2
88	91	20	Brown Shoe pf	89	89	89	89	..
85	89	100	Burns Brothers	86	86	86	86	— 1
64⅜	65	3,400	Butte & Superior	65	65	63	65	— ⅛
17⅜	18½	600	California Petrol	18	18	18	18	..
41¾	42	200	California Pet. pf	41⅜	41⅞	41⅜	41½	+ ¼
175¾	176	7,800	Canadian Pacific	173¼	176	173¾	176	+ 2¼
57¼	57½	4,700	Central Leather Co	57⅜	58⅛	56⅝	57¼	— ⅜
107½	105	100	Central Leather pf	107½	107½	107½	107½	+ ⅜
58¾	58⅝	5,000	Chesapeake & Ohio	57⅝	58½	56⅜	58¼	+ ⅜
13⅜	14	1,200	Chi. Great Western	13½	14	13	13½	+ ⅛
35	35¼	2,100	Chi. Gt. West. pf	34¼	35¼	34	35¼	+ ⅛
93	93¾	1,400	Chi., Mil. & St. P	92	92⅝	92	92⅝	+ ⅛
125¾	125⅞	200	Chi., M. & St. P.pf	125⅜	128½	125⅜	125½	+ 1⅝
150¾	130¾	200	Chi. & Northwest	130	130	129½	129½	+ 1½
19	19¼	12,800	Chi., Rock Isl. & P	17½	19¼	17⅜	19¼	+ 1½
50¾	51	7,300	Chino Copper	51	51½	49½	50¾	— ⅛
72	78	100	C., C., C. & St.L.pf	75	75	75	75	+ 1½
69	69	800	Cluett, Peabody Co	69	69	69	69	..
57¾	57¾	14,900	Col. Fuel & Iron	57⅜	57⅝	54⅝	56⅝	— ⅜
139½	140	8,800	Consolidated Gas	144	144⅜	137½	139⅝	— 3½
96	96⅞	3,400	Continental Can	99⅞	99⅞	95½	96	— ⅝
19⅝	19½	3,835	Corn Products Ref	19½	19⅝	19½	19½	— ⅜
88½	90	400	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	89⅝	90	88½	89	— ⅛
84	84¼	27,800	Crucible Steel	86	86	81	84	— 2
105	107	200	Crucible Steel pf	106¼	106¾	106	106	— 2⅜
95	96	200	Deere & Co. pf	94	95	94	95	— 2
147½	148	400	Delaware & Hud	147½	148	147½	148	+ ½
10½	18¼	100	Den. & Rio Gr. pf	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾	— ¼
131	133	100	Detroit Edison Co	131	132¼	131	131	..
46½	46¾	22,200	Distillers' Secur	46½	47⅜	42¾	46¾	..
24⅝	24⅞	3,100	Dome Mines	25	25	24	24⅝	— ⅛
9	11	200	Dul., S. S. & A. pf	10	10	10	10	— 1
70	72	500	Elec. Storage Bat	71	71	70½	70½	+ ½
43	43¼	66,300	Erie	39¼	43¼	39	43⅞	+ 3⅝
57⅜	57⅞	13,500	Erie 1st pf	56	57⅞	55½	57⅜	+ 1⅝
48¼	48½	4,200	Erie 2d pf	47	48¼	46	48¼	+ 1⅝
48	50	200	Federal M. & S. pf	49	50	49	50	— ½
176	178	3,200	General Electric	177	178	173½	176	— 1
350	358	400	General Motors	362	362	355	355	— 11
112⅞	113¼	200	General Motors pf	113	113	113	113	..
75⅛	75½	13,225	Goodrich (B.F.) Co	77	77¼	74½	75¾	— 2½
123¼	123½	1,650	Great Northern pf	121½	123⅝	121½	123⅝	+ 1¾
49⅞	50	11,200	G. N. certs.of.e prop	49⅞	50	48¾	50	..
38⅝	39	1,400	Greene-Cananea	39	40	38⅝	38⅝	+ ⅜
67⅜	68	1,600	Guggenheim Explor	67¼	67¼	67¼	67⅜	+ ⅜
44¾	45	34,700	Inspiration Copper	45½	45¾	44¾	44⅞	— ⅜
22	22½	100	Inter.-Met.	22	22	22	22	..
..	..	100	Inter.-Met. pf	81½	81½	81½	81½	— 1½
21⅞	22	3,000	Interboro Consol	22	23¼	21⅝	22	— ⅛
74	75¼	1,800	Interboro Met. pf	74	75¼	73½	73½	— 1½
22	23	200	Int. Agricultural	21¾	23½	21½	22¼	+ ⅛
53½	54	700	Int. Agricultural 1 f	52½	54	52¼	54	+ ⅝
..	..	700	Int. Harvester, N.J	108¼	108¼	108	108¼	+ ¾
192	195	400	Int. Nickel v. tr.cfs	192	192	190	192	..
10⅜	11	1,900	Int. Paper	11¼	11½	10⅜	10⅝	— ¼
41½	42½	1,300	Int. Paper pf	43	43¾	41¾	42½	+ ⅜
32⅝	32½	27,800	Kansas City South	29½	32⅝	29¼	32½	+ 3½
63	63⅜	2,400	Kan. City South. pf	62	63⅞	62	63⅝	+ 1⅝
83	86	100	Kayser (J.) & Co	84	84	84	84	+ 1
79¾	80	6,700	Lackawanna Steel	80½	81	77¾	80	— 1¼
103½	104½	100	Laclede Gas	103	103	103	103	— 1
10¼	11¾	700	Lake Erie & West	12	12	11	11	— 1
79½	80	7,200	Lehigh Valley	78	80	77¼	80	+ 2¼
242	248	400	Liggett & Myers	248	248	248	248	+ 1¼
26	27½	700	Long Island	23¾	26	25¾	26	..
27	27⅝	100	Loose-Wiles Biscuit	27	27	27	27	..
93	95½	100	Loose-W. Bis.1st pf	95	95	95	95	..
180	181	300	Lorillard Co	181	181	181	181	— 1½
127½	127⅞	1,200	Louis. & Nash	123⅛	128	125½	128	+ 1
64	65	600	Mackay Cos. pf	65	65	64¾	64¾	— 1
76	78	20,500	Maxwell Motors	80	81½	74	77½	— 4½
98⅞	99¾	1,800	Maxwell M. 1st pf	100	100⅝	99	99	— ⅞
59½	59⅞	10,800	Maxwell M. 2d pf	61	62	57	59¾	— 2⅛
53	53	100	May Dept. Stores	51	53	51	51	— 2
88¼	88½	7,600	Mexican Petrol	88¼	88½	87	88¼	— ⅞
85	86	100	Mexican Petrol. pf	85¾	85¾	85¼	85¼	— 1¾
34¼	34½	6,100	Miami Copper	35¼	35¼	34¼	34½	— ¾
13⅜	14	200	Minn. & St. Louis	13⅞	13⅞	13⅜	13⅞	+ ⅜
120	121	200	M., S. P. & S. S. M	121	121¼	121	121¼	+ ⅜
120	121	50	Do, odd lots	121¾	121¾	121¾	121¾	..
5½	5⅞	300	Mo., Kan. & T	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅞	— ⅛
13½	15	500	Mo., K. & T. pf	14	14	13¼	13⅞	— ⅛
4½	4⅝	1,900	Mo. Pacific	4⅝	4⅝	4½	4⅝	..
58½	60	300	Montana Power	59¾	59½	58¾	58⅝	..
107	108	100	Mont. Power pf	107	107	107	107	+ ½
108	110	100	Nat. C. & S. pf	109½	109½	109¼	109¼	— ¼
32¼	32½	3,800	Nat. E. & S. Co	33¾	33¾	31	32	— 1½
63	65½	3,200	Nat. Lead Co	65¾	65¾	64½	65	— ¾
9	10	100	Nat. R. of M. 2d pf	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼	+ ¼
15¼	15⅝	3,000	Nev. Con. Copper	15	15¼	14⅞	15¼	+ ¼
142	144	1,200	N. Y. Air Brake	147½	147½	144	144	— 3
101⅝	101½	6,100	N. Y. Central	100⅝	101½	100¼	101½	+ 1¼
82¼	82½	8,400	N. Y., N. H. & H.	81½	82½	80	82½	+ 1
30¾	31	900	N. Y. O. & W	30	30⅞	29¾	30⅝	+ ⅛
116	116¼	1,100	Norfolk & Western	115¾	116	115¾	116	+ ¼
71¼	72¾	100	North American	71¼	71¾	71¼	71½	— ⅛
113¾	113¾	7,200	Northern Pacific	111⅝	113⅝	111½	113½	+ ⅛
..	..	100	Pacific Mail	30¼	30¼	30¼	30¼	— ⅛
42	43	500	Pac. T. & T. pf	43	43¾	42	42	— 1¼
59½	59⅝	8,800	Pen. Railroad	59	59½	58⅝	59¼	+ ⅛
119½	120	300	Peo. Gas Chicago	120¼	120¾	119¾	119¾	— 1
95	100	100	P., M. & Co., 1st pf	96	96	96	96	— 2
45½	46	400	Philadelphia Co. pf	45¾	45½	45¾	45½	— ¼
36⅜	36⅞	7,000	Pittsburgh Co	36	37¼	36	36⅝	— 1¼
105	106	500	Pitts. Coal pf	106	106	105	105¼	..
73¼	73½	7,900	Pressed S. C	73¼	73½	69¾	72¼	— ¾
103	106	200	Pressed S. C. pf	106¼	106	106	106	..
94	95	1,100	Pullman Co	165¾	167	165	166	— ¾
47⅝	48	2,000	Railway S. S	48¾	48¾	48	48⅜	+ ⅛
96	97	400	Railway S. S. pf	97	97	97	97	+ ⅛
25⅞	26	9,600	Ray Con. Copper	25⅞	26	25⅜	25⅝	..
79½	82	54,400	Reading	79½	82	78¾	82	+ 2¼
42⅜	43	700	Reading 2d	42⅜	43	42¼	43	+ ½
52⅜	53	7,000	Repub. I. & S	52⅜	53½	51⅝	52⅜	— ⅛
103⅝	103¾	700	Repub. I. & S. pf	103⅝	103¾	102	103	— ¼
⅞	½	100	Rock Island Co. pf	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞	— ⅛
5¼	5½	1,000	Rumely, (M.,) Co	5	5½	4⅞	5½	..
5	5½	100	St. Louis & San F.	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾	..
10	11	40	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf	10	10	10	10	— ⅛
32¼	35	100	St. L. South. pf	33¾	33¾	33¾	33¾	— ⅜
18½	18¾	3,500	Seaboard A. L	17⅜	18⅝	17½	18⅝	+ 1
40¾	41	1,000	Seaboard A. L. pf	40	40½	39	40½	+ 1
156½	158	700	Sears, R. & Co	156⅞	156⅞	156½	156½	— 1
156¼	158	16	Do., odd lot, s 80f	156	156	156	156	..
59½	60	2,900	S. S. & R. Co	59¼	60¼	59	59	— ½
98⅞	99	11,000	Southern Pac	98¼	99¾	97⅞	99¼	+ ⅞
..	182	100	South P. R. Sugar	130	130	130	130	— 5½
24⅜	24⅝	26,020	Southern Railway	23¾	24⅝	23¼	24⅝	+ 1⅛
63	63¼	4,300	South. Ry. pf	62	63¼	62	63	+ 1⅛
77¼	81	100	Standard Milling	79	79	79	79	— ⅞
80	81¼	100	Stand. Mill. pf	81	81	81	81	..
161	162½	33,950	Studebaker	176	176¾	158	161	— 18½
116	118	755	Studebaker Co. pf	117	117	116¼	116¼	— ½
62⅜	62½	4,400	Tenn. Copper	63	62	60⅝	62⅜	— ¼
166	167	600	Texas Co	165	167	165	166	+ ⅝
14	14½	600	Texas & Pacific	13½	14½	13½	14½	+ ½
61¼	61½	1,820	Third Avenue	60¾	61	60¾	61	..
99¾	100⅝	100	Tob. Prod. pf	99¾	99¾	99¾	99⅝	— ⅛
10	12	100	Tob. S. L. & W. pf	10	10	10	10	— 1
90½	93	100	Underwood T	90¼	90¼	90¼	90¼	— ½
7	7⅛	400	Union B. & P. Co	7	7⅛	7	7	..
25	27	100	U. B. & P. Co. pf	26	26	26	26	+ ⅛
135⅝	136	10,200	Union Pacific	135¾	136	134¼	135⅝	+ ⅞
82	82½	700	Union Pac. pf	82¾	82¾	82¼	82½	+ ⅛
63	64	2,000	United C. Mf	63⅝	63⅞	62	63½	+ ½
9¾	9⅞	5,300	United C. S	9¾	9⅞	9¾	9¾	..
11⅞	12	100	United C. S. pf	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	+ ⅛
24⅞	25	1,100	United Rys. Invest	25	25	24¼	24¼	— ⅛
41½	42	100	United R. I. pf	43¼	43¼	42	42	— 1
27¾	28¼	2,800	U. S. C. I. P. & E	29	29	27¾	28¾	— ⅝
49¼	50	800	U.S.C.I.P.& F.pf	50¾	50⅝	50	50	— 1
116½	117¼	5,300	U. S. Indust. A	118	117	110	117	— 1
104	106	100	U. S. Indust. A. pf	105	105	105	105	..
53¼	56	4,100	United States Rub	56	56¾	54¾	55⅞	+ ⅝
83¾	83¾	208,400	U. S. Steel	84½	85¼	83¼	84¼	+ 1⅛
116	116¼	3,400	U. S. Steel pf	115¾	116	115¾	116	+ ⅛
71	71¼	11,000	Utah Copper	71⅝	71⅝	70⅜	71¼	+ ⅛
45⅝	48⅝	4,400	Va.-Car. Chem	49

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COTTON DECLINES ON FRENCH CRISIS

When January Option Sells at 11.85 the Sold-Out Bulls Buy, Rallying the Market.

NET LOSS 25 TO 28 POINTS

Trading on the Curb After the Close Causes a Brisk Advance in All Active Months.

Cotton again broke sharply yesterday with the January option touching 11.85, which apparently was the level anticipated by the leading bull interests who sold out their cotton a week or so ago. At any rate, the market developed resistance at that level, and the official closing was about 6 points up from the bottom. This does not tell the whole story, however, as trading in the unofficial market on the "curb" after the closing recorded a sharp advance, with prices for all active options 10 points higher than the official closing.

It became known late in the afternoon that E. G. Scales, the Texas operator, who took profits on his cotton early in October, had again taken a favorable view of the market, and not only advised his friends to buy, but bought freely himself. Mr. Scales is reported to be very bullish on the market, and his market generalship, as well as his large following, means a good deal to the bull side.

The announcement of the French Cabinet crisis was the news development which was taken as an excuse for further selling. This, together with the weakness in the stock market, caused liberal offerings throughout the session.

The news from Southern spot markets was encouraging. Very little cotton is offered in the interior, and spot holders seem to be showing unexpected strength. The weather is generally favorable, although it is turning colder in the Western belt.

Southern spot markets, as officially reported, were quiet, 13 to 30 points decline. The local market for spot cotton was quiet, 30 points decline, middling 11.85. Futures closed easy.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Dec.	12.00	11.70	11.79@11.81	12.04@12.05
Jan.	12.16	11.85	11.91@11.94	12.19@12.20
March	12.38	12.06	12.12@12.14	12.40@12.41
May	12.47	12.20	12.24@12.26	12.52@12.53
July	12.50	12.25	12.29@12.30	12.57@12.58

Total port receipts, 51,456 bales. Last year, 36,486 bales.

RECEIPTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
New Orleans	8,619	10,517	5,443
Galveston	12,246	13,078	18,200
Mobile	690	224	603
Charleston	1,604	3,049	2,037
Savannah	4,921	4,351	6,096
Wilmington	1,116	2,658	704
Norfolk	3,037	2,682	2,444

INTERIOR RECEIPTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Augusta		4,224	2,972
Memphis	5,545	6,618	8,935
St. Louis		272	1,982
Houston	10,007	12,083	14,729

Exports, 41,411 bales; total thus far this season, 1,260,737 bales; total last season, 521,900 bales.

SOUTHERN SPOTS AND STOCKS.

Sales.	Spots.	Stocks.	Last Y'r.
150 Galveston	11.75	297,752	234,681
920 New Orleans	11.75	220,885	108,165
—— Mobile	11.88	11,614	25,871
102 Savannah	11.314	193,159	112,733
—— Charleston	12c.	90,354	48,982
—— Wilmington	Nominal	28,840	28,124
2,284 Norfolk	11.50	60,487	27,326
—— Augusta	11.50		107,000
425 Memphis	11.88	152,237	147,845
—— St. Louis	12½		18,843
1,095 Houston	11.75	166,719	107,219

The Liverpool market opened quiet. There was a good demand business in spot cotton, with middling two points advance at 7.10. Sales, 12,000 bales. Receipts, 12,000 bales, including 2,000 American. Market closed easy.

RE-ELECT NEW HAVEN BOARD

Dissatisfied Stockholders Make a Small Showing in Total Vote Cast.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 28.—The present board of fifteen Directors of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company was formally declared elected today at the stockholders' meeting, which had recessed from last night because the tellers had not completed their count of the stock vote. Each Director got practically 919,925 votes, with none against.

The acts of the Directors were approved by a vote of 948,910, with 14,774 votes cast in approval without the last paragraph in the annual report, which stated that the Directors had deemed it unwise to bring restitution suits against a former management.

A resolution, offered by Asa P. French of Boston, to direct the board to bring restitution suits was rejected, 14,533 to 925,124, and the resolution of Hugh W. Ogden of Boston to order the Directors to stop their opposition to the suit of minority stockholders against former Directors was defeated by the same stock vote.

At the meeting President Hadley of Yale and Eli Whitney were the only Directors present. Stockholders present numbered less than ten.

STATE'S BANK RESOURCES

Totaled $671,142,322 on Sept. 25—Deposits Were $576,253,070.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Oct. 28.—The resources of the two hundred banks in the State of New York on Sept. 25 last were $671,142,322, according to reports submitted to the State Superintendent of Banks Eugene Lamb Richards. The total deposits on the same day were $576,253,070.

On June 23 last the date of the last previous call, 201 banks reported total resources of $702,518,475 and total deposits of $605,977,618.

The decrease in these two items is due to the fact that the Security Bank of New York and the Century Bank of the City of New York, with total deposits of over $25,000,000, were merged with the Chatham & Phenix National Bank.

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Atl. Coast Line	1916-'23	4	@4½	4.50 4.38
Balt. & Ohio	1916-'23	4½		4.45 4.35
Buff., Roch. & P.	1916-'30	4½	@5	4.55 4.38
Can. Pacific	1916-'28	4½		4.80 4.60
Car., Cline. & O.	1916-'24	5		5.12 4.88
Ches. & Ohio	1916-'24	4½		4.75 4.50
Chicago & N. W.	1916-'23	4½		4.45 4.25
Chi., Ind. & Louis.	1916-'23	4½		5.00 4.63
C., St. L. & N. O.	1916-'24	5		4.60 4.40
C., C., C. & St. L.	1916-'29	5		4.95 4.75
Del. & Hudson	1922	4½		4.45 4.35
Erie Railroad	1916-'23	4½	@5	4.90 4.70
Hocking Valley	1916-'23	4	@5	4.75 4.60
Illinois Central	1916-'23	4½	@5	4.50 4.35
Louis. & Nash.	1916-'23	5		4.45 4.30
Mo., Kan. & Tex.	1916-'22	5		6.12 5.25
Missouri Pacific	1916-'22	5		7.00 5.50
N. Y. Central L.	1916-'28	4½	@5	4.80 4.60
Norfolk & West.	1916-'24	4½		4.45 4.25
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1916-'28	6		4.75 4.50
Penn. Gen. Freight	1916-'23	4	@4½	4.35 4.15
St. L., I. M. & S.	1916-'24	5		6.00 5.00
Seaboard Air Line	1916-'23	5		4.88 4.62
Southern Ry	1916-'24	4½	@5	4.85 4.65
Southern Pacific	1916-'23	4½		4.50 4.38
Virginian Ry	1916-'19	5		4.70 4.40

French Bank Statement.

PARIS, Oct. 28.—The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows the following changes:

	Decrease. Francs.
Gold in hand	*37,805,000
Silver in hand	46,000
Notes in circulation	*35,580,000
Treasury deposits	44,143,000
General deposits	28,164,000
Bills discounted	*11,944,000
Advances	7,541,000

*Increase.

ALLIES CALL FOR $72,000,000

Depositories Holding Proceeds of Loan to Send 15% to City Bank.

Banks throughout the United States which are acting as depositaries for the proceeds of the $500,000,000 Anglo-French loan have been notified that 15 per cent. of the total amount, or $72,000,000 must be paid into the National City Bank by Nov. 15. The money will be left with the National City Bank, where the Governments of Great Britain and France have a joint account, for disbursement on the order of their special representatives. It is said that about one thousand banks are affected by the call.

Under the terms of the loan agreement, banks subscribing to the syndicate were allowed to keep the amount of their subscriptions as a special deposit, paying 2 per cent therefor, until the money was desired by the borrowers. None of the proceeds of the loan has been expended, and it has accordingly exercised only a sentimental influence on exchange rates.

Sir Paul Harvey, formerly financial adviser to the Egyptian Government but since 1912 chief auditor for the British Government under the National Health Insurance act, has been designated to come to the United States to act as a special commissioner. He arrived last night. He will co-operate with Basil P. Blackett for a few weeks, and will then take his place, as Mr. Blackett has been ordered home. Checks against the Anglo-French balance at the National City Bank will be drawn by Messrs. Blackett and Harvey for Great Britain, and by Octave Homberg and M. Cassanave, President of the Bank of Hayti, for France.

Negotiations by France, Great Britain and Russia for separate credits are proceeding, though in the case of France and Great Britain they are being held up pending action on the report carried home by the Anglo-French Commission. France is to get $15,000,000 through 90-day acceptances, for which she will pay a discount rate of 5 per cent., and ½ per cent. for acceptance or commission. These bills will be renewable for a year, making the total commissions paid, 2 per cent., and the return to the banking syndicate which will advance the money, 7 per cent. Russia has obtained $5,000,000 from the Guaranty Trust Company on 90-day bills, which are renewable five times, making their possible life a year and a half. Officials of the Guaranty Trust Company would not talk about the operation, but it was understood in financial circles that this money cost the Russian Government well over 7 per cent.

This money is advanced on the credit of Petrograd banks, and is further secured by a guarantee on the part of the Russian Government.

It is the understanding in the financial district that Pierre Bark, Russian Minister of Finance, is not willing to have that country's trade obligations financed from hand to mouth, and that he favors one big loan to provide for all needs. Bankers who were asked about this said that such a loan, if decided upon, would be for $100,000,000 at the minimum, and as much more than that as the market would take. Bond dealers are of the opinion that when the Anglo-French loan is distributed the investment market will take a large amount of Russian bonds on a good interest basis.

Sir Henry Paul Harvey is the Auditor of the National Insurance Fund in Great Britain, which was instituted by Lloyd George, and said there was no truth in the reports that it had not proved a financial success.

"Nothing can be said definitely," Sir Henry continued, "until the first accounting has been made, which will not be done for another year."

When asked what would happen if the premiums paid in did not meet the liabilities of the National Insurance Fund, Sir Henry replied that it would be necessary to make another adjustment to meet the deficiency.

WOOLEN CHARTER IN DOUBT.

American Company to Take Definite Action Before Nov. 14.

The committee of American Woolen Company Directors in charge of the rechartering of the concern in Massachusetts decided yesterday to declare the plan operative Nov. 14. or submit a substitute agreement to shareholders for their approval.

The company called for deposits of stock some time ago to be exchanged for certificates of deposit. Both stock and certificates are traded in on the Stock Exchange, but the old stock has been selling considerably higher than the certificates. Holders of the certificates have been concerned over the apparent depreciation of their investment as compared with the stock, and this caused the committee to act.

OUT-OF-TOWN MARKETS

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
10	Adventure	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
7,035	Alaska	33	33¾	31⅝	32½
205	Algomah	2	2¼	1¾	2
230	Allouez	55	55	54	54½
6,855	Am. Zinc	68¾	68½	66⅝	67½
1,420	Anaconda	78¾	79½	78¾	79½
765	Ariz. Com.	8	8⅛	8	8
2,945	Butte & Sup.	65¾	65⅝	63¾	64½
610	Cal. & Ariz.	64¾	64⅞	64	64⅛
82	Cal. & Hecla	545	550	540	540
110	Chino	51⅛	51½	50	50
129	Copper Range	57	57½	56¼	57
610	East Butte	13	13¼	13	13⅛
7	Franklin	9	9	9	9
451	Granby	85	85½	84½	85
1,538	Greene Can.	38½	40½	38½	38⅝
130	Hedley	28	28	28	28
550	Inspiration	45⅝	45⅝	44½	44⅞
95	Island Creek	45½	44	43½	44
10	Island Cr. pf.	88	88	88	88
130	Isle Royale	29	29½	28½	29½
5	Kerr Lake	3½	3½	3½	3½
50	Lake	13½	13½	13¼	13¼
145	Mass. Con.	11¼	11½	11	11⅜
50	Miami	34⅞	34⅝	34⅛	34¼
710	Mohawk	81	81¾	79¾	81
10	Nev. Con.	15	15	15	15
60	New Arcadian	10½	10½	10	10
470	North Butte	30⅜	30⅝	30¼	30¼
120	North Lake	1¼	1⅜	1⅛	1⅛
65	Old Dominion	54	54	54	54
45	Osceola	84	84½	82	84
470	Pond Creek	16¼	16½	16	16½
210	Ray Con.	26	26	25¾	25⅞
2,705	Santa Fe	4⅜	4⅜	4¼	4⅜
55	Shannon	7¼	7½	7¼	7¼
2,690	Shattuck	29⅛	30½	29¼	29⅜
50	South Lake	5⅜	5⅜	5½	5½
300	South Utah	30c.	30c.	30c.	30c.
75	St. Mary's Ld.	56	56¼	56	56¼
75	Sup. & Bos.	2¾	2¾	2⅝	2⅝
285	Superior Cop.	27½	28	27½	27½
20	Tamarack	51	51	51	51
335	Trinity	8½	9	8½	8½
599	Tuolumne	42c.	42c.	40c.	40c.
970	U. S. Smelting	42¾	42¾	42¼	42¼
90	U. S. Sm. pf.	47	47½	47	47⅛
820	Utah Apex	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
50	Utah Con.	12¼	12¼	12¼	12¼
285	Utah Copper	71¼	71¼	70⅝	70¾
50	Winona	3	3	3	3
40	Wolverine	59	59	58⅝	58⅝

RAILROADS.

38	Bos. & Albany	189	189	189	189
40	Boston El.	85½	85½	85	85
165	Bos. & Maine	33	33½	32⅝	32⅝
2	Bos. & Prov.	230	230	230	230
8	Chi. Jct. & S. Y. pf.	104	104	104	104
20	Maine Central	100	100	100	100
10	Mass. Elec. pf.	41⅝	41⅝	41⅝	41⅝
375	N.Y.,N.H. & H.	81¼	83¼	80½	82¼
11	Old Colony	148	148	148	148
9	West End St.	63	64	63	64

MISCELLANEOUS.

116	Am. Agr.Ch.pf.	98	98	97½	98
200	Am. Pneu. Ser.	2⅝	3	2⅝	2⅝
10	Am. P. S. pf.	16	16	16	16
90	Am. Sugar	112	112	110¾	110¾
39	Am. Sugar pf.	115½	115½	115	115¼
544	Am. T. & T.	124⅝	124⅝	124	124¼
235	Am. Woolen	54½	54½	53	54½
391	Am. Wool. pf.	97	97⅝	97	97½
610	A. G. & W. I.	23	23	21¾	22
750	A.G.& W. I. pf.	37	38⅞	36½	38⅞
25	Cumberl'd Pr.	43	43¼	43	43¼
9	Edison	238	238	238	238
20	Ga.Ry.& E. pf.	87	87	87	87
39	Gen. Electric	177	177	176	176
70	Mass Gas	89	89	89	89
40	Mass. Gas pf.	87	87	87	87
40	McElwaine pf.	97½	97½	97½	97½
304	N. E. Tel.	132	132	131	131
26	Pullman	165	165	164	165
13	Swift	119	119	118⅝	118⅝
142	Torrington	35	35	34⅜	34⅜
522	United Fruit.	133½	133½	132	132¼
1,105	Uni. S. Mach.	49	49½	49	49½
660	Unit. S. M. pf.	28¾	28¾	28½	28½
2,791	U. S. Steel.	84½	85⅛	83	85
57	U. S. Steel pf.	115½	115½	115¼	115½
900	Ventura Oil	11⅜	11⅜	11½	11½
75	West. Union.	80	80	80	80

BONDS.

$1,500	Am. Agr.Ch.5s.	95¾	95⅝	95¼	95¼
1,000	Am. Tel. 4s.	89⅞	89⅞	89⅞	89⅞
700	Am. Tel. 4½s.	101½	108½	108¼	108¾
12,500	A.G.& W.I. 5s.	75¼	75¼	74	74
23,000	N. E. Cotton Yarn 5s.	75	75	74½	74½
2,000	Swift 5s.	97	97	97	97
3,000	Uni. Fruit 4½s.	97¼	97¼	97¼	97⅜
1,000	West. Elec. 5s.	101½	101½	101½	101½

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Alvarado	.80	1.00	La Rose	.40	.50
B. St. Gas	.22	.25	Majestic	.65	.70
Bingham	7¾	8	Mex. Con.	.27	.32
Bohemia	2⅛	2⅜	Mex Mets.	.21	.23
Begole	.50	1.00	M. of Am.	2⅜	2⅝
Bost. Ely	.20	.24	N. Baltic	2¾	3⅛
Butte & L.	.32	.33	N. Cornelia	8⅛	8¼
Calaveras	1¾	1⅞	Nev. Doug.	.70	.70
Chief Con.	.93	.98	O. D. rcts.	.50	.75
Con Ariz.	1¼	1⅜	Ohio Cop.	.13	.14
Con Cop.	1½	1⅝	Oneco	1¼	1¾
Cortez	.50	.70	Onondaga	1½	1⅝
Crown Res.	.35	.45	S'west M.	.50	1.00
Cal. Con.	.02	.05	Stew't M.	.65	.70
Davis-D.	1⅞	2	Verde	5¾	6
Eagle B. B.	1⅞	1⅞	Utah Mets.	9½	9⅝
First N. C.	4⅜	5	Ton. Bel.	3½	4
Goldfield	1¼	1⅜	Ton. Min.	5⅝	5⅝
Houghton	2⅜	2⅝	Yukon	2⅜	2½
Iron Bloss.	.70	.80			

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

Closing quotations for United States Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r, 1930	97½	..
2s, c, 1930	97½	..
3s, r, 1918-1961	..	..
3s, c, 1918-1961	..	..
4s, r, 1925	109	..
4s, c, 1925	109¾	..
Pan 2s, r, 1936	96½	..

Closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
Adams Ex.	100	105
Am Ag Ch pf.	..	97
Am Beet Sug pf.	..	92½
Am Coal	22	..
Am Cot Oil pf.	..	99½
Am Coal pf.	..	100½
Am Lo pf.	98	98¾
A S pf. B.	82	82½
A S & R pf.	..	100
Am Snuff.	150	109½
Am Snuff pf.	150	155
A T & C pf.	107	108½
Am Wr Pa pf.	62	65
Burns Bros pf.	8½	10
Butt'k Co. pf.	100	110
Canada So.	30½	31⅞
C R R of N J	54⅝	..
C & S A pf.	270	370
Tel	134⅜	135
Chi & Alt. pf.	8	14½
Do pf.	17	30
C & N W pf.	170	190
Chi St P. M & Om. pf.	116	120
Do pf.	128	140
Cleve & P.	77	111
Cluett-P pf.	100	..
Col & So. pf.	33½	34
Do 1st pf	53½	54½
Do 2d pf.	41	45
Cont C pf.	104	106½
Crex Carp. pf.	60	80
C.Am Sug.	118	120
Do pf.	96½	100
D F & L. pf.	50	60
D, L & W.	210	212½
D & R G. pf.	8	10½
D M & Ft D pf.	6	..
Det U R. pf.	64	..
D. S S & A pf.	6	7
East Kod.	300	350
F M & S. pf.	28	40
Do pf.	48	50
Gen Ch.	340	350
Do pf.	112	114½
Helme (G W) Co.	160	..
Do pf.	100	..
Homestake	120	..
Ill Cent.	107	107½
I H, N J, pf.	117	1 ..
Int H Cor.	66	69
Do pf.	..	116
Int N pf.	106	108
Iowa Cent.	5	10
Do pf.	10	20
K C, Ft S & M pf.	62	..
Kayser (J) pf.	..	..
K & T pf.	106	112
K & D M. pf.	1¾	..
Do pf.	30	..
Kings Co El	..	..
L & Cin. pf.	127½	129½
Kresge(SS) Co.	226	248
Do pf.	100¾	110¾
L E & W pf.	27	31
L & M pf.	117	119
Lorill'd Co pf.	113	115½
Mkay Cos.	78½	80
Man B'ch. pf.	3	3
Man Elev.	127	129
Man Shirt. pf.	54½	65
Do pf.	103¾	105
M Dep Sts pf.	98	100
Mich Cent.	110	..
M & St L pf.	27	31
M, St P & S S M pf.	125	128
Do 1	71	77
Mor & Es.	81	..
M & B pf.	60	75
N C & St L	126	135
N C & S.	82	83½
Nat En pf.	90	92
Nat L pf.	110¼	112
Nat Rys of M 1st pf.	20	23
N Y, C & St L	40	85
Do 1st pf.	80	85½
Do 2d pf.	60	65
N Y, L & West	112¼	..
N & W pf.	82	92
N W Tel.	51	..
Ont Min.	3	3¾
Pabst B pf.	..	86
Pac T & T pf.	92	95
Peo & E.	9	12
Pett-Mull.	75	85
P, C C & St L.	78	83
Do pf.	93	99
P, Ft W & C.	54½	..
Pitts S pf.	93½	96
P S, N J.	110	111
Quicksilver	2⅜	3
Do pf.	3½	4
Rdg 1st pf.	42	45
Rock Isl'd.	¼	⅝
Rumely(M) Co pf.	3⅝	5
Do cfs.	1¾	9
Do pf.	..	9½
Do cfs.	..	..
St L & S W pf.	7	7½
St L S W.	15½	17½
Sears-R pf.	124½	..
S-S S & I pf.	90	94
So P R S pf.	105	110
So R, M & O Co.	60	75
Tex Co. paid	161	175
T P L Tr.	106½	..
T St L & W pf.	4¼	5½
T C R T.	96	99
Und T pf.	105	110
U Cig M pf.	105	109
U S Exp.	83	85½
U S R & I pf.	28	32
U S R & Pf.	3	3⅝
U S Rub	3¾	4
U S R 1st pf.	106	107
Va-Car Ch pf.	106	109
W F Exp.	118	120
West A B.	140	145
W E & M 1st pf.	80	85
Weym-Bru. pf.	23	..
Do pf.	112	..

PHILADELPHIA.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
245	Am. Rys.	32½	32½	32	32
10	Buf. & Sus. pf.	52	52	52	52
745	Brill	61	61½	60	61½
7,050	Cambria Steel	67⅝	68	67¼	67⅜
200	East. Penna.	63	63	63	63
295	Elec. Storage	71	71½	71	71
10	Ins. Co. N. A.	23½	23½	23½	23½
100	Keystone Tel.	14	14	14	14
110	Lake Superior	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
124	Lehigh Nav.	78½	78½	78	78½
237	Lehigh Valley	77½	78⅝	77½	78⅝
1,155	L. Cal. Trans.	17½	17½	17¼	17¼
55	L. V. Tran. pf.	38	38	38	38
10	Minehill	57	57	57	57
100	North. Central	84	84	84	84
463	Penna. R. R.	58⅝	59¼	58⅝	59¼
9	Pa. Salt Mfg.	101	101	101	101
36	Phila. Co.	46¼	46½	46	46
127	Ph. Co. cum. pf.	43	43	43	43
692	Phila. Elec.	27¼	27⅜	26¾	27
151	Phila. R. T.	15⅝	16	15½	15½
3,935	Ph. R. T. t. c.	15⅝	16½	15⅝	16½
10	Phila. Traction	17	17	17	17
475	Ton. Belmont	3⅜	3⅝	3⅜	3⅝
100	Ton. Mining	5⅝	5½	5½	5½
220	Union Traction	42⅞	43	42⅝	42⅞
133	Un. Gas Imp.	86	86	85⅞	85⅞
3	Un. Cos. N. J.	223	223	223	223
20	War. I. & S.	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
3	W. J. & S. S.	48½	48½	48½	48½
100	W. Cramp & S.	80	80	80	80

BONDS.

$3,500	A. G. & E. 5s.	88	88	88	88
5,000	Bold. L. 1st 5s.	106¼	106¼	106¼	106¼
1,000	City 4s. 1942	102	102	102	102
500	E. & P. Tr. 4s.	78	78	78	78
4,000	Har. Bros. 6s.	99½	99½	99½	99½
1,000	Key. Tel. 1st5s	94¼	94¼	94¼	94¼
31,000	Pa. gen. 4½s.	98¼	98¼	98¼	98¼
3,000	Phila. El. 5s.	102½	102½	102½	102½
8,000	P., W. & B. 4s	98	98	98	98
2,000	Read. gen. 4s.	94⅞	94⅞	94⅞	94⅞
1,000	U. Ry. t. c. 4s.	73	73	73	73

BALTIMORE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
50	Atl. C. Line C.	115	115	115	115
150	Canton Co.	140¼	140¼	140¼	140¼
19	Commercial	87¼	87¼	87¼	87½
20	Con. Coal	98½	98½	98½	98½
20	Con. Power	111	111	111	111
50	Con. P. pf.	112	112	112	112
725	Cosden	6⅞	6⅞	6⅝	6¾
340	Elkhorn Fuel	19¼	19¼	19	19¼
268	Fairmount Gas	30	30	30	30
100	Fair. Gas pf.	50	51	50	51
5	Marine Bank	40	40	40	40
180	Mt. Ver. C. M.	11½	14	11½	14
15	Mt. V. C.M.pf.	53½	54	53½	54
275	Penn. W. P.	73½	73½	73	73
500	Sapulpa Oil	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
50	Un. Ry. & El.	24¼	24¼	24¼	24¼
1,525	Wayland Oil	4	4	4	4

BONDS.

$1,200	City of B. 3½s.	89½	89½	89½	89½
4,000	Elkhorn F. 5s.	99	99	99	99
3,000	Ga. C. & N. 5s	102½	102½	102½	102½
1,000	Hou. O. d. ctfs.	77	77	77	77
1,000	M. & St.P.jt.5s	101	101	101	101
1,000	N.O.&Gt.N. 5s.	50	50	50	50
8,000	N. Y. & E. 5s.	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾
15,000	P. W. P. 5s.	89¼	89¼	89¼	89¼
2,000	U. R. & El. 4s	81	81	81	81

PITTSBURGH.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Buy

100 Aeolian Weber P. & P. Com.
25 Aetna Explosives Com.
100 Albany Southern Pfd.
100 Associated Merchants 1st Pfd.
25 Bucyrus Co. Pfd.
50 Babcock & Wilcox
50 Childs Rest. Com.
25 Crocker Wheeler Com.
25 Conn. Rys. & Ltg. Com.
50 Dixon Crucible
50 Empire Steel & Iron Pfd.
10 Eastman Kodak Com.
50 General Development
100 Great Northern Paper
500 Hocking Valley Products
100 Ingersoll Rand Com.
50 Mechanics Bank of Brooklyn
100 Manhattan Rubber
100 N. Y. Shipbuilding
50 New Jersey Zinc
25 North River Insurance
200 National Bank of Cuba
25 N. Y. State Railways Pfd.
100 New York Dock Com. & Pfd.
25 Phelps Dodge & Co.
100 Remington Typewriter Com.
50 Rubber Goods Mfg. Pfd.
25 Singer Manufacturing
25 Scovill Manufacturing
25 Thompson Starrett Com.
200 Ward Baking Com.
25 Westchester Insurance

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Sell

25 American Brass
200 Aeolian Weber P. & P. Com.
25 Amer. Water Wks. & Elec. 1st Pfd.
100 Amer. District Tel. of N. J.
50 Bush Terminal Com.
50 Babcock & Wilcox
100 Computing-Tab.-Recording
15 Childs Rest. Pfd.
200 Cranford Trust
50 Empire Steel & Iron, Com. & Pfd.
100 Eastern Penn. Rys. Com.
15 Eastern Steel 1st Pfd.
27 E. W. Bliss Com.
25 Fidelity-Phenix Insurance
15 Franklin Insurance
10 Harriman National Bank
5 Hall Switch & Signal 6s
50 James Butler Com.
100 Milliken Bros. Com. & Pfd.
25 Midvale Steel (Old)
200 N. Y. Shipbuilding
200 New Jersey Zinc
25 National Park Bank
50 Niles-Bement-Pond Com.
50 Remington Type, 1st & 2nd Pfd.
25 Royal Baking Powder Pfd.
50 Singer Manufacturing
25 Scovill Manufacturing
30 Safety Car Htg. & Ltg.
25 Victor Talking Machine
6 Winchester Repeating Arms
25 Yale & Towne Mfg.

J.K.Rice,Jr.&Co.

Phones 4001 to 4010 John. 36 Wall St., N. Y

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Jos. Dixon Crucible
Niles-Bement-Pond
Standard Screw
Scovill Mfg.

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Central Aguirre Sugar
Cities Service
Crocker-Wheeler
Fajardo Sugar
Gulf States Steel
Hale & Kilburn
Niles-Bement-Pond

ERNEST SMITH

25 Broad St., N. Y. Tel. 974 Broad.

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GWYNNE BROS.

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Bought—Sold—Quoted

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Canadian Car and Foundry

Our new CIRCULAR C. F.-1 contains late important information about this Corporation and the market possibilities of its securities.

Sent on Request.

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WANTED

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Conn. Ry. & Lt. Pfd.
Geo. W. Helme Com. & Pf.
Adirondack Elec. Com. & Pf.

HOTCHKIN & CO.

Incorporated.
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Phone 4161 John. Private Phone to Boston.

Adirondack Elec. Power Com. & Pfd.
American Power & Light Com. & Pfd.
Amer. Water Works & Elec. (all issues)
Central States Elec. Com. & Pfd.
Tennessee R'way Light & Pow. Com. & Pfd.
Western Power Common & Preferred

FREDERIC H. HATCH & CO.

Phone Broad 5140. 30 Broad St., New York.
Private telephone to Boston and Philadelphia.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Further Sharp Decline in Prices of Curb Stocks on Moderate Trading.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 448,680 shares of stock and $209,000 of bonds.

The sales of stock were divided as follows: Industrials, 179,532; oil, 7,583, and mining, 256,595. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,900	Am. Br. M. Co.	35	38	27	38
1,490	Am. Zinc	68¼	68¼	67	67½
355	‡Can. C. & F.	107	107	105	105
3,000	‡Car. L. & F...	9¼	9¼	8⅝	9
100	‡Cent. Fdy....	15	15	15	15
177	‡Chev. M. Car Co., w. i....	126	126	123	124
80	Chalm. Mot. ...	136	156	154	154
700	‡Cramp Sh....	83	83	79	80
585	Driggs-Seab....	138	142	135	140
1,100	Eastern Steel..	38	39¾	31	37
326	Emer. Phon...	9	*10	9	10
760	Guan. Sugar...	68	68	*63	*63
250	‡Hall Signal..	32	32	27	27
310	‡Hall Sig. pf..	49	49	47	47
900	‡Hendee Mfg..	33	34	31	33
320	‡Hop. & Al. A.	54	54	50	51
40 900	‡Int. Mer. M..	13	13	11⅜	12⅜
25,300	‡Int. M. M. pf.	44	44½	42	43
3,175	I.M.M. C.T.cts.	43½	44	41½	43
2,000	‡Int. Mot. ...	41@42	42	*39	40
75	‡Int. Mot. pf..	67	67	65	65
110	Kath. Br. pf..	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
150	Kelly Spr. T..	300	303	300	300
70	Kelly Spr. Tire new 1st pf...	93	93	93	93
6,000	‡Kelly Spr'fld Tire w. i....	77½	77¾	77½	77¾
120	‡Keystone Ord.	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
1,000	‡Lake Torpedo Boat	16	16½	15½	16
500	‡Lake Tor. Bt. 1st pf.....	16	16½	16	16
1,500	Mar. of Am...	4⅜	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛
50,000	‡Mid. Steel....	89½	89½	86	88¾
1,500	Cor. of R. & H.	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
100	‡M. R'm'y w.i.	22	22	22	22
2,000	‡Stand. Motors	12	12⅛	11⅛	11⅜
5,000	‡St. Jo. Lead..	13⅜	14	13⅜	13⅜
1,500	Stud. Rights...	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
5,000	Sub. Boat....	42	42	40¾	40¾
1,000	‡Tob. Prod....	38⅛	38⅛	37⅛	38
3,000	Tri. Film ctf..	6⅜	6⅜	6⅛	6⅛
3,000	Un. Prof. Sh..	2½	2½	2⅜	2⅜
7,000	‡U. S. Light & Heat Cor.	5⅜	5⅜	5	5⅛
5,500	‡U. S. Light & Ht. Corp. pf.	5⅜	6	5⅜	5⅜
1,200	Way. Oil & G.	4⅛	4½	4⅛	4⅛
1,000	‡World Film.	4	4	4	4

OIL ISSUES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
775	‡Houston Oil...	19½	18⅞	19	— ⅛
60	Illinois P. L....	154	154	154	— 1
1,000	‡Int. Petrol'm.	10	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
150	Midwest Ref...	41	40	40	— 1
85	Ohio Oil	157	156¼	156¼	— ⅛
10	Prairie O. & G.	419	419	419	+ 1
120	Prairie P. L....	215	212	212	— 2
20	S. O. of Cal...	319	315	315	+ 4
20	S. O. of N. J..	490	489	490	+ 1
90	S. O. of N. Y..	200	199	200	..
3	Union Tank L.	84	84	84	+ 1
700	Ventura Con....	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	+ ⅛
4,500	‡Victoria Oil...	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	..

MINING STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
2,500	‡A.-C. M. Co.	18	19	18	19
3,000	‡Am. Comm..	8	8	8	8
1,000	‡Atlanta.....	25	25	24½	24½
500	Big L. Dev. Co	3⅝	3¾	3⅝	3¾
22,200	Braden Copper.	11⅜	11⅝	10½	11⅜
100	Buffalo Mines.	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
2,700	Butte C. & Z..	4⅛	4⅜	4⅛	4⅜
445	Butte & N. Y..	*2⅞	*2⅞	2⅝	2½
3,000	‡Caledonia	95	95	95	95
11,000	‡Canada Cop..	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
12,000	‡Cashboy	8	8½	7	7
23,100	‡Chile Copper..	24½	25	24	24¾
15,000	‡‡Comstock T..	13	15	11	14
10,000	Con. A. Smelt.*	1⅞	1⅞	1⅝	1¾
2,500	‡‡Emma Cop..	25	27	25	27
1,200	First Nat. C...	4⅛	4⅛	4⅜	4⅞
100	Goldfield Cons..	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
500	Hecla Mining.	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛
100	Howe Sound...	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
10,000	Jumbo Ext....	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
20,000	Kennecott Cop	53	53⅜	50	51½
18,000	‡Kewanas	31	32	31	32
300	Magma Cop...	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼
700	‡McKin.-Dar..	30	30	29	30
1,000	‡‡Marsh Min..	31	31	31	31
9,600	‡‡Mother Lode	35	35	33	34
1,200	‡‡Nat. Z. & L.	85	92	85	90
500	‡Nevada Hills.	20	20	20	20
500	New Utah B.	2⅜	2⅞	2½	2⅞
2,200	Nip. Mines Co.	6⅞	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞
5,000	‡Uro	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
4,500	Ray Her. w. i.	4⅛	4⅜	3⅝	4
6,800	‡‡Rex Con. M.	45	45	45	45
20,000	‡‡Sand. Ken...	10	10	9	9
2,000	‡Santa Fe Min.	4⅝	4⅝	4¼	4⅛
2,200	Stand. Sil.-Le..	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
1,000	Stewart	1½	1½	1½	1½
11,500	‡‡ Suc. Min..	66	67	64	66
5,000	‡Sup. Min. Co.	24	27	24	24
1,100	Tom'j. Exten...	2¾	2⅝	2½	2⅝
100	Tono. Bel.....	3½	3½	3½	3½
18,000	Tri-Bullion	½	½	½	½
3,500	‡West E. Con.	73	73	68	70
200	‡Wh. K. C. pf.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞

BONDS.

$24,000	Bra. Cop. 7..	210	220	210	210
150,000	Bra. Cop. 6s.	210	222	210	218
55,000	Ken. Cop. 6s..	172	173	104	168

‡Sell cents per share. xEx div. *Odd lot. ‡Unlisted.

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Bid and asked quotations of issues not traded in compared with those of previous week:

INDUSTRIALS.

	Oct. 28. Bid.	Asked.	Oct. 27. Bid.	Asked.
Am.-Brit. Mfg. pf....	70	90	75	100
Brit.-Am. Tob., ord..	14	15	14	15
Brit.-Am. Tob., ord., bearer	14	15	14	15
Can. Car & F'dry pf.	118	120	119	121
Can. Gen. Electric...	124	127	124	127
Carbon Steel	125	135	125	135
Carbon Steel 1st pf...	76	82	76	82
Carbon Steel 2d pf...	85	95	85	95
Carriage Fact., Can...	48	52	48	52
Central Foundry pf..	81	82½	81	82½
Dominion Steel	46¼	47½	47	48
Fisk Tire	122	125	122	125
Franco-Spanish Petroleum, (a prospect)..	1	1¼	1	1¼
Mah. High Power Mar.	95	105	95	105
Mutual Profit Shar...	9	9½	9	9½
N. Y. Transportation	15	17	15	17
Pacific Gas & Elec...	53	55	53	55
Pyrene Mfg Co.....	16	16¾	16	16¾
Sherman Carbide	7⅜	8¼	7⅜	8¼
Sherman Carbide, pf.	8	15	8	15
Steel Co. of Can.....	34½	35½	35	36
Sterling Gum	2½	2⅜	2½	2⅜
Ventura Cons. Oil....	11⅜	12	11⅜	12

OIL ISSUES.

	Bid.	Asked.	Bid.	Asked.
Anglo-American	16½	17	16	16½
Pierce Oil.....	13½	14	18½	14
Ventura Cons.....	11⅜	12	11⅜	12

MINING STOCKS.

Arizona Duquesne...	37	40	37	40
Big Cottonwood	3	4	3	4
Butte Copper & Zinc				
offs.	4⅛	4⅜	4⅛	4⅜
Cerro de Pasco Copper Corp.	47	48	47	48
Diamond Black Butte.	5	6	5	6
First National Cop...	4⅜	5	4⅜	5
Goldfield Merger	18	19	17	19
La Rose Cons.....	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
Majestic Mines.....	60	65	60	64
Marsh Mining.....	31	32	31	32
Silver Pick	8	9	8	9
Tonopah Merger	40	44	40	43
Tonopah Mining	5½	5⅝	5½	5⅝
Tuolumne Copper....	½	½	½	½
White Knob Cop. pf..	1⅝	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞

BONDS.

Anglo-French 5s.....	97¾	98	97¾	98
Con. Arizona 5s.....	25	30	25	30
Inter. Mer. M. n. 6s.	85	90	85	90
Pierce Oil 6s.....	80	82	80	82
Western Pac. 5s....	33	34½	33	34½

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MUNITIONS STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
Astna Explosives	150	156	156	160
Aetna Explosives pf..	85	86	83	86
Atlas Powder	258	265	267	270
Atlas Powder pf.....	95	99	95	99
Babcock & Wilcox....	145	148	147	150
Bliss (E. W.).....	405	410	410	430
Bliss (E. W.) pf.....	72	80	72	80
Canadian Explosives.	390	415	390	415
Can. Explosives, pf..	100	110	100	110
Colt's Arms	900	925	900	925
Du Pont Pow., new..	432	438	436	445
Du Pont Powder, pf..	100	102	100	102
Hercules Powder....	424	432	434	440
Hercules Powder, pf..	114	118	114	118
Midvale Steel & Ord.	92	93½	93	94
Niles-Bement-Pond ..	194	200	196	201
Niles-Bement-P., pf..	101	105	101	105
Savage Arms	380	390	395	405
Scovill Mfg. Co.....	420	435	420	435
Winchester R. A...	2775	2900	2900	3000

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—Receipts and expenditures:

	This Month.	Fiscal Year.
Customs	$15,306,857	$60,998,681
Ordinary int. revenue..	29,874,822	118,806,821
Income tax	826,297	11,871,369
Miscellaneous	2,530,154	13,462,337
Total receipts.....	48,540,132	205,158,289
Excess of ord. disburse. over ord. receipts....	5,058,651	38,452,508
Excess of total disburse. over total receipts....	*6,891,540	37,792,041
Expenditures	53,596,783	243,610,808

Prices Firm on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, Oct. 28.—Prices were rather firm on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes, 65f. 90c. for cash. Exchange on London, 27f. 59c.

LONDON MARKET UNCERTAIN

Resignation of the French Cabinet Causes Restriction of Trading.

LONDON, Oct. 28.—Money and discount rates were steady today. Treasury bills sold well at the Bank of England.

The stock market was rather uncertain. The resignation of the French Cabinet and the fact that the war loan is now paid up restricted dealings except in specialties. Diamond shares and Kaffirs were firm and Grand Trunk issues were in good demand, but Mexican rails were reactionary.

American securities were quiet. Canadian Pacific and United States Steel received the most attention. The latter eased off, but the rest of the list closed quiet and steady.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Sales on the Consolidated Stock Exchange were the heaviest since July 30, 1914, the day before the Wall Street Exchanges closed because of the European war. There were four distinct movements in prices during the day. At first the market broke, announcement of the collapse of the French Cabinet as an outgrowth of the Balkan situation inciting general selling. Then there was a sharp rally, which was followed by another break in the market in the early afternoon. The final movement, however, was upward once more, with many stocks then attaining their best levels for the day.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
40	Alaska Gold...	32⅝	32⅝	32⅛	32⅛
2,170	Allis-Chal.	42	42	40	41⅛
180	Am. Beet Sug.	64¼	65	64	64¼
3,510	Am. Can	61⅛	61⅝	59⅜	60⅜
1,470	Am. Car & F..	86	86¼	83	84⅜
10	Am. Hide & L.	12¼	12¼	12¼	12¼
30	Am. Ice Sec...	23⅞	24⅛	23⅞	24⅛
50	Am. Linseed...	26½	26⅝	26⅛	26⅛
3,650	Am. Loco.	65⅞	70⅜	66	68⅝
140	Am. Malt	11¼	11¼	10⅝	11⅛
870	Am. Smelting..	92⅛	92⅝	90⅝	91¼
10	Am. Woolen...	54½	54½	54⅛	54⅛
15,130	Anac. Cop. ...	79¼	79⅝	78¼	79⅛
150	At., T. & S. F.	106¾	107¼	106⅜	107⅛
1,880	Baldwin Loco..	130	132	124⅜	127⅛
80	Balt. & Ohio..	92⅝	93¼	92⅜	9⅜
150	B'klyn R. T...	86¼	89⅜	86	86¾
20	Can. Pacific..	176½	176½	176¼	176⅝
270	Cent. Leather.	57¼	57¼	56½	57
160	Ches. & Ohio..	57⅜	58⅜	57⅛	58⅜
20	C., M. & St. P.	91¾	91¾	91⅝	91⅝
1,370	C., R. I. & P.	17¼	19	17¼	19
980	Chino Cop. ..	51¼	51⅜	50	50⅛
3,780	Col. F. & I..	57⅜	57¾	55	56⅛
150	Con. Gas	144¼	144¼	138	138
250	Corn Prod. ...	19⅜	19⅝	19	19¼
2,580	Cruc. Steel ..	86⅝	86	81¼	84⅜
780	Dist. Sec.	46⅝	46⅞	44	45⅛
6,690	Erie	39⅝	43	39	43
140	Erie 1st pf....	55⅜	57	55⅜	57
1,180	Goodrich Co...	77¼	77¾	74¼	75⅜
700	Gt. Nor. Ore..	49⅝	49⅝	48⅜	49⅛
10	Gt. Nor. pf...	121½	121½	121½	121½
20	Gug. Exp.	68	68	68	68
620	Insp. Cop.	45¼	45¾	44¼	44⅜
190	Interboro Con..	22½	22½	22	22¼
740	Kan. City So..	29⅝	31⅝	29½	31⅝
10	Lacka. Steel..	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾
640	Lehigh Val. ..	77½	80⅝	77¼	79⅝
1,310	Max. Mot.	80	80¼	74¼	76¾
30	Maxwell 2d pf.	57	58½	57	58⅛
420	Mexican Pet...	88¾	88½	87	88
780	Miami Copper..	35⅜	35¼	34½	34⅝
50	Mo. Pacific....	4½	4¾	4½	4⅝
80	Nat. Enam. & S.	32	33	31	32
20	Nevada Cons..	15	15	15	15
20	N. Y. Air Br..	144⅞	145	144¾	145
30	N. Y. Central.	100⅝	100⅝	100⅛	100⅛
880	N.Y., N.H. & H.	87⅜	82¼	80½	82¼
120	Pennsylvania..	59	59⅛	59	59⅛
40	Pitts. Coal ...	36⅞	38⅞	36⅜	36⅞
260	Pr. Steel Car..	73⅛	73½	70⅜	71
100	Ray Copper ...	25⅞	25⅞	25⅝	25⅝
12,800	Reading	79⅝	82	78⅝	82
470	Rep. I. & S...	52⅝	53	51½	52⅜
470	Southern Pac..	98⅛	98⅜	97⅜	98⅜
580	Southern Ry...	23⅜	24⅞	23⅝	24½
410	Studebaker ...	176½	176½	159½	161½
340	Tenn. Copper..	63	63	61¼	62⅝
70	Third Avenue..	61	61	61	61
1,830	Union Pacific.	135¼	136	134⅜	135⅝
800	U. S. Rubber..	56	56¼	54½	55¼
39,080	U. S. Steel....	84½	85⅜	83⅜	85⅛
660	Utah Copper...	71⅜	71⅜	70½	71
80	Va.-Car. Chem..	49½	49½	48¾	48¾
80	Wabash pf. A.	47½	47½	47½	47
30	Wabash pf. B.	29⅜	29⅜	29⅜	29⅛
7,130	Westingh. El..	72¾	72⅝	69⅞	71⅛
118,510					

MINING STOCKS.

500	Atlanta	.25½	.25½	.25½	.25
2,400	Blue Bell.....	.07½	.07½	.07½	.07
2,800	Comstock	.12	.12½	.12	.12½
300	Con. Va.	.30	.30	.30	.30
300	Goldf'd Con...	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25
400	Goldf'd Mer..	.19	.19	.19	.19
800	Isabella.....	.16½	.16½	.16	.16
500	Jumbo Ext...	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25
1,500	Mizpah	.25	.29	.25	.29
400	Montana	.31	.31	.31	.31
200	Tono. Mining.	5.40	5.40	5.40	5.40
200	Tono. Merger.	5.40	5.40	5.40	5.40
500	Tono. Ext. ..	2.80	2.80	2.80	2.80
1,000	West End	.72	.72	.72	.72
11,800					

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Government Issues.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Anglo-French 5	Oct., 1920		97½	98	5.45
Argen. Gov't..6	Dec., 1915		100¼	100⅜	1.50
Argen. Gov't..6	Dec., 1916		101	100⅝	4.60
Argen. Gov't..6	Dec., 1917		100⅝	101¼	5.35
Argen. Gov't..6	May, 1920		99	99⅜	6.20
City of Mont..5	Dec., 1917		99	99⅜	5.15
City of Q'b'c.5	Apr., 1920		98⅜	99¾	5.20
Dom. of Can.5	Aug., 1916		100⅛	100⅜	4.00
Dom. of Can.5	Oct., 1917		100	100⅛	4.80
French Gov't.5	Apr., 1916		99⅛	99⅜	6.50
German Gov't.5	Jan., 1916		99¾	100	5.00
Italian Gov't..6	Oct., 1916		99½	100	6.00
Norway Gov't.6	Oct., 1916		99¾	100⅛	5.45
Norway Gov't.6	Oct., 1917		99¾	100⅛	5.70
Swedish Gov't.6	Dec., 1916		99	100	6.00
Swiss Gov't...5	Mar., 1916		99¾	100	5.00
Swiss Gov't...5	Mar., 1918		96¼	97	6.15
Swiss Gov't...5	Mar., 1920		95¾	96¾	6.15

Company Issues.

Am. Power...6	Feb., 1918		100	101	5.60
Am. Cot. Oil.5	Nov., 1917		100⅜	101	4.45
Am. Loco. Co.5	July, 1916		100⅜	101¼	3.00
A. T.&T. sub..5	Apr., 1916		100⅜	101⅛	2.75
Ana. Cop.....5	Mar., 1917		100⅛	101⅜	4.10
Balt. & Ohio..4½	June, 1917		100¼	100½	4.35
Balt. & Ohio..4½	June, 1918		100	100¼	4.45
B. R. T.....5	July, 1918		100⅛	100¼	4.90
Can. North'n.5	Sept., 1917		98	98¾	5.75
Can. Pacific..6	Mar. 2,'24		102¾	103	5.60
Ches. & Ohio.5	June, 1919		96	96¼	6.30
Chi. & W. I..5	Sep., 1917		99¼	99⅝	5.30
Con. Gas, Balt.5	May, 1917		99	100	6.00
Con. Pow. Co.6	May 1, '17		99	100	6.0
C. P. R. & L..6	June, 1916		100	101	6.00
Chi. El. Rys.5	July, 1916		92	94	18.65
Erie R. R....5	Apr., 1916		100½	100⅝	3.20
Erie R. R....5½	Apr., 1917		100⅝	101¼	4.70
E. Pr. & Lt..5			1918	93	96¼
Gen. Rubber..5	Dec., 1918		100	100⅛	4.90
Gr. Rap. Ed.5	May, 1916		100	100⅜	3.78
Gr. Rap. Ry..5	June, 1916		100	100⅜	3.88
Hav. El. Ry..6	Sept., 1916		99½	100	6.00
Hock. Val....5	Nov., 1917		100¼	100¼	4.80
Int. Harv.....5	Feb.15,'18		101	101⅜	4.5.
Lack. Steel...6	Mar., 1917		100⅜	101	5.35
L. S. & M. S.5	Dec., 1913		100	100¼	2.00
Louis. G. & E.6	Apr., 1918		99	100	6.0.
Mich. Ry....6	June, 1916		100	100⅜	5.85
Minn. Gen. E.6	June, 1917		100⅛	101	5.50
Mont. T. & P..6	Apr., 1917		95	97¼	7.95
N. E. Nav....6	May, 1917		97½	97⅝	6.40
N.Y..N.H.&H.5	May, 1916		100	100⅛	3.50
North. S. P...6	June, 1917		99½	100⅜	6.00
Penn. Co.....4½	Jun.15,'21		100	100¼	4.45
P. S. C. N. ..5	Mar., 1916		100⅜	100⅝	2.65
Sas. Air Line.5	Mar., 1916		100⅜	100⅞	2.65
Southern Ry..5	Feb., 1916		100¼	100½	3.30
Southern Ry..5	Mar., 1917		99¾	100⅛	4.95
Sulz. & Sons.6	June, 1916		100¾	101⅛	4.40
U. S. Smelt..5	June, 1918		98½	99⅛	6.25
U. S. P. S.Co.6	Apr., 1918		97½	98½	6.4
Union Typew.5	Jan. 15,'16		94	97	19.50
United Fruit..6	May, 1917		101½	101¾	4.75
United Fruit..5	May, 1918		99¾	100	5.00
Utah Co.....6	Apr., 1917		100	100⅜	5.55
West. E. & M.5	Oct., 1917		101	101¼	4.35
W. Penn. R....5	Mar., 1917		97	100	6.00
W. S. G. & E.6	Oct., 1917		98¾	99¼	6.35
W. Pr. Co....6	Mar., 1917		99½	100⅛	5.40
W.V. T. & E.6	June, 1917		96	98	7½

PUBLIC UTILITY SECURITIES.

	Bid.	Asked
American Gas Co.....	116	120
American Light & Traction.....	340	†345
American Light & Traction pf....	107	†109
Adirondack Electric Power.....	14	16
Adirondack Electric Power pf....	53	56
*American Gas & Electric.....	103	105
*American Gas & Electric pf.....	48	50
American Power & Light.....	59	62
American Power & Light pf.....	78½	80
American Public Utilities.....	30	35
American Public Utilities pf....	64	67
American Waterworks & Electric..	5½	7⅛
Am. W. W. & E. participating pf.	13	16
American W. W.

JAPANESE QUICK TO USE TSING-TAO

Model City That the Germans Built with So Much Skill Is a Real War Prize.

RUSH FROM JAPAN OVERDONE

Many of the New Shops Had to Close—Future of the City and Concession in Doubt.

TSING-TAO, Sept. 6, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—Few traces remain of the long siege which robbed the Germans of this model city and turned it into Japanese hands. By means of aeroplane scouts, the Japanese were able to direct the fire of their big guns against the forts of the heights surrounding Tsing-tao so accurately that little damage was done to anything but the military strongholds. A few stray shells landed in the city: Pieces of shell did slight damage to the American Consulate. The Brazilian Consulate was wrecked. A corner was knocked off the Prinz Heinrich Hotel, a pretentious building on the water front. But all damaged walls have been repaired and the beautiful city which the Germans carved out of the granite hills facing Kiao-Chau Bay is moving along peacefully, little changed except that Japanese have replaced Germans.

Instead of 3,500 Europeans who lived in Tsing-tao previous to the siege, 12,500 Japanese have settled here. Many of these have opened up shops and taken over business which the Germans conducted. The Japanese Government discouraged this rush to Tsing-tao, which was overdone to the extent that many of the new shops have had to close.

"Military necessity" has enabled Japanese officials to take over many private institutions as well as the public buildings. Lieut. Col. Yoshimura, the Military Governor, occupies the handsome stone structure formerly used by Colonel Waldeck, the German Governor of the concession, who is now a prisoner in Japan. This imposing building surmounts a high knoll in the heart of the European section of the city, and the great white flag with the red moon on it which floats from the lofty tower is the first thing which meets the eye of a visitor entering Tsing-tao on the railway manned by Japanese.

Japanese Garrison and Police.

A Japanese garrison of one battalion occupies the barracks on the heights overlooking the city. Japanese soldiers police the city, and two regiments of Japanese are scattered along the 246 miles of railway built by the Germans to connect their seaport with the railway system which touches Peking, Tientsin and Shanghai, and connects those centres with the Yang-tse-Kiang and other great rivers penetrating the interior of China.

General Ohtani commands the Japanese forces in Tsing-tao and along the Shantung Railway. Baron Funakoshi, who was attached to the Japanese Embassy at Berlin before the war, but left that city previous to Japan's declaration of hostilities, is in charge of what the Japanese call a "diplomatic bureau," an organization designed to look after claims and international questions growing out of the war conditions. The American Consul, M. J. Peck, returned to Tsingtao immediately after the siege and is looking after the interests of Americans and belligerents in a semi-official way. He has no official standing and is in much the same position as American Consuls in Belgium. To apply for official recognition from the Japanese would imply admission by the United States of Japan's sovereignty in Tsingtao and the entire Kiao-Chau concession held by Germany. This comprises an area of many square miles along Kiao-Chau Bay in addition to the city of Tsing-tao proper, but does not include the town of Kiao-Chau, which is frequently confused with the concession bearing the same name.

Rumors are in circulation in Tsing-tao that the Japanese will soon establish a civil government in the concession, but no official announcement has been made. Japan has turned the customs over to China, under Japanese supervision, retaining 20 per cent. of the receipts for operating purposes. Broadly speaking, Japan now stands just where Germany did before the war in relation to the concession. Japan has substituted its name for Germany throughout the treaty agreement between China and Germany, which granted to the Germans the ninety-nine-year lease on the seaport territory and the right to build railways in Shantung Province.

In preparation for the attack of Tsing-tao the Japanese effected a landing in Lao-Shan-Wan Bay, forty-five miles northwest of Tsing-tao, and constructed a temporary railway upon which they moved their 28-centimeter guns and supplies to sites behind the hills surrounding the city. Germans and Chinese believed the Japanese would hold this right of way and build a permanent line, but the Japanese have already taken up the rails and abandoned the route.

German Signs Remain.

Little change has been made in the general appearance of the city by the Japanese. "Rollschubahn" is the sign which still stands high above the roller skating rink. The name "Schantung Eisenbahn Gesellschaft" has not been painted out on the rolling stock of the railway, and German signs are still in place above all the stations. "Kaiser Wilhelm Ufer" flouts itself proudly on the street signs along the beautiful marine drive. In all directions the typically German names of firms stand forth on the quaint gables and towers of business houses which suggest Heidelberg or Vienna.

Japanese soldiers ride on all the trains between Tsing-tao and Tsi-nan. It requires twelve hours to make the trip of 246 miles on the single passenger train running each way daily, and the service is very poor. "War times, you know," a Japanese officer remarked when the fact was mentioned that the Germans made the run in nine hours or less. The tracks were damaged somewhat by the high water this Spring. Only necessary repairs are being made by the Japanese, who say they do not want to spend any money until the ownership of the line is determined. Under German management the line made from 6 to 8 per cent. annual profit. It has two short spurs into rich coal fields and had a heavy coal haul. The Japanese say the line is not profitable. It is now carrying many cattle and large quantities of hides and lard, which are sent to Vladivostok for the Russian Army.

The concurrence of the Japanese in England's refusal to carry enemy freight has greatly curtailed both railway and steamer freight at Tsing-tao. Many Germans from Tsing-tao went to Tsi-nan and other Chinese towns to continue their business. Until the Japanese shipping lines put up the bars, the Germans were able to get considerable shipping space through co-operation with neutrals. Germans operated a great brewery in Tsing-tao, which is now run as a British corporation by English stockholders.

The German Monolith.

The most conspicuous monument in Tsing-tao is a great granite monolith which the Germans erected on the water-front at the point where Germans first landed in 1898 to take over the concession granted to them by China. On each of the four sides of the monument there was formerly a great bronze tablet commemorating the acquisition of this commercial gateway to China. Three of these tablets have been pried off. Only one, bearing the bust of Captain Jaeschke, the first Governor General of the colony, remains. Japanese officers say Chinese coolies stole the tablets for the metal. But the marvelous modern city, which the Germans created in sixteen years, stands as an enduring monument to their constructive genius. Bare granite hills were leveled, graded, and planted with such skill that pines now cover the once barren peaks, and beautiful acacias and maples thrive everywhere in parks and along avenues lined with dignified modern buildings of granite and brick. A magnificent marine drive was created, which winds all about the concession and stands out in startling contrast to the Chinese roads, which have existed for thousands of years, but are scarcely passable for a loaded donkey.

The Germans hoped to make Tsing-tao a German Hongkong. It was to be a naval base commanding the entrance to Central and Northern China's trade, just as Hongkong is the stronghold controlling the commerce of South China. But Germany lacked the navy to defend her remote outpost in the Far East, and Japan's overwhelming military strength was too much for the garrison of 2,500 regulars and 5,000 reservists which stood out against a force of 18,000 Japanese.

Although the Tsing-tao Railway was not opened until 1904, in ten years the German port grew to 40,000 inhabitants, outstripped Che-Foo to the south of it, and was threatening the supremacy of Tien-tsin to the north. It served a province with 40,000,000 inhabitants and promised to become supreme in North China. But the war checked its progress. Its ownership and future developments are now shrouded in uncertainty. Europeans in China never except to see Germany regain the concession. Although Japan has promised to restore Tsing-tao and the entire concession to China, neither the Chinese nor Europeans resident in China ever expect to see Japan surrender the prize absolutely.

AUCTION SALES.

MERCHANDISE.

An Exceptional, Staple and Most Up-to-Date Stock of

FURS

consisting of very select Silver Fox, Natural Blue, Beaver, Skunk, Cross Fox, Black and Pointed Fox, Fisher, and Raccoon; Nutria, European dyed Kid Foxes, Moles, Dyed Kolinsky, and Mole Clunys.

SKINS

ALSO A STOCK OF

MANUFACTURED FURS,

consisting of Genuine Fisher, Red Cross, Black, White, Citka, and Pointed Foxes, Mink, Hudson Seal, Persian Lamb, Skunk, Fitch, Chinchilla Squirrel, Caracul, Natural Blue, Mole and Moline, and various other skins made up into

SCARFS, MUFFS, SETS AND COATS,

made in the latest models for the coming season, and will be sold strictly without reserve.

D. HARTMANN, Auctioneer,

will sell Today, Friday, Oct. 29, '15,

commencing at 10:30 A. M. at salesroom, 16-17 MERCER ST., Near Canal St., N. Y.

SPECIAL NOTICE—I beg to call the attention of the trade to the exceptional fine class of Natural Blue, Cross and Silver Fox, Beaver and Mink SKINS, which, owing to the high prices realized at the St. Louis Auction Sale for this particular fur, should prove an advantageous chance for prospective buyers.

For further information telephone 4299 Spring.

JOS. SHONGOOD'S SONS

Julius Shongood, Auctioneer

Salesroom, 94 Bowery

Will Sell at Auction

Today, Friday, Oct. 29

At 10 A. M.

The season's largest and finest collection of

HIGH-GRADE

FURS

By order of

The Provident Loan Society of New York
Max Bernstein, 273 W. 125th St., Manhattan
M. Strauss, 2,446 Eighth Ave., Manhattan

COMPRISING

RUSSIAN SABLES, SEALSKINS, FUR SETS, LADIES' FUR COATS, MEN'S FUR-LINED OVERCOATS, FUR MOTOR COATS, FUR NECKPIECES AND RAW SKINS. A very fine and varied assortment.

DEALERS ESPECIALLY INVITED.

Bankrupt Stock

By Order of U. S. District Court.
Entire Stock and Fixtures of
SCHWARTZ SKIRT HOUSE,
12 West 18th St., Top Floor,
This Day, Friday, Oct. 29th, at 2 P. M.
consisting of 200 up-to-date

SKIRTS

400 Yds. SILKS

and WOOLENS, TRIMMINGS, Etc.

Also Sewing Machines,

Motors, Cutting Tables, Desks, Partitions, Chairs, Typewriter, Safe, etc., etc., for immediate removal.

A. SCHAAP & SONS, Auction Dept., Office 394 Broadway. Phone Franklin 42.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Auto

TRUCK TIRES.

75 New Overman Tires,

RIMS AND PARTS

CHARLES SHONGOOD, Auctioneer,

Sells To-day, 10:30 A. M.,

34 WEST 66TH STREET

IN LOTS TO DEALERS.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.

CHARLES SHONGOOD, Auctioneer, will sell today, October 29th, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., at 539 Broadway.

MACHINES & FIXTURES

of the BELMONT WAIST & DRESS CO.,

Consisting of

50-LEAF POWER TABLES, MACHINE PARTS, SPECIAL MACHINES, MACHINE HEADS, MOTORS, CUTTING TABLES, MACHINE STANDS, ARMCHAIRS, DESKS, RAILINGS, SAFE, COAT TREES, TABLES, ETC.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

CHARLES SHONGOOD, Auctioneer, will sell this day, Friday, Oct. 29th, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., at 539 Broadway, stock consisting of about

1,000 Yards of

CARACAL CLOTH.

MOSES COHEN, Trustee.

ROSENBERG, LEVIS & BALL, Attorneys for Trustee, 74 Broadway, New York.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyer's Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

MANUFACTURERS, ATTENTION!—Wanted, by Kutner Goldstein Co. of Fresno, Cal., samples of muslin skirts, gowns, and combinations, to cost from $6 to $7.50 dozen; not more than one dozen of any one price accepted; express prepaid once; these samples wanted to select Spring order from.

WILL BUY JOBS almost any kind merchandise or dry goods; also out-of-style goods for export. Lehmet & Disbrow, 189 Broadway, Room 601.

WILL PAY CASH for American or Wyandotte cheviot and zibeline; colors green and brown. William H. Simendinger, 24 West 25th St. Phone Farragut 9565.

OPEN FOR quantity wide-wale corduroy, navy, cardinal, brown, and green. Lustgarten & Bloch, 24 West 25th St.

OPEN FOR quantity of gray chinchilla and cheap mixtures. Ritter Bros., 3 West 17th St.

DRESS FASTENERS wanted; all sizes. Telephone 5893 Franklin.

WANTED, 1,000 fur-trimmed plush coats for cash. L 103 Times.

OPEN FOR JOBS shoes and Oxfords. Lehmer & Disbrow, 189 Broadway, Room 601.

CONTRACTORS for evening and party dresses; must have their own samples. 108 Greene St., 5th floor.

CONTRACTORS wanted on evening and wedding dresses with samples; will place orders. L 108 Times.

JOB 100 dresses, assorted; charmeuse, velvet, combination taffeta and serge dresses, cheap. National Costume Company, 148 West 24th St.

HAVE 200 COATS to close out; also very desirable Piece Goods in coatings. 13th floor, 20 West 22d.

JOB OF SERGE, silk, and velvet dresses to close out. Graber and Wechsler, 164 West 25th St.

ON HAND 1,000 cloth coats, fur trimmed; close out at $4.75. Hirsch & Bro., 153 W. 27th St.

5,000 COATS for immediate delivery; fur trimmed and plain; large variety of mixtures; zibeline and other popular cloths; junior, misses', and ladies' sizes; from $3.75 to $15. Sipkin, Gorschen & Everett, 22-28 West 21st St.

On hand, COATS, FUR TRIMMED; cloths, plin fabrics, $4.50 to $12.50; immediate delivery. Hirsch & Brother, 153 West 27th St.

36-INCH STRIPED messalines and various patterns; also plain taffetas, messalines, crepe de chines, and other silks. Sohland, 19 Madison Av.

FUR-TRIMMED COATS.

In plushes, corduroy, velours, mixtures; 1,000 for immediate delivery. Kaplan Bros., 150 West 22d St.; Chelsea 2198-8618.

FOR SALE.—Five hundred corduroy and plush coats, ready to ship; corduroy, $4.50 up; plush, $10.75 up. I. Movick, 40 West 28th St.

PLUSH and CORDUROY coats, fur trimmed; immediate delivery. J. P. Slater, 114 West 26th St.

HAVE ABOUT 3,000 FUR-TRIMMED PLUSH COATS on hand for immediate delivery. Morris Jaffe, 40-46 W. 26th St.

HAVE 5,000 plush coats on hand, ready for immediate delivery, at reasonable prices. Rudinsky Bros., 27 West 24th.

VELVETEEN SUITS, fur trimmed, for immediate delivery. M. L. & G. Cloak and Suit Co., 29 West 17th St.

500 PARTY DRESSES for immediate delivery from $5 up. Nilret Manufacturing Co., 6 West 20th St.

DRESS FASTENERS, for all sizes; immediate delivery. A. Abramson, 138 West 22d, Chelsea 3975.

FUR SETS; 400 coney sets for sale cheap. Benber, 25 Bond St.

WILL SELL narrow-wale corduroy for cash. Chauncey 3064.

JOBS desired for cash in highest-grade Ladies' and Children's Dresses and Suits, Plush and Winter Coats, Skirts, Waists, Petticoats, Furs, Sweaters. Sumner, 8 Lispenard St. Franklin 4345.

DESIRE at once jobs ladies' suits, dresses, skirts and waists; will pay cash. Eastern Merchandise Co., 456 Broadway. Spring 358.

SHOW ROOM, complete, for sale; any reasonable offer acceptable. 119 West 24th St., 11th floor.

CASH PAID for job lots of women's apparel. Frank Jacobovitz, 10 Lispenard St. Fn. 5150.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday...3 6-8¾ per cent. for the best names
Wednesday...3 6-8¾

The quotations are for six months' paper.

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War Order Activity.

Rumors of peace in Europe are not taken very seriously in the piece goods market among those who have been active in taking war contracts for the belligerents. The large order placed with the leading factor in the market is regarded merely as a renewal of the demand that sprang up last Fall. Other contracts are bound to follow, and, in fact, several of the warring nations will be in the market shortly for additional supplies of uniform cloths and blankets.

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A Drawn-Out Season.

Dress goods selling agents are not particularly satisfied with the results achieved this season, although in the aggregate the business placed compares favorably with that of a year ago. The season has been a long drawn-out one, with some undesirable features. The demand, for instance, has centred on a few fabrics, and all the mills have been selling the same goods. This has naturally brought about much delay through the buyers comparing prices. The large mills, not so hampered by the dyestuff stringency, were the first choice of the buyers, and other cloth makers were unable to determine whether it would be profitable or not to buy supplies of coloring stuffs at the prevailing high prices.

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Cutters Are Doing Well.

That branch of the cutting-up trade which specializes on the manufacture of coats and suits for women is still doing a nice business for Fall. The Russian idea remains strongly dominant in many of the models that are being offered, but in the newer lines there is a strong tendency toward the Directoire effects which were shown on the other side recently. This type of garment shows several changes from those in style earlier in the season, which fact is expected to stimulate the demand when the mode becomes more fully introduced. One of the points of the new style is the length of the suit coat, which is many cases drops to the knee, and in some cases below it. The collar also shows a change, for while it is upstanding and high in the back, like the collars now in vogue, it is open at the front. There is no apparent diminution of the use of fur trimmings, in spite of the sharp advances in price.

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Name Spring Carpet Prices.

The Hartford-Bigelow Carpet Company, 25 Madison Avenue, has named prices for Spring. The following advances have been instituted: Wilverton, 50 cents; Bangor Wilton, $1.50; Piece Goods, Three Star, 2 cents; Two Star, 2½ cents; 10 Wire One, 1 cent; Khedive Velvet, 3½ cents; Sultan, 2½ cents; Wilton Velvet and Berlin Wilton, 5 cents; Bussorah Axminster and Plaza Axminster, 2½ cents; Ritz Wilton, 7½ cents; Saxony Axminster, 15 cents; Lowell Axminster and Bigelow Axminster, 2½ cents, and Bigelow Brussels, 2¼ cents. W. & J. Sloane have made the following price increases: Khorassan, 9x12 size, 55 cents; Candahar, 9x12 size, 45 cents, and Liberty, 45 cents. The prices are now, 9x12 size, $16.50 for Khorassan; $15.15 for Candahar, and $13.70 for the Liberty.

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Rugs and Carpets Go Well.

Yesterday's auction of rugs and carpets at the salesrooms of the Alexander Smith & Sons Carpet Company totaled 604 lots, with receipts from sales for the four days aggregating $2,500,000. The attendance continued at a high level with brisk bidding throughout the day. The sale began with Axminster runner rugs and included several classes of the larger Smith floor coverings, besides several hundred rolls of carpet, including velvet and wilton velvet. Prices obtained on some of the Axminster rugs fell off somewhat from regular list rates. It was said at the Smith offices that from present indications the company will be sold up for the 1916 regular Spring season by Nov. 1. Other carpet and rug concerns also reported heavy orders for Spring lines.

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Skirt Demand Is Fair.

Excepting for the business they are getting on garments designed for skating and other sports wear, reports from manufacturers of separate skirts say that trade is a bit quiet at the moment. Re-orders on the "dressier" models, such as draped effects, &c., are coming in slowly from all accounts, they apparently not having the appeal to the consumer it was thought they would have. Many of the popular models are made with pockets and belts and are trimmed fairly liberally with fur. The most favored fabrics are velvets, velveteen, and corduroy; in the season's leading dark colorings, plaids, checks, serges, broadcloths, &c.

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Ostrich Feather Demand Better.

According to Consul E. A. Wakefield, who is stationed at Port Elizabeth, South Africa, there has been an improved demand in that market of late for ostrich feathers, and prices have advanced materially. Mr. Wakefield says that from inquiries made there it appears that the increased demand is caused by London purchases or inquiries, the demand seemingly having been created by American purchases. With existing advantages for purchasing direct through representatives on the Port Elizabeth market, Mr. Wakefield says that it is difficult to explain why American buyers should continue to pay the additional commission and expenses incidental to purchases made through London dealers.

***

Raw Silk Prices Rising.

The Yokohama raw silk market moved up 50 yen per picul in the last week, the rise apparently being caused by an active demand for American account, in which high-grade filatures, which are scarce, figured largely. At last reports the market had quieted down somewhat, but it is not thought that prices will sustain any serious setback. Stocks are estimated, according to cables to H. L. Gwalter & Co., of this city, at 11,000 bales. Sales for the week there amounted to 5,000 bales. The Canton market was reported excited at the beginning of the week, with few offers obtainable. The seventh crop is now estimated at 2,000 to 3,000 bales. Shanghai has advanced 30 to 50 taels per picul for steam filatures, which are in demand as a result of the price position of Japanese silks. Tsatlees, rereels and tussahs have also moved up sharply. Advices from Milan report the Italian market very strong. Local business has been good at higher prices.

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Linen Business Continues Good.

Buyers of linens continue to keep up the pace they set some weeks ago, and as a result the stocks of these goods now available in this country are rapidly approaching the zero point. Not a little business is being done on unions and cotton substitutes as a result of the shortage. Most of the present business is on household goods, but colored and brown dress linens are also being moved where they can be had. Some of the brown linens are being dyed by the holders, while other importers are selling them in the brown state and letting the buyers bear the expense of the dyeing. Reports regarding the placing of import orders for Spring differ, one saying that a fairly large amount of this business is being placed, while others state that if these orders are taken the goods will be delivered this Spring from merchandise already in stock here.

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The Gray Goods Situation.

While reports from certain quarters of the gray goods market yesterday told of a pretty good sheeting business with the converting trade at full prices, it was quite generally acknowledged that, as a whole, there was not a great deal doing on staple goods. There were also indications of an easing off in first-hand prices, sales of 39-inch 68-72s being reported for immediate delivery at 5¼ cents, 56-44s at 3 15-16 cents, 38½-inch 60-52s at 4¼ cents, and 60-48s at 4½ cents. It was also said that some selling houses now show a disposition to let goods out at these prices up to the end of the year. In some quarters, however, prices are still firmly held at recent levels, and doubt is expressed concerning the reports of sales by other first-hands at prices regarded as under the market. Fancies continue to sell freely for deliveries into April next, and prices are being advanced still further. Spot quotations on staple print cloths, which are largely nominal, follow:

39-inch, 80-80s....6⅝c; 38½-inch, 64-56s...4¼c
39-inch, 72-76s....5¼c; 38½-inch, 60-52s...4¼c
39-inch, 68-72s....5¼c; 38½-inch, 60-48s...4¼c
39-inch, 56-44s....4c; 27-inch, 64-60s....3¾c
38½-inch, 64-60s...4¾c; 27-inch, 56-52s....3c

HOW TO FIX PRICES.

Those of Makers, Not Jobbers, Count for Duty Purposes.

That jobbers' prices cannot legally be taken as foreign market value for the purpose of assessing duty on importations was the conclusion reached yesterday by Judge Brown, acting as a reappraisement official of the Board of General Appraisers. This interpretation of the tariff's administrative law resulted from a protest by the New York representatives of Briggs, Neumann & Co., Bradford, involving the values of woolen dress goods shipped from Bradford in April and June last.

When the merchandise arrived here it was sent to the Appraiser's Stores, where an examination showed the goods to be 54-inch fancy suitings and 54-inch fancy mantling, both classes of goods being described as quality 204. The suitings were entered as having a market value in Bradford at the date of shipment of 3s. 1d. per yard, while the mantling had an entered value of 3s. a yard.

Appraiser Sague's examiners, however, were not satisfied with these values, and, acting on information supplied by Treasury agents at Bradford, advanced values over the prices entered. Collector Malone approved the appraiser's action and exacted duty on the higher levels. An appeal by the importers then followed for a reappraisement. It was brought out at the hearing that the higher prices put on the goods by the Custom House authorities were so-called jobbers' prices. Judge Brown, reversing the advances, held that in appraising merchandise for dutiable purposes, manufacturers' prices, and not those of jobbers in foreign markets, must be taken.

P. R. R. PLACES RAIL ORDERS.

Divides Contracts for 175,000 Tons —Also Buys 75 Engines.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 28.—Orders for 175,000 tons of steel rails for its lines east and west of Pittsburgh were placed by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company today. These rails cover the 1916 requirements of the Pennsylvania system.

The orders were divided among the Cambria, Pennsylvania, Lackawanna, Bethlehem, and United States Steel Companies.

In addition an order was placed with the Baldwin Locomotive Works for the construction of seventy-five heavy freight locomotives for immediate delivery. These locomotives are for the lines east of Pittsburgh.

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Cotton Mills Double Dividend.

Special to The New York Times.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Oct. 28.—The Merchants' Manufacturing Company has declared a regular quarterly dividend of 1 per cent. and an extra dividend of the same amount. The annual financial report shows gross assets amounting to $1,900,196.66. A net surplus of $193,797.01 is shown, against $155,088.40 a year ago. Dividends during the year were $48,000, 4 per cent. on the capital of $1,200,000. There was expended for new machinery $22,006.52. The Merchants' cotton mills are equipped with 181,406 spindles and 3,851 looms.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

A Question as to the Artistic Value of Carved Ivory.

The mere etching of the words "Board of Education" on scissors does not insure their entry free of duty, according to a decision made yesterday by the Board of General Appraisers. A. Kastor & Brother imported the scissors under contract with the New York City Board of Education, the articles being marked at the factory abroad. The Collector took duty under the Tariff act of 1909, at both specific and ad valorem rates according to value of the goods. Free entry was claimed as "scientific apparatus." Judge Hay did not discuss in his decision whether or not scissors fall under the designation alleged by the importers, but overruled the protest on the ground that regulations of the Secretary of the Treasury governing importations made by, or at the order of, educational institutions or bodies, had not been complied with.

Considerable difference of opinion developed at a hearing of the protest cases of the S. & G. Gump Company, San Francisco, regarding the classification of pieces of carved ivory. The merchandise, which was from Japan, was invoiced as ivory ware, and included such subjects as dog trains, plowmen, children playing in sand bins, &c. The Collector classified the articles as manufactures of ivory and took duty at 35 per cent. ad valorem. The importers claimed that free entry should be granted as original works of art.

Judge Waite said that the testimony in the main showed the articles to be works of art wrought by the hand from ivory, and artistic to a more or less degree. The witnesses for the importers testified that the goods were original works of art within the meaning of the present tariff. One of those testifying stated that he bought the articles in stores in Japan. This led the board to believe that the goods were taken from stock, while the decision questioned the ability of the importers to know whether the articles were originals; or even first or second replicas. The Government's witnesses on the other hand stated that they had seen reproductions or copies of the goods and that they were well known as stock articles. Judge Waite said that the board was inclined to the belief that the goods were properly dutiable at 15 per cent. as replicas or reproductions, but as that claim was not made in the protests, the Collector's classification was allowed to stand without affirming its correctness.

Woven fabrics with loops on one edge imported by G. W. Sheldon & Co., Chicago, were held properly dutiable at 25 per cent. ad valorem under the provision in the tariff for "bindings, bandings, or fabrics with fast edges not exceeding 12 inches in width." The Collector was reversed in taking duty at 60 per cent. ad valorem as "trimmings."

In overruling a protest by Marshall Field & Co. the board held that cotton dusters or dust cloths cannot be considered as "similar" to polishing cloths, mop cloths, and other articles of household use provided for with a duty rate of 25 per cent. Judge Cooper said that if Congress had intended that dust cloths should be classified under the provision claimed by the importers it would have named them along with the other articles enumerated in the paragraph. The Collector was affirmed in taking duty at 30 per cent. as "manufactures of cotton." It was decided in the case of the Alsen Mills, New Orleans, that the provision in the tariff for coal tar colors or dyes controls over the provisions for "color" in Paragraph 68. The Collector was accordingly affirmed in taking duty at 30 per cent. ad valorem under the coal tar paragraph.

BUSINESS TROUBLES

In Town.

HOUSTON RESTAURANT CO.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the Houston Restaurant Co. of 255 East Houston Street, which conducted the "Little Hungary" restaurant, by Yankauer & Davidson, attorneys for Julius Strassman, A. H. Meyer Co., and McDermott Dairy Co. It was alleged that a receiver had been appointed in the Supreme Court in proceedings to dissolve the company. Judge Cohalan of the Supreme Court on Sept. 25 appointed Santiago P. Cahill receiver on application of Mollie Murowitz, a stockholder, on account of a disagreement among the stockholders. The company was incorporated in 1914 with a capital stock of $12,000. In the bankruptcy petition the liabilities are stated to be $12,000, and assets $3,000, but others say the liabilities are about $25,000.

JOSEPH ROTH MANUFACTURING CO., manufacturer of stuffed animals, dolls and toys, at 54 to 62 West Twenty-first Street, has made an assignment to Nathan Friedman and Henry J. Block. A petition in bankruptcy was also filed against it by the City Central Paper Box Co., Carolina Box & Lumber Co., and Louis Levin. Liabilities are $19,000 and assets $15,000.

BARNET L. ABRAMS.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Barnet L. Abrams, dealer in window glass at 288 Division Street, by N. Hutkoff & Co., estate of Jacob H. Worbelovsky, and Lafayette Mirror Co. He made an assignment on Oct. 5.

JOSEPH SCHUSS & CO.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Joseph Schuss & Co., skirt manufacturers at 15 East Sixteenth Street, by F. R. A. Stiefel, M. V. Scanlon, and H. Abrams. Liabilities are $12,000 and assets $6,000. They made an assignment on Oct. 21.

HARRY D. BURGESS of 239 West Thirty-ninth Street has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities $5,840, and no assets. The largest creditor is the International Typesetting Machine Company, $4,000.

CHARLES MEYER of 2,283 Seventh Avenue has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities $5,220, and assets $1,900.

WILLIAM KLEINES, grocer of 1,432 Commonwealth Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities $1,395, and no assets.

JOSEPH SUESSKIND, proprietor of Terrace Garden, on Fifty-eighth Street near Third Avenue, has filed bankruptcy schedules showing liabilities $181,019, of which $57,000 is secured and assets $86,212, consisting of real estate $50,000; stock of wines and liquors $12,000; furniture, fixtures, glassware, &c, $18,000; accounts of lodges, societies, clubs, and individuals, $10,937; cash $275. The real estate is at 1,101 Westchester Avenue. Among the creditors are the German Savings Bank, $40,000, secured by mortgage; Frederick Hallender, $17,000, secured; Beaver Company, $24,070; F. & M. Schaefer Brewing Company, $4,908; Mumm Champagne & Importation Company, $3,892; Heineman Brothers, $7,301; Dulaney, Tull & Spitzler, $5,064; Charles H. Nolte & Co., $8,736; Lanz & Co., $6,089, and E. C. Koenig, $3,087. Among the debtors on outstanding accounts are Ogden L. Mills, $85; Irish Volunteers, $31; Irish-American Athletic Club, $117; Board of Elections, $170, and American Truth Society $25.

BARTHOLMEW J. GALLIGAN, dealer in millinery at 6-8 West Thirty-third Street, has filed bankruptcy schedules showing liabilities $62,560 and assets $20,888, consisting of stock, $3,500; accounts, $15,147; fixtures, $200; cash in bank, $841, and real estate, $700; two lots at Yonkers. Large creditors are Mrs. S. Galligan, $7,601, and Mr. H. Goodman, $5,200, secured.

LOUIS BRENNER, boarding stable of 329 East 121st Street, has filed bankruptcy schedules, showing liabilities, $23,379, and assets, $9,944; consisting of lease of 329-335 East 121st Street and 330 East 122d Street, $12,000; stock, $2,000; accounts, $444, and a claim, $500.

THEODORE HEYSE, grocer at 992 Third Avenue, has filed assignment schedules showing liabilities, $7,020, nominal assets, $3,300, and actual assets, $2,120.

A. BERRENT, INC., jeweler, 123 Lenox Avenue, has filed assignment schedules showing liabilities, $4,530, and assets, $880.

CONSTANTINE CASSANOS, manufacturer of confectionery at 36 Cherry Street, has filed assignment schedules showing liabilities, $2,657; nominal assets, $2,577, and actual assets, $825.

THOMAS F. BALDWIN.—Judge A. N. Hand has dismissed the petition in bankruptcy filed on April 25, 1914, by Thomas F. Baldwin of 847 Second Avenue, formerly a liquor dealer. He stated that he was ill at the time he filed the petition, did not understand the nature of the papers, and did not intend or desire to go through bankruptcy. He has since paid his creditors in full.

SALLO RAINS & CO., Inc., manufacturer of hand bags at 480 Broome Street, has made an assignment to Henry H. Silver.

DAVID ISRAEL, sheet metal worker of 787 Eighth Avenue, has made an assignment to Howard H. Williams.

Out of Town.

Special to The New York Times.

ROCHESTER, Oct. 28.—The Hornell Suit and Cloak House, Incorporated, of this city filed a petition in involuntary bankruptcy today. Liabilities $13,010; assets $7,955.22. Morris Kimmel is Secretary of the company.

Special to The New York Times.

UTICA, N. Y., Oct. 28.—Bolton-Myers Truck Company of Troy filed petition in bankruptcy here today. Liabilities, $17,030; assets, $3,188.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County

Alexis Witte Cutlery Co.—Geneva Cutlery Co., costs.....$329.47
Auto Exchange and Equipment Co.—Merman.....231.77
Andrews Building Co.—M. Deputat.....200.00
Ahrweiller, Julius—Lenox Wall Paper Co.....120.08
Aldrich & Hall, Inc.—Youngstown Iron and Steel Co.....464.66
Bloch, Alexander—E. Wilson et al.....261.32
Brinckerhoof, Daniel D.—A. Brinckerhoof.....425.41
Briggs, James R., and Geo. L. Campbell—L. B. Weisl.....235.07
Bailey Apartment Corp.—G. M. Roden & Son, Inc.....257.01
Balsch, Louis L.—S. Meyers.....112.43
Bair, Alice L.—H. K. Bender.....1,287.98
Brenner, Morris, and Sam Lebowitz—A. Reich.....135.56
Bludworth, Timothy F., and John B. Vaccarezzo—B. H. Kelly.....419.65
Brener, Samuel—American Baptist H. M. Soc.....15,229.79
Geogan, James J., Jr.—Fox & Ellison.....105.59
Capitol Besley Motion Picture Co., Inc.—H. G. Gennert.....870.53
Cleaver, Montague H.—T. G. Patten et al.....1,896.70
Colabello, Nicholas and Frank—C. Barret.....387.75
Cohen, Israel—N. Rosenberg.....286.55
City of N. Y.—Hanover Contracting Co.....2,500.00
Condon, Martin J.—H. G. K. Heath..2,007.02
Davis, Albert J.—Whitaker & Co.....183.66
Duggan, Michael, Pres't—P. J. Grail....111.90
Dempsey, Arthur J.—A. H. Taylor.....200.00
De Gers, Francis J.—L. Schuldenfrei..1,443.68
Davis, David L.—A. Nelken et al.....214.91
Douglas, John L., and Geo. H. Atkinson—First Nat'l Bank of Dunellen...295.61
Esposito, Alfonso—D. Lanzetta.....125.91
Empire Shoe Co.—Sterpe Building Co...278.22
Farquhar, Norman—T. P. Farquhar...3,634.19
F. A. Mills, Inc.—L. Wolf.....1,007.65
Freund, Emanuel—Meillor Const. Co., costs.....208.48
French, Percy W., and Mitchell Samuels—J. Warner.....516.32
Fristensky, Louis and Anna—B. Renton.137.41
Feldman, George, and Samuel Kirsch—C. Reich.....522.91
Fiske, Alexander M. and Jennie L.—Oriental Bldg. and Loan Ass'n.....1,416.39
Fulda, Arthur—E. H. Mayne.....113.30
Gordon, Otto—F. W. Geiler, Inc.....207.25
Herzog, Alexander and Mendel—S. Sloesh.....588.53
Horstkotte, Charles—W. Kleine.....1,853.03
Herbst, Charles M.—A. Rusch et al.....201.68
Hayes, James F.—Sebastian Wagon Co.111.91
Hurwitz, Kate, or Hyams—S. I. Ferguson.....132.41
Hartzman, Samuel M.—T. Michel et al.220.91
Herman, Theodore—L. B. Allen.....283.72
Hawthorne Building, W.—Aeolian Co....280.39
Junker, John—Romo Brass and Cop. Co.167.05
Jewett, Robert—E. F. Simpson.....405.56
Japanese Floral Perfume Co., Inc.—Publicity Leasing Co., Inc.....253.24
Kelcher, John W.—H. S. Schendel.....227.17
Kosberg, Alvin, and Globe Indemnity Co.—People, &c.....1,000.00
Ketcham, Leonard D.—J. F. McIntyre.190.21
Linch, Geo. W., receiver—M. Fitzgibbon, costs.....102.00
Lubchansky, Rubin. Louis Lubchansky, and Benjamin Cherkasky—S. Salomon et al., costs.....286.29
McCoy, Thomas F. L.—E. Mailia.....590.78
Mossbacher, Bernard L.—Vogel Realty and Holding Corporation.....103.51
McMahon, Roderick & Aaron—Joseph R. Potter Co.....135.85
Miller, Joseph or Joe—B. Kroll.....141.91
Mendsen, Frederick—W. Pahl.....165.91
Mayo, Edward—J. A. Bernhole & Sons.225.75
Marks, John—Borough Paper Co.....204.96
Mohr, Wm. F.—N. Y. C. Iron Works, Inc.....1,072.25
North American Accident Ins. Co.—C. MacFarland.....150.00
Newman, Louis J.—M. G. Palliser.....170.41
Obornik, Paul—J. Neugenboren et al.....161.27
Puerin, Barnett, and Abner H. Pike, assignee—M. H. Mann, possession of chattels and.....100.70
Potter & Decker Realty Co. and Horatio S. Potter—Bank of Rockville Center.....848.82
Pitkowsky, Jennie, administratrix, and Philip Kaldopkin—A. P. Fowler.....1,576.55
Paturzo, Julius C.—Federal Macaroni Co., Inc.....453.34
Regal Costume Co.—E. B. Hopkins.....406.51
Ro

FARRAGUT FLAGSHIP TO BE SOLD AS JUNK

Famous Old Franklin, on Which First Admiral's Flag Was Raised, Condemned.

BROUGHT BOSS TWEED BACK

Carried Civil War Veteran to Receive Honors in Europe—Second Ship of Her Name.

Admiral Farragut's old flagship Franklin, in which he made his memorable voyage to Europe immediately after the civil war, has just closed her long and interesting career in the United States Navy. She was put out of commission at the Norfolk Navy Yard last week, and she soon will be sold and broken up. She was one of the few remaining old type wooden war vessels still kept on the Navy list, and for many years had been used as a receiving ship in the Norfolk yard.

The Franklin had the distinction of being the first ship from which was hoisted the four-starred flag of an Admiral of the United States Navy. The rank of Admiral was created for Farragut by Congress in July, 1866, making him the first full Admiral of the Navy, just as, about two years before he had been elevated to the rank of Vice Admiral, which rank had never before been held by a United States naval officer. In the Summer of 1867 Farragut was assigned to command the European station, and the Admiral's blue pennant with its four stars was hoisted on the Franklin on June 17 of that year in New York Harbor.

The Franklin, several years later, acquired additional fame as the ship which brought William M. Tweed back to this country after his sensational escape from this city and his flight to Spain. The Franklin was in Mediterranean waters at the time and upon receipt of news of Tweed's detention by the Spanish authorities at the seaport of Vigo, the State Department at Washington notified the commander of the Franklin to bring the fugitive back to this country. On his arrival here on Nov. 23, 1876, Tweed was again locked up in Ludlow Street Jail.

The Franklin was built at the Kittery (Me.) Navy Yard. She was the second ship of the name in the United States Navy, the first having been built in 1815. For some reason construction on the new Franklin proceeded slowly, and it was nearly ten years later before her hull was ready for the engine equipment, so that she did not go into commission until just before Farragut was assigned to her, when she at once took her place as the flagship of the American Navy.

In appearance she was a stately full-rigged ship of the old frigate style, equipped with auxiliary steam power, carrying, in time of peace thirty-nine guns and a crew of 750 men, but for war service her armament could be increased to about sixty guns. Her length was 315 feet and her beam about 55 feet.

For one week after Farragut unfurled his Admiral's flag from the Franklin as she lay in New York Harbor just before Governors Island, the ship was visited by thousands of persons, and the reception which the Admiral gave on board on June 21 was one of the finest naval entertainments that had ever been seen in New York. President Johnson and Secretary Seward were among the guests as well as the former War Governor, Edwin D. Morgan, Mayor Hoffman, and General Butterfield. The festivities were heightened by two French ships in the harbor, which fired salutes in honor of the President and the Admiral.

On June 28 Farragut left for Europe, where he spent a year and a half, returning to this country on Nov. 10, 1868. By special permission of the President Mrs. Farragut was allowed to accompany her husband, and, that she might have a woman companion, Mrs. Pennock, the wife of the commanding officer of the Franklin, also made the voyage.

Farragut's European trip resembled in many respects a triumphal journey. Receptions and entertainments were given in every port in which the Franklin anchored. Every one, from the rulers to the common people, was eager to see the hero of so many naval battles in the war. The first stop was at Cherbourg, and an invitation was extended to the Admiral to dine with Emperor Napoleon III. in Paris. The Empress Eugenie visited Cherbourg and was entertained in magnificent style on the American flagship.

Farragut then cruised north, stopping next at the Russian port of Cronstadt, and by special invitation of the Russian officers he inspected the Russian fleet. After stopping at many of the principal ports he spent several days at Portsmouth and Plymouth, and then went through the Mediterranean, stopping at Lisbon, Nice, Naples, Genoa, Constantinople, and Athens. One of the greatest tributes paid to him was at Malta, where the British Mediterranean fleet deferred its departure for the Levant several days so that the ships might salute the Franklin and entertain the American Admiral. Returning, he made a longer stay in English ports. The Franklin was visited by members of the ruling family, including the Prince of Wales, afterward Edward VII., and Queen Victoria invited Farragut to dine with her. No ship of the American navy has ever visited so many European seaports and been greeted with such enthusiasm as the old frigate Franklin, whose career is now ended.

The Franklin did not again commission into public notice until September, 1876, when, under command of Captain Samuel R. Franklin, on his way home from a Mediterranean cruise, the United States Government sent orders to him at Gibraltar to bring Tweed back to this country. Until detained in Spain nothing had been heard of the New York absconder after his escape in December, the preceding year. Tweed then went back to Ludlow Street Jail and died there, April 12, 1878.

28 YOUNG FARMERS COMING.

Prize Winners In California Will Look Over New York.

Twenty-eight scientific young farmers from the University of California at Berkeley, each of whom is a prize-winning agriculturist because he has shown the farmers of his community how modern methods of tillage and stock raising may increase profits far beyond anything dreamed of under the old system of agriculture, will come here tomorrow and spend two days in sightseeing. The expenses of the trip across the continent and back are paid by the university.

A profit of $104.30 by growing 197½ bushels of potatoes on a third of an acre was made by Vinal Hunt of Arcata, Cal. Albert Jackson of Whittier made a net profit of $65.03 by raising mixed vegetables on a quarter of an acre of land. Guy Boyce of Auburn got a profit of $57.01 by raising 1,000 peach trees. Frank Nisson of Esparto got a profit of $51 by fattening one pig for market, and Morrill Van Slyke made a net profit of $22.25 by growing 1,035 pounds of popcorn on half an acre.

On their trip east the youths visited the sugar-beet farms of Utah, the alfalfa and hog farms of Nebraska, and the stock yards at Chicago. They inspected the leading educational institutions on their route, including Harvard, Yale and Pittsburgh, take a look at the Haggin stock farm at Lexington, Ky., and see the sugar mills and rice experiment stations in Louisiana.

CHILDREN ON ELLIS ISLAND.

Boy and Girl Held for Lack of Legal Guardianship.

Josefina Chinchilla, 15, and her brother Enrico, 7 years old, who arrived yesterday from Bogota, Colombia, on the United Fruit steamer Almirante, were sent to Ellis Island because they are under 16 and are not accompanied by their parents or legal guardians.

Mrs. Carmenedia Navarro, who had charge of the children from Bogota, said the father was dead, and as their mother was her cousin she had brought them to New York to be educated with her own children.

Agostino Castares, a brother of Mrs. Navarro, who says he is a merchant by occupation, and an Indian servant, Paolina Sarmiento, accompanied the party.

Mrs. Navarro had $4,000 with her in gold and appeared to carry the purse for the party, as none of the others had any money. They all went to Ellis Island and may be sent back to Colombia as being liable to become public charges, although only the two children were detained. The children were eating bananas and seemed very happy.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

Army.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—**First Lt.** O. C. Warner, C. A. C., from mine planter General Royal T. Frank, and from 133d Co., to unassigned list, effective about Dec. 1; then to mine planter General Edward O. C. Ord.

First Lt. E. P. Noyes, C. A. C., Ft. Monroe, Va., to 133d Co. and as Commanding Officer of mine planter General Royal T. Frank.

First Lt. C. E. Ide, C. A. C., Ft. Monroe, Va., to coast defenses of Chesapeake Bay for duty.

The following Captains of C. A. C., after relief from duty at Ft. Monroe, Va., are assigned to company indicated, effective about Dec. 30; C. E. N. Howard, to 31st, and C. R. Alley, to 29th.

The following C. A. C. officers, upon relief from Ft. Monroe, Va., will report to Commanding Officer of coast defenses indicated for duty: Capt. J. K. Crain, Chesapeake Bay, and 1st Lts. E. B. Walker, Key West; H. A. McCune, Pensacola; C. T. Marsh, Savannah, and F. E. Kingman, Potomac.

Capt. C. L. Fenton, C. A. C., upon relief from regular course at Ft. Monroe (Va.) School, and after leave report to Commandant Coast Artillery School for duty as instructor, Dept. of Enlisted Specialists.

Orders of Oct. 18 relating to Lt. Col. W. L. Kenly, C. A. C., revoked. He is detailed for recruiting service at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., about Dec. 27.

The following 1st Lts. of C. A. C., upon relief from Ft. Monroe (Va.) School, and after leave report to Commanding Officer of coast defenses indicated for assignment to a company: F. E. Williford, Chesapeake Bay; C. W. Baird, Southern New York; C. Young, Jr., Southern New York; L. B. Chambers, Panama; A. H. Doig, Narragansett Bay; E. F. Barlow, Long Island Sound; M. J. Hickok, Pensacola; R. F. Maddux, Eastern New York; W. D. Frazer, San Francisco; G. Moore, Chesapeake Bay; R. R. Lyon, Charleston; T. I. Steere, Columbia; C. R. Wilson, Boston; J. H. Hood, Portland; R. S. Dodson, Sandy Hook; C. D. Peirce, Long Island Sound; P. M. Ljungstedt, Long Island Sound; W. L. Clark, Boston; S. W. Sperry, Savannah; H. W. Stovall, Portsmouth; R. F. Cox, San Francisco; R. R. Welshimer, Cape Fear; D. Hall, Charleston; F. McCaskey, Portland; J. K. Jemison, Mobile; C. A. Chapman, Long Island Sound, and A. G. Campbell, Galveston.

Capt. W. H. Clopton, Jr., 13th Cav., detailed in Q. M. C., effective Nov. 1, to Fort Reno Remount Depot, Okla., about Nov. 1, as assistant to depot Q. M. there.

Capt. A. B. Warfield, 2d F. A., detailed in Q. M. C., effective Nov. 24, to Philippine Dept. for duty.

Lt. Col. S. Reber, Sig. Corps, to San Francisco, as witness before General Court Martial there, and to his station when no longer required by the court.

Capt. A. H. Sunderland, C. A. C., detailed a member of Examining Board at Ft. Monroe, vice Capt. K. C. Masteller, C. A. C., relieved.

First Lt. J. M. Armstrong, M. R. C., to active duty for one day to conduct annual physical examination of certain officers, then stand relieved.

Capt. J. I. Mabes, M. C., to Ft. Ontario, N. Y. Nov. 1, for temporary duty, then to his station.

Major R. H. Ford, M. C., upon completion of present duties, to Ft. Hamilton, N. Y., for duty and by letter to Commanding General, Eastern Department.

Major J. J. Hornbrook, 6th Cav., to Ft. Leavenworth, Jan. 5, to take special course for field officers.

Orders of Oct. 4, relating to Col. C. A. Hunter, C. A. C., revoked. He is relieved as Fort Commander, Ft. Winfield Scott, Cal., and will assume command of coast defenses of San Francisco until about June 5, when he will proceed to Honolulu and assume command of the coast defenses of Oahu.

Col. S. M. Foote, C. A. C., from command of coast defenses of San Francisco to Charleston, S. C., and assume command of South Atlantic Coast Artillery District.

Col. T. Ridgway, C. A. C., from command of coast defenses of Sandy Hook, and after present leave to Fort Warren, Mass., and assume command of coast defenses of Boston.

Lt. Col. D. Skerrett, Inspector General C. A. C., upon relief from detail in Inspector General's Department, to Ft. Hancock, N. J., and assume command of coast defenses of Sandy Hook.

Lt. Col. W. G. Haan, C. A. C., from command of coast defenses of Boston to Ft. Totten, N. Y., and assume command of coast defenses of Eastern New York.

Leave: Second Lt. W. B. Hardigg, C. A. C., one month.

Navy.

Lieutenants A. T. Beauregard, aid on staff, Commander Fourth Division, Atlantic Fleet, to aid on staff and Flag Lt., staff of Commander in Chief, Pacific Fleet; W. A. Glassford, aid on staff, Fourth Division, Atlantic Fleet, to connection fitting out the Nevada and on board when commissioned, and W. O. Spears, the Burrows, to three months' sick leave.

Chief Machinist A. Peterson, the Cleveland, to the South Dakota.

Marine Corps.

First Lt. R. L. Denig, Olongapo, P. I., Barracks, to United States upon reporting of relief.

Second Lt. L. H. Miller, Norfolk Barracks, to Fort Royal, S. C., recruit depot.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

ARRIVED—Balch at N. Y. Yard; Beale and Jarvis at Boston; Cushing at Newport; Iroquois at Philadelphia; Kanawha at Norfolk; Kansas at Philadelphia; Marietta at Ceiba; New York and Rhode Island at Hampton Roads; Prometheus at Cordova; Vulcan at Hingham, and the Whipple at Mare Island.

SAILED—Celtic, New York for Hampton Roads; Chattanooga, La Paz for San Diego; Jouett, New York for Hampton Roads; Nereus, Olongapo for Manila; Osceola, Port au Prince for Cape Haitien; Prairie, Port Royal for Norfolk; San Diego, La Paz for Mazatlan, and the Winslow, Tompkinsville for Newport.

Coast Guard.

Captains H. B. West (the Tallapoosa, to temporary command of New York Division; H. G. Hamlet, the Unalga, to duty in South Baltimore, Md.; B. H. Camden, to the Gresham; C. Satterlee, to the Miami; F. G. Dodge, to the Unalga, and S. B. Winram, to the Manning.

First Lts. H. R. Searls, to the McCulloch, and C. F. Howell, the Mohawk, to the Manning.

EDUCATION NOTES.

From Nov. 6 to 13 the Alumni Association of Public School 62 and the Faculty of the school will join hands to celebrate its decennial. It was in November, 1905, that 62 first opened to receive the upper-grade pupils from the neighboring schools. Since then thousands of east side youths have been inspired by the successive leadership of Dr. John S. Roberts, Dr. I. E. Goldwasser, and Dr. Leon W. Goldrich. "Decennial Week" will be ushered up by an informal dinner on Nov. 13 at 6 P. M. in Clinton Hall.

The sum of $1,899.25 has been appropriated to pay a bill of the State Prison Superintendent for furniture for P. S. 41, Queens.

The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund have been requested to approve the leasing of 991-993 Southern Boulevard, the Bronx, as an annex to P. S. 20 until July 1, 1916, at a rental of $3,000.

In the Ninth Regiment Armory yesterday afternoon there was a Hallowe'en party of the Julia Richman High School. Two thousand "Blue Birds" (the Julia Richman emblem,) witches, ghosts, and pumpkins marched and danced. Suffrage yellow predominated. The ghost of anti-Suffrage was there in pink.

Agnes Daley, a teacher of cooking, has been assigned to assist the Director of Cooking during the latter's incapacitation.

Permission has been granted to Dr. I. O. Woodruff, Medical Inspector of open-air classes, and Nettie Miller, teacher of a tuberculosis class on the ferryboat Southfield, to attend the meeting of the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis, to be held in Albany, N. Y., on Nov. 4 and 5. There will be no loss of pay, but their expenses will be paid by themselves.

The Interborough Association of Women Teachers will hold a special meeting at 4 P. M. today in the Metropolitan Life Building.

WILL FOR PROBATE.

ENO, AMOS F., (details elsewhere.)

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—A shallow barometric depression continues south of Florida, but the depression has not as yet assumed definite form, and it does not appear to be increasing in intensity. Thus far it has caused light rains in Florida, but unattended by strong winds. A pressure is also low along the northern boundary. Aside from scattered showers in Florida and on the North Pacific Coast the weather has been fair with seasonal temperatures.

Fair weather will continue Friday and Saturday in all parts of the country except over the Florida Peninsula and over Northern New England, where scattered rains are possible Friday.

It will be somewhat warmer Friday in Atlantic Coast districts and slightly cooler in the Ohio Valley. Elsewhere temperature changes will be unimportant.

The barometer continues low south of Florida, but as yet no definite depression can be located.

Winds for Friday and Saturday along the North and Middle Atlantic Coasts will be moderate south; South Atlantic Coast, moderate and variable.

FORECASTS: TODAY AND SATURDAY.

Eastern New York, New Jersey, and Eastern Pennsylvania.—Fair Friday and Saturday.

Southern New England.—Partly cloudy Friday and Saturday.

Western New York.—Partly cloudy and cooler Friday; Saturday, fair.

Northern New England.—Partly cloudy Friday, probably local rains; Saturday, fair.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

1914.	1915.		1914.	1915.
3 A. M.	33	48	4 P. M.	50	58
6 A. M.	32	43	6 P. M.	48	55
9 A. M.	38	48	9 P. M.	45	53
12 M.	47	57	11 P. M.	43	53

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 51; for the corresponding date last year it was 40; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 51.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 45; at 8 P. M. it was 53; maximum temperature, 59 degrees at 1 P. M.; minimum, 43 degrees at 6:45 A. M. Humidity, 69 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 78 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.19 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.06 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

P. M.—Wed.
11:50—2,497 3d Av., not given.....Loss.
A. M.—Thur.
2:45—2,106 8th Av., Littick.....Slight
6:25—311 Broadway, Baldwin.....Slight
7:35—478 W. 129th St., Bernheimer & Schwarz.....Not given
10:35—279 Pleasant Av., Joseph Esposito, None
10:40—241 E. 103d St., D. Mator.....Slight
10:50—806 5th St., Morris Koesner.....Slight
11:40—112 W. 30th St., Schuiman & Rosenthal .....Not given
P.M.
12:30—359 W. 22d St., Cornelius Gaffney, Slight
2:20—224 Delancey St., Mrs. Lieberman, Slight
2:45—467 E. 158th St., not given.....Slight
5:45—147 Delancey St., Pappas & Co..Slight
6:30—11 E. 31st St., Belmont Button Works, $1,000
7:55—237 E. 63d St., C. L. Knoeller, Not given
9:10—987 3 Av.; Joe's Restaurant.....$5
10:15—67 Warren St.; K. Kolenoritz..Not given

ESTATES APPRAISED.

BANGS, Dr. LEMUEL B., (Oct. 4, 1914;) net estate, $126,613. Mrs. Isabel Hoyt Bangs, widow, received a dower interest, $3,596, in the realty; Mary E. Bangs, daughter, $43,630; Nesbit H. Bangs, son, $41,491; Merwin B. Bangs and Edward D. Bangs, grandsons, each given $20,745. Assets: Premises west side of Grand Avenue, near 190 St., Bronx, appraised at $14,000; five lots on Babylon, L. I., $500; three lots at Pelhamwood, Westchester County, $437; premises north side of Elder St., Brooklyn, $4,500; two lots at Stony Brook, L. I., $350; dower was $3,596 and is deducted from the total value of realty; deposits, $16,024; notes, mortgages, personalty, and insurance, $36,475; stocks and bonds, $70,196.

BOYNTON, MRS. SARAH L., (March 25, 1915;) net estate, $160,198. Sarah H. Boynton, daughter, given $83,339 and Lewis Boynton, son, $76,856. Assets: 211 W. 22 St., appraised at $12,000; 142 E. 16 St., $24,000; 308 West End Av., $32,000; 2,532 Atlantic Av., Brooklyn, $2,500; premises west side Schenectady Av., near Herkimer St., Brooklyn, $3,000; 515-517-525 Classon Av. and 76 Putnam Av., Brooklyn, $30,175; deposits, $8,182; notes, mortgages, and personalty, $35,313, and stocks and bonds, $23,792.

BROGAN, FANNIE, (May 11, 1914;) net estate, $17,062. Paul Brogan, cousin, given $3,000; Mary A. O'Connor and Elizabeth Forstner, cousins, each received $2,500; Little Sisters of the Assumption and the Society for the Propagation of the Faith $1,000 each; residuary estate, $7,062. Rt. Rev. Church of St. Ann. The assets: Deposits, $18,530, and personalty, $495.

HOWLAND, HENRY E., (Nov. 7, 1913;) net estate, $950,960. Mrs. Anna J. W. Howland, widow, given life interest in the dwelling, St., the present value of the interest being $2,954; Charles P. and John Howland, sons, and Frances L. Howland, daughter, each given $94,842. Katherine Bellows, sister, $5,000. The assets were: Equity, $9,000, in 14 W. 9 St., appraised at $24,000; premises at Southampton, L. I., $28,000; deposits, $1,843; personalty, furniture and wearing apparel; $3,527; wines, $377; stocks and bonds, $342,896. Principal items of stocks: 351 shares General Electric Co., appraised at $49,491; 600 shares Lawyers Mortgage Co., $120,000; 200 shares Equitable Trust Co., $93,000; 300 shares Crex Carpet Co., $22,500, and 200 shares Great Northern R'y, $25,638. Total of $79,830, of which $76,557 was due to Equitable Trust Co. on a loan. Personalty located at 10 E. 10 St. when appraised. Widow resides at 14 W. 9 St.

MITCHELL, CARRIE, (Nov. 8, 1913;) net estate, $9,000. Michael Mitchell, husband, and seven children beneficiaries. The assets: Equity, $3,995, in 218 W. 127 St., appraised at $12,000; equity, $10,980, in 86-88 Watt St., appraised at $34,000; deposits, $230; jewelry, $210; stocks, $4,381.

WALLACE, ALLEN, son of the late John Wallace, (June 23, 1914;) net estate $538,-896. The subordinate shares of seven beneficiaries to have been Mrs. Frances L. Wallace, widow, who was given $179,465, and Annie Marie Wallace, his daughter, given $358,-930. Under an agreement made in January, 1915, $100,000 was set aside in trust for the benefit of Mrs. Virginia Wallace Bacon, and Mrs. Frances L. Wallace, as administratrix of the estate. This action followed contest of will of John Wallace, deceased, which was compromised. Mrs. Bacon was to have received $250,000. The present value of the fund of $100,000 comes out of the distributive shares of widow and daughter of decedent. Assets are enumerated as "cash on deposit with the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company," $744,713, and a two-thirds interest in promissory notes, decedent's share being $2,057. Report shows that decedent was an incompetent. The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company was the trustee of a fund, the amount of which appears above, and the income from the fund was paid to the committee of the decedent during his lifetime. Decedent died at Bagnaia, Italy, and expenses, including the cost of a monument, amounted to $3,016. Debts enumerated amounted to $182,420, and the largest items were: Mrs. Frances L. Wallace, amounts advanced to decedent during his life, $46,434; Talbot J. Taylor, commissions for counting the moneys of the decedent during his lifetime, $10,483, and extra compensation for extraordinary services rendered to the deceased, $22,500. The present value of the fund for Mrs. Bacon is placed at $57,080 and appears in the schedules of debts. Many of other enumerated debts were small amounts due for household and personal expenses at decedent's place in Italy. Amounts of debts were fixed by John Quinn, acting as referee, under an appointment from the Supreme Court and the report of the referee was filed Aug. 17, 1915.

WERNEKE, TERESA, (Dec. 31, 1914;) net estate, $119,537. Rosino Peyser, Marie Therese Berge, nieces, and Edward W. Berge, nephew, each received $39,845. Assets: Half interest in 105 West 28th St., appraised at $16,000; deposits, $10,625; personalty, $2,876; stock and bonds, $95,098. Largest holding of stock was 120 shares Manhattan Railway Co., appraised at $14,520.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

The following additional names have been certified from which to appoint a matron on Randall's Island at $540 a year: Selma Smith, 79.90; Sarah J. Cooney, 79.80; Janet D. Minor, 79.60; Bertha A. Furgang, 79.60; Mary C. Dolan, 79.40; Mary F. Scott, 79.60; Mary Moroney, 79.30.

The following is the preferred list for a watchman in the Willard Parker Hospital at $600 per year: Dec. 31, Mallory A. McKenna, W. Kelly, N. Abraham, T. Naddy, W. Elchholz, W. Dougherty, F. Y. Tierney, F. Briest, C. Smith, T. Ryan, and J. Smith.

United States.

The commission announces for Nov. 3 at the New York Custom House an examination for sub-inspector of ordnance, for men only, to fill four vacancies in the office of the Inspector of Ordnance, Brooklyn, N. Y., for duty at Arlington, N. J., at $4 each per diem; and vacancies as they may occur in position requiring similar qualifications, at any United States navy yard or naval establishment. In filling vacancies in navy yards and other naval establishments certification will be made of the highest eligibles examined in the vicinity of the place at which the vacancy occurs, except that upon the request of the Navy Department certification will be made of the highest eligibles on the register for the entire country who have expressed willingness to accept appointment where the vacancy exists. Competitors will be examined in practical questions in materials and manufacture of ordnance, training and experience; age, 21 or over on the date of the examination. Further information may be obtained from the commission, Washington, D. C.

DECISIONS AND CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(c) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—H. B. Lee of Buffalo was admitted to practice.

46—A. Boulanger v. State of Louisiana.—Dismissed, with costs.

35—L. Houck v. Little River Drainage District.—Argument continued.

37—Hamilton-Brown Shoe Company v. The Wolf Brothers & Co.—Argument commenced.

Adjourned until tomorrow.

Call for Oct. 29: Nos. 37, 38, 40, 41, (and 224, and 242,) 42, 43, 44, 45, 47, and 48.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Hazel, J.—Room 1, 12th floor, Woolworth Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.
Equity.
Case on—Universal Saving Corp'n<Morris Plan Co. of N. Y.
No day calendar.

DISTRICT COURT—Mayer, J.—Room 227, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M. Jury calendar.
Trumbenski<Erie RR.
Dicherson<Penn R R.
Meares<D, L & W R R.
Noot<Inter Mer Mar.

DISTRICT COURT—Lacombe, J.—Room 433, P. O. Bldg.—At 10:30 A. M.—Motion calendar.
Gibbons<Jarvis.
Brady<Reliance (2).
Maxwell<N Y, N H & H RR.
White<same.
Clan<Bank Line.
Re SS Oklahoma.
Church<Sweetland.
Dutrien<Jeffrey.
Plankton<Gidney.
Fidunque<United Fruit Co.
Rodgers<Benedict.
Keystone<Goldstein.
N Y & Bermuda Co<Mowinckel.
Merritt & Chapman<Scow No 48.
Re Heaply.
Sanitary S & M Co<Studebaker.
de Felice<Kerbaugh.
Cerotlino<same.
Calone<same.
de Carlo<same.
Van Amringe<Cunard.
Heaney<Hofheimer.
Roulac<Korn.
Laser<Scharain.
Farmers' L & T Co<Anderson.
Guaranty Trust<same.
Central Trust<same.
Karpinski<L I RR Co.
Friedly, Voshardt<Reliance N S Co.
Pres Suspender Co<Macwilliam.
Brady<Reliance.
Fetzenstein<Yankaus.
Essanay<Broncho.
Behr<Inter M M Co.
Cook<Flagg.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Veeder, J.—Room 312, P. O. Bldg.—At 10:30 A. M.—Common law calendar.
Glasnze<Marresford. Deguzis<D, L & W RR

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—Room 323, P. O. Bldg.—At 10:30 A. M.—Criminal calendar.
US<Goldstein.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—Room 323 P. O. Building, Brooklyn, at 2 P. M.—Bankruptcy calendar.
Discharges:
Charles F Fuens,
Harry C Fartridge
Aelman & Burkhardt,
Richard H Keller,
Gustave Krieger,
Jacob B. Bleichrode,
Julius Harder.
Adj'd discharge:
Lauden Knapp.
Motions:
Henry F Vyse & Co.,
Abraham L Kass,
Smithkin Bros.,
Leonardo Marotta,
Jacob W Goldberg,
Samuel Boshnack & ano.,
Aaron Lazarus,
James L Long,
Bay Dredging Co.
Jose Casesa,
Ladislaus W Schwenk,
Samuel Feinstein.
Abraham L Kass,
Charles A Unseld.

DISTRICT COURT—Veeder, J.—On Nov. 1—Room 312, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Equity calendar.
Wadley<Elec Op Co.
Spear, (trust)<Jennings Lande<Brewery.
Ambrosius<Ambrosius.
Crown C & S Co<American C & S Co.
Same<same.
Same<Johnson.
Same<Manhattan B & S Co et al.
Gilbert, (trust)<Colby.
Messick<Miami Cycle & Mfg Co.
March, (trust)<Leseman.
Loeb & Schoenfeld<Atlas Emb Works.
O K Tool Holder Co<J. H Williams Co.
Hegeman<Weber.
Stotesbury<Huber.
Indiv Drink Cup Co<Public Serv Cup Co.

STATE.

Court of Appeals.

DAY CALENDAR.
Williams et al.<City of Utica.
Court will adjourn today until Nov. 15.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—First Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Philbin, J.—Litigated motions.
Gough<Gough.
Ten House Dept<100 W 61st St.
Hochman<Keahon.
Poalin<Weissman, (2.)
Johnson<Johnson.
Cameron<Cameron.
Kuechle<Sloane.
Re CNY, (Prospect Pl)
Mut Life Ins Co<Renn, (3.)
Nagy<Loose-Wiles Biscuit Co.
Mormando<Dr. Dadirrian & Sons Co.
Felice<Lewis.
Mazzarelli<Mazzarelli.
Middleton<Farson.
Simms<Wilkes.
Hoisting Mach Co<Plm Mfg Co.
Daenzer<Horowitz,
Hooper<N Y Rys.
Amgott<Amgott.
Baldwin<Am Finance, &c., Co.
Thompson<Thompson.
Guaranty Trust Co<Tabor.
Vaughan<Truxton Dairy Co.
Koss<Sandy.
Marx<Fish.
Robertson<Robertson.
Re Sternberg M T Co.
Schleansky<Schwartz, (2.)
Elchner<Ventimiglia.
Maxwell<Tim.
De Flis<De Flis.
Perez<CNY.
Re Castle Hill Av.
Wessels<Linch.
Manaras<Sarantides, (2.)
Trager<Trager.
Mayer<Gluck.
Re Grupe (McKay.)
Payne<T R T Co.
Nolan<Horn.
Wellington<Wellington.
Frawley<Persch.
Rabinowitz<Rabinowitz.
Cohn<Cohn
Brennan<McIntyre.

PART II.—Erlanger, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Ex parte business.

PART III.—Newburger, J.—At 10:15 A. M. Motions:
Michalski<EnieRR, (2.)
Re Riverside Drive.
Calhoun<Little, Brown & Co.
Rosenblum<Paige.
O'Farrel<So Pac Co.
Re Public Serv Com, (E 42d St.)
Loiacono<Loiacono.
Wells<Wells.
Kondrik<Kondrik.
Nole<Abate.
Whitcomb<Whitcomb.
Prunier<Braun.
Josephson<Josephson.
Brooker<Brooker.
Inniss<McGowan.
Re Defended divorces:
O'Connor,
Defiind,
Bennett,
Kelly,
Kopelman,
Discount,
Zimber.
General calendar:
Tiedemann<Tiedemann
Marmann<Marmann.
Lewis<Stragow Realty.
Kilpatrick<De Ambri.
Kinstler<Kinstler.
Metchnikoff<Berlin Laboratory, Ltd.
Kirschenbaum<Kirschenbaum.
Flowers<Flowers.
Peerless Plaster Co<McClure Public'ns.
Pitolsky<Polonsky.
Inter R T Co<CNY.
Overland<Holbrook, C & R Co.
Adler<Stueber.

PART IV.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Clear.

PART V.—Giegerich, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on.

PART VI.—Hotchkiss, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Certiorari cases.
Case on—Refel<Purdy.

PART VII.—Ford, J.—At 10:30 A. M. —Case on.

PART VIII.—Blanchard, J.—At 10:30 A. M. —Clear.

TRIAL TERMS—Part II.—Weeks, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Gabler<Bijur Bros.
Tooker<Gulf Mfg Co.
Colvin<Post Mfg Co.
Batkin<Weissberg.
Flora<Grossmith.
Fehlman<Camp Imp.
Granville<Robson.
Kirby<Am Art Gal & Auction Rooms.
Bendit<Mahoney.
John<Slotnick.
Reich<Moody.
Friend<Barclay, (2.)
Golden<Gillespie.
B S Barnard & Co, Inc<McIntyre.
Tudor Rty Co<Riley.
Stevens Bluestone Co<Cohn.
Rosenblum<Hecht-Huger.
New Life Ins Co<50th St R E Co.
Greenwich Sav Bank<McAleer.
Bachman<Hyman.
Spielmann<Petram.
City R E Co<Kahl.
Rosenblum<Hechtling-er.
Rothschild<Rothschild.
Re Northern Bank.
Kantrowitz<Bergman.
Siegel<Berkowitz.
Haribut<Stelle.
Marks<Cawdin.
Foople<November.
Clinton Lunch Co<Kaminsky.
Farrell<Foley.
Myer<Myer.
Eisenstein<Eisenstein.
Vella<Liebling.
Norton<Universal Film Mfg Co.
Levy<Goldstein.
Ohashi<N Y Tel Co.
Adler<Aetna Amuse Co.
Shrage<Shrage
Tepper<Rival Gas Elec Fixtures Co.
Buczynska<Shaffer.
Belidas<Zaharis.
Adams<Adams.
Re Rosenthal.
Aaron<C I T.
Senior<same.
Malena<same.
Morris<same.
O'Rourke<same.
Same<same.
Kramer<Coyle.
Mut Life Ins Co<Matthews.
Re Levy, (Getzler.)
Nimis<Carolina Box & Lumber Co.
Levin<Surwitz.
Madden<Schloffel.
Sloane<O'Neill.
Moncrief<Moncrieff.
Christ<Duffy.
Walla<Owens & Co.
Menkin<A E Nathan & Co.
Herrlich<Herrlich.
Buchholz<Luftig.
Miller<Klein.
Chandler<NY Rys.
Marblestone<Reher-Parlberg.
Barranco<Rosenberg.
Donovan<Bottjer.
Reilly<Otten.
Felzer<Felzer<Marcus Con Co.
Torello<NY Rys.
Boyle<Same.
Hanna<Capsy.
Gohrey<Bernstein.
Hirsch<Tokayer.

PART III.—Dugro, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on—Weinerman<Verran (2).
No day calendar.

PART IV.—Delehanty, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Glasser<C I & B RR. Case on.

PART V.—Donnelly, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on—Fischer<Singerevitz.
No day calendar.

PART VI.—Davendorf, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on—Cinquimani<Taylor.
No day calendar.

PART VII.—Whittaker, J.—At 10:30 A. M. —No day calendar.

PART VIII.—Pendleton, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Inq—Cummins<NY Part, &c, Co.
Weinstein<Singer Sew Mach Co.
Cornelius<Rieser.
Laks<Keller.
Johnston<Wave Imp & Const Co.
Muslin<Fargo.
McMurrough<3d Av RR.
Sullivan<Mad Sq Theatre Co.
Stackof<Zaffe.
Bluemner<L'Ecluse.
Berkhemer<Empire Carrying Corp.
Clear.

PART IX.—Platzek, J.—At 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

PART X.—Adjourned for the term.

PART XI.—Adjourned for the term.

PART XII.—Adjourned for the term.

PART XIII.—Adjourned for the term.

PART XIV.—Finch, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Motions:
Gancero<Meyer (2.)
Gibbons<King.
General calendar:
Carlton Illustrators<Am Locomotive Co. Case on.

PART XV.—Cohalan, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Lykens<Hopkins.
Ryan<Bailey.
Schloss<Hoffman Co.
Muller<Cohen.
Freehoff<Mears.
Valentine<Martin.
Hall<Galban & Co.
Riesser<CNY. Case on.

PART XVI.—Lehman, J.—At 10:30 A. M. 42 St, &c, Ry<US Wood Preserv Co.
John Kutsukian Co<Provid-Wash Ins Co. Case on.

PART XVII.—Gavegan, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on—Sutton<McBride.
No day calendar.

PART XVIII.—Goff, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Inq—Spraker<Pennock. Case on.
Blumner<Waters.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M.—Motion calendar:
Edward Rafter,
A W Van Winkle,
Hattie Schiff,
Christiane Zwinge,
Lena Rosenthal,
Antonia Seekamp,
Frances Levy,
Eliza T Morton,
Mary M Holmes,
Alice D W Chauncey,
Patrick Keogh,
Helen C Taylor,
Luigi Chiappari,
William Payne,
Jessie A Wight,
Mathilde Rood,
George A Haines,
Louis Oliva,
Helen G Dougherty,
Edward W Sparrow,
Mary Ingham,
Catherine Stevens,
Patrick C Costello,
Arthur S Levy,
Nahum Hexter,
Robert Johnston,
Meyer Jonasson,
Mabel A Nichols,
Ellen Reilly,
Emma F Wyatt,
Lilla A Green,
Mary Dwyer,
Charles Thurber,
John T Brady,
Rose D Fleckman,
Fannie Lathrop.
Estates of: Issues of fact:
Valentine Mott,
Maria Del Pezz

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

These transfers and assignments are ordered, to take effect 4 P. M. today: Sergts. J. P. Cassidy, 35, to 33; M. F. Fay, 36, to 33. Patrol. H. S. Smith, 2, to 80; L. Owens, 80, to 2; P. J. Walsh, 152, to 11 I. D.; C. Fried, 156, to 11 I. D., from 8 A. M. Nov. 1; Cornelius E. O'Brien, 148, to 10 I. D., clerical duty, from 4 P. M. Oct. 27. Mutual, to take effect 8 A. M. Nov. 1: Patrol. L. L. Pendleton, 145, to 146; A. H. Quillan, 146, to 148.

Temporary assignments: Insp. T. H. Murphy, 15th I. D., to assume duties of Borough Inspector, Brooklyn and Queens, in addition to his own, 3 days, 6 A. M., Oct. 28; Capt. G. G. Walden, 270, to command 12th I. D., 1 day, 12:01 A. M., Oct. 30; Patrol. C. E. Billups, 1, and Robert H. Holmes, 38, to 6th I. D., 10 days, 4 P. M., Oct. 28; J. H. McWilliams, Jr., and F. Miele, 15, to plain clothes, 30 days, 4 P. M., Oct. 28; R. J. Hoerr and T. P. Boland, 16, to plain clothes, 30 days, 4 P. M., Nov. 1; S. Obraytys, 161, and Otto G. P. Eppler, 165, to 4th I. D., 10 days, 4 P. M., Oct. 28; E. G. Buchman, 164, to 17th I. D., 15 days, 4 P. M., Nov. 1; to 3d I. D. from precincts indicated, 10 days, 4 P. M., Oct. 28: William J. Cowden, 13; Daniel Van Dam, 15; George J. Braendly, 42; William H. Harrer, 277; Donald J. Slattery, 13; Edward H. Hommel, 26; Walter F. J. Sullivan, 42.

Assignment discontinued: Patrol. J. H. Kelly, 21, to 11th I. D., (temporary,) 4 P. M., Nov. 1.

Leaves of absence authorized, with full pay: Borough Insp. J. E. Dillon, Brooklyn and Queens, 3 days, 6 A. M., Oct. 28; Insp. T. J. Kelly, 12th I. D., 1 day, 12:01 A. M., Oct. 30, to be deducted from vacation; Patrol. H. Horn, 63, 1 day, 8 A. M., Oct. 28. Without pay: Patrol. F. J. Grote, 1, 1 day, 4 P. M., Oct. 30; J. J. Skelly, 2, 1 day, 4 P. M., Oct. 28; H. J. Yore, 4, 1 day, 4 P. M., Oct. 28; C. J. Sullivan, 6, 1 day, 4 P. M., Oct. 31; J. Patterson, 12, 1 day, 4 P. M., Oct. 30; J. T. Sayler, 31, 1 day, 4 P. M., Oct. 25; B. T. Wilson, 1 day, noon, Oct. 28; M. J. Joyce, 38, 1 day, 8 A. M., Oct. 31; J. A. Prinz, 42, 1 day, 12 P. M., Nov. 5.

Relieved from suspension and restored to duty: Patrol—J. E. Lorenz, 275, to take effect 12 P. M., Oct. 27.

Suspended from duty without pay: Patrol.—J. F. Conlon, 15, to take effect 3:40 P. M., Oct. 27; R. R. Byrnes, 26, to take effect 9:13 A. M., Oct. 28.

Bonfires on Election Day or night will not be tolerated. Each Commanding Officer will be held responsible for prevention within his jurisdiction of street fires, or fires in vacant lots, and for damage to pavements, or to billboards or other property caused by such fires, a list of which will be furnished to this Department by the Fire Commissioner after Election Day.

Every proper effort shall be made to prevent the collection or storage of combustible material which is actually or probably intended for use in bonfires. All persons starting bonfires, and all those helping to keep them burning, shall be arrested.

Special Order 250 provides that the entire force assigned to each command shall be held subject to duty on Election Day. No member of the force shall be excused who is able to perform duty. The order explains in great detail the duties of, and assignments for, the day.

Fire Department.

Richard W. Callaghan, retired Deputy Chief of Department, died at 5 A. M. on the 20th inst. The funeral will take place from 104 Morningside Avenue, at 9:45 A. M. today; thence to St. Joseph's Church, 125th Street and Morningside Avenue. Interment at St. Raymond's Cemetery. The funeral escort will consist of a battalion of two companies of twelve men each, commanded by Dep. Chief of Department John F. King, No. 1; companies to be commanded by Patrick J. Rogan, & Co. 36, and Lt. George Tritenbach, Eng. Co. 67. The Deputy Chiefs of the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, and 6th Divisions will detail three men each, and the Deputy Chief of the 7th Division, six men, to act as funeral escort. All officers and men above detailed will report in full uniform, white gloves, with crepe on left arm, at the quarters of H. & L. Co. 40, at 9:30 A. M.

For purposes specified in G. O. 72, dated Dec. 28, 1910, (Fire College,) the following chief officers will report at the Fire College, 157-159 East 67th St., Manhattan, on date and at time specified. First, Second, and Third Sections, consisting of the following chief officers, to report at 10 A. M. on the following dates: First Section, Nov. 4—Deputy Chiefs J. Binns, 1st Div.; C. B. Martin, 3d Div.; T. J. Hayes, 5th Div.; J. O'Hara, 10th Div.; J. Crawley, Headquarters; Chiefs of Battalion W. Gorgin, 12th Batt.; G. J. Kuss, 1st Batt.; J. F. Heaney, 25th Batt.; F. J. Gray, 20th Batt.; R. J. Marshall, 34th Batt.; J. W. Heffernan, 45th Batt.; G. O'Shea, 49th Batt.; J. C. Brogan, 22d Batt.; F. J. Graham, No. 1, 8th Batt.; P. F. Barrett, 18th Batt.; J. Reilly, 32d Batt.; J. Langan, 40th Batt.; P. T. Lenihan, 51st Batt.; C. H. Stone, 50th Batt.

Second Section, Nov. 5—Deputy Chiefs T. R. Langford, 2d Div.; J. Burns, No. 1, 4th Div.; P. Sloan, 7th Div.; P. Maher, No. 1, 11th Div.; Chiefs of Battalion J. F. Devanny, 5th Batt.; C. L. Ross, 7th Batt; J. Davin, No. 2, 44th Batt.; M. J. Cummings, 21st Batt.; J. Cummings, 48th Batt.; J. J. Walsh, No. 1, 4th Batt.; O. McKernan, 9th Batt.; W. Clark, 11th Batt.; W. F. Williams, 14th Batt.; H. J. Carlock, 15th Batt.; J. Dooley, 33d Batt.; J. T. Farrell, 38th Batt.; J. W. Raab, 46th Batt.; T. F. Kane, 37th Batt.

Third Section, Nov. 6—Deputy Chiefs J. F. King, 9th Div.; F. W. Gooderson, 13th Div.; W. P. Beggin, 8th Div.; J. Murray, 12th Div.; Chiefs of Battalion J. T. Geatons, 35th Batt.; H. Stickel, 36th Batt.; S. E. Poling, 17th Batt.; T. F. Skelly, 6th Batt.; E. J. McKenna, 42d Batt.; G. H. La Monte, 52d Batt.; C. R. Griffiths, 2d Batt.; H. B. Helm, 3d Batt.; G. E. Weber, 16th Div.; H. P. Kirk, 31st Batt.; P. McGuire, 39th Batt.; W. E. Lawrence, 47th Batt.; J. W. Cregan, 43d Batt.; W. Jones, No. 2, Relieving Officer.

Lt. E. J. Brosnan, Eng. 280, Brooklyn, having performed duty therein continuously for more than two years, has, on his own application, retired and dismissed from all service in the department, on an annual pension of $1,050, effective 8 A. M. Nov. 1.

Reports of inspections as to requirements of Inspection Forms No. 1, and also the number of unusual or dangerous conditions found to exist, will be forwarded by company officers; reports will be consolidated by Chiefs of Battalion and forwarded Nov. 1, 1915, and will cover a period of 30 days, ended 8 A. M. Oct. 24.

Chief of Battalion T. F. Dougherty is temporarily relieved from fire duty, and placed in charge of squad organized for supervision of fire drills in factories, effective 8 A. M. today.

These members, having filed applications for examination for promotion to the position of Engineer of Steamer, will report to Chief of Battalion J. J. Henry, Supervising Engineer, at foot of Grand St., East River, on date and time specified, for practical test in operating steam fire engines: Oct. 30, 9 A. M.—W. Archambault, Eng. 10; E. F. Fanning, Eng. 55; W. Gardner, Eng. 65; E. F. Mullally, Eng. 18; J. A. Leonard, Eng. 215, 10 A. M.—H. J. Cosgrove, Eng. 21; O. E. Klein, Eng. 28; J. J. Fleming, Eng. 234; A. J. Kelly, H. & L. 147; W. F. Fitzgerald, H. & L. 102.

Revocation of detail, to take effect 8 A. M. today: Fire., 1st gr., G. McC. Myers, Eng. 94, to Chief of 14th Bat., as driver.

Special leaves of absence, without pay, granted: Fire., 1st gr., A. V. Buckman, Tmp. 99, 36 hours, 8 P. M., Oct. 30; Capt. J. E. O'Neill, Eng. 63, 36 hours, 8 P. M., Oct. 28; Fire., 1st gr., W. E. Boyce, Eng. 239, 24 hours, 8 A. M., Oct. 29; Fire., 2d gr., S. W. Harmuth, Eng. 230, 48 hours, 8 A. M., Oct. 31.

Members of the department are notified that Fire. J. M. Downs of H. & L. Co. 41 left home on Oct. 3 to report at medical office for treatment. He failed to report and has been missing ever since. Should any member of the department see Fire. Downs, or obtain information regarding his whereabouts, he is directed to take charge of said fireman and communicate with main office immediately.

Wilsnack Lands Excise Job.

Theodore P. Wilsnack of Richmond Hill, Queens, was sworn in as Deputy Excise Commissioner for Queens by Supreme Court Justice James C. Van Siclen of Jamaica, yesterday. Mr. Wilsnack, who is a former Assemblyman, received his appointment from Governor Whitman. He organized the Richmond Hill Republican Club and was its President at one time.

The Nevada Off on Trial Trip.

The new superdreadnought Nevada left the Navy Yard yesterday for her preliminary trial run off the Maine coast. She went to the Brooklyn yard last May a day fresh from the hands of her builders at Fore River, Mass., to be drydocked.

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

CANNON ST, 7 and 9; Candee, Smith & Howland Co. against Manhattan Pie Baking Co., owner; B. F. Fish Oven Co., contractor $201.73

70TH ST, 413 and 415 East; Sebastiano Marteccio against Jacob Israelson, owner and contractor; Bertha Mandel, owner $70.60

79TH ST, 203 West; Greenfield & Hecht Co against Geo. C. Engel, owner; Sloane & Moller, Inc., contractor $122.40

111TH ST, 66 to 70 East; Louis Kozlowitzky et al against Geo. E. Citron, owner; 114th St. and 7th Av. Construction Co., contractor $832.61

215TH ST, s s, 275 ft e of 10th Av, 75x100; Sam Minskoff against 204th St. Corp., owner and contractor $54

Bronx.

BROOK AV, 873; Berger Manufacturing Co. against L. Ropp Co., owners; Metal Shelter Co., contractors $128.30

CRESTON AV, 2,481 and 2,485; Fred Schneider, Inc., against Henry F. A. Wolf Co., owners; J. J. Slavin, contractor $256 50

JAVILAND AV, n s 191 ft e of Pugsley Av, 100x103; Charles Kausen, Inc., against Mink Construction Co., owners and contractors $585

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIEN.

Manhattan.

44TH St, 128 to 134 West; Fredenberg & Lounsbury against The Lambs et al, Oct. 27, 1915 .....$361.10

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

Forty-seventh Street Building Near Fifth Avenue Sells at Auction for Nearly $25,000 Under Assessed Value—Pearl Street Deal—Big Dyckman Sale—Brooklyn and Suburban Activity.

Of chief interest in the realty market yesterday was the offering at voluntary sale in the Vesey Street Salesroom of the old five-story residence at 5 East Forty-seventh Street, just beyond the Fifth Avenue residence of Mrs. Finley J. Shepard, formerly Miss Helen Gould. The interesting feature about the sale was that it was purchased for $24,800 under the city's assessed valuation, despite the fact that the immediate vicinity has experienced within recent years a complete transformation from a private home centre to that of high-class retail trade.

The buyer was Samuel H. Stone, who got the property for $55,200, the bidding being done for him by Harris & Vaughn, and title will be taken in the name of the Centre-White Company. The plot has a frontage of 25 feet. It was purchased two years ago by Henry C. Trevor for $117,000 from the Hayden estate. The assessed value last year, including the improvement, was $120,000. The adjoining building at No. 3 is owned by Robert W. Goelet. Samuel Marx was the auctioneer.

Investment on Pearl Street.

The property at 450 Pearl Street has been purchased by the Maurice O'Meara Company, paper dealers, which owns and occupies the adjoining building at 448. The purchase was made from E. De Forest Weekes through the brokerage firm of George R. Read & Co. The owners now control a frontage of 49.11 by 97.9 deep opposite William Street and just east of the new Court House and civic centre.

Deals in Harlem.

The two five-story single flats at 221 and 223 West 123d Street, between Seventh and Eighth Avenues, 40 by 100, have been resold by the Empire City Mortgage and Holding Company (Samuel Barkin and Adolph White) to the Corporal Realty Company, (Lewis & Sinnott.)

John J. Clancy & Co. have sold for the Wells Holding Company to an investor 237 West 127th Street, a three-story and basement modern dwelling, on a plot 14 by 100. Porter & Co. represented the sellers.

Crosby Estate Sells Landmark.

George G. Hallock, Jr., Sons have sold to Jacob Rosen for the estate of Mary Crosby premises 27 East Broadway, a three-story building, on a lot 25 by 87.6. This property has been in the family for 200 years. Mary Crosby was the niece of Henry Rutgers, and granddaughter of Ebenezer Crosby, who was surgeon on General Washington's staff.

Another Dyckman Corner Changes Ownership.

Martha Borchardt has purchased from Gustavus L. Lawrence the recently completed five-story apartment house at 145 Vermilyea Avenue. The structure occupies a plot 100 by 100 on the southwest corner of 207th Street. This property was held at $200,000, and was acquired subject to a mortgage of $145,000.

Buyers in $700,000 Bronx Deal.

The Bronx Industrial Estates, Inc., is the buyer of the seven new five-story flats on the southwest and northwest corners of Barretto Street in the Hunts Point section of the Bronx, sold Wednesday by the Baronet Realty Company.

Bronx Sales.

L. Lustig sold to Dennis Collins 1,000 Grant Avenue, a three-family brick house, on a lot 25 by 101. In part payment the buyer gave a lot 25 by 86 on the south side of 181st Street, 159 feet west of Bryant Avenue.

The recently reported sale by Fred Oppenheimer and Cahn & Pittmann, as brokers, of 1,051 Prospect Avenue, north of 165th Street, on a lot 42.7 by 144, sold by Charles V. Paterno, was one of the parcels taken by the latter for the thirteen-story apartment house known as the Alameda, Eighty-fourth Street and Broadway, purchased by Colonel Jacob Ruppert a few weeks ago.

Bronx Apartments Leased.

O'Reilly & Dahn leased for a client the two five-story apartment houses at 748-752 East 179th Street for a term of years at an aggregate rental of $40,000.

G. Tuoti & Co. have leased for Lowenfeld & Prager, the two five-story buildings known as 2,338 to 2,344 Beaumont Avenue, Bronx, 100 by 100, for five years, at an aggregate rental of $45,000.

Brooklyn.

Sadie E. Hammitt has purchased from the Alco Building Company 1,900 Sixty-fifth Street, a one-family brick dwelling, in the Mapleton Park section.

David Meyer sold for Peter Bogart, to Thomas Williams, a plot 100 by 100 on the southwest corner of Seventh Avenue and Seventy-fourth Street. The buyer will improve at once with five two-family dwellings.

Henry P. Cain has sold the two-story brick dwelling at 432 Hart Street for the Estate Realty Company to a client for occupancy.

Long Island.

In the Fourth Ward, Borough of Queens, the New York Suburban Land Company has sold a plot, 20 by 100, on Third Avenue, to A. Johnson; and a plot, 20 by 100, on Myrtle Avenue, to R. Kellerman.

S. S. Walstrum-Gordon & Forman have sold for William L. Platt, the residence 24 Claremont Road, Ridgewood, N. J., to R. F. Hayes of Ridgewood.

Developer Buys Thirty-two Acres on Staten Island.

C. M. Seguine, broker, has sold to D. G. Whitlock the farm known as the Barrett property, extending along Seaside Avenue, Eltingville, Staten Island, from the Whitlock residence to the shore front, comprising thirty-two acres. The water front property will be developed as a first-class bungalow colony.

Secure Plot for Theatre and Office Building in Newark.

Louis Kamm, Inc., has sold the three-story building at 195 Market Street, Newark, N. J., for Flood & Conklin, varnish manufacturers. The price was said to be approximately $125,000. The purchaser is the Market & Beaver Realty Company, which is controlled by Edward Spiegel, Max Spiegel, Mitchell H. Marx, and Henry Waterson of New York. These men are members of the corporation which operates the Strand Theatre in New York City. A few months ago the Market & Beaver Realty Company purchased the old Newark Theatre, and with this recent acquisition of Market Street holding makes a frontage of approximately forty feet that this corporation now controls on said street.

The property at 195 Market Street is now occupied by Murray's Cafe, and upon the expiration of the existing leasehold on the Newark Theatre property, now held by the Hyde & Behman Corporation, the Market & Beaver Realty Company intends to erect a large office building on its Market and Beaver Street holdings and a theatre, with a seating capacity of approximately 2,500, which will be conducted along the same lines as its Strand Theatre, on Broadway, in New York City. By acquiring the property at 195 Market Street and the old Newark Theatre property, this makes a total investment of approximately $575,000.

Commercial Leases.

The block front on the west side of Eleventh Avenue, 200 feet, between Twenty - fourth and Twenty - fifth Streets, with frontages there of 150 and 175 feet respectively, has been leased on a long term by the Adams Express Company from the McKeon Realty Company. The property is covered by a one-story garage recently damaged by fire, and when alterations are completed the new tenants will take possession. Leo Hess was the broker. The fee of the entire block is owned by the De Beixedon Estate.

Samuel H. Martin has leased the store at 733 Columbus Avenue to Mastallone Brothers.

Bernard Wurtenberg, in conjunction with Heil & Stern, leased for a term of years the store and basement in 6 and 8 West Thirty-second Street to Zadek Brothers, wholesale millinery.

The fifth floor of the Twenty-third Street Stern building, leased by M. & L. Hess on Oct. 21, will be occupied by Charles E. Graham & Co., successors to Graham & Matlock, publishers of toy books, and the rear portion of the floor on the Twenty-second Street side will be occupied by Mortimer Raskin, who will conduct a bindery in connection with Charles E. Graham & Co.

The Schulte Realty Company has leased in the shopping centre of Brooklyn, the building at 519 Fulton Street, northwest corner of Duffield Street, formerly occupied by the Horton Ice Cream Company.

George R. Read & Co. have leased a suite of offices in the Whitehall Building for the United States Realty and Improvement Company to A. H. Bull & Co.

Private Dwellings Leased.

Douglas L. Elliman & Co. have leased for the Estate of James C. Fargo, former head of the American Express Company, 56 Park Avenue, near Thirty-seventh Street, a five-story American basement dwelling on a lot 25 by 100, to Elliot C. Bacon, son of the late Ambassador to France.

Pease & Elliman have rented, furnished, for Mrs. Mary C. Knower, who was represented by Douglas L. Elliman & Co., to George V. Coe, the five-story and basement dwelling, 25 by 100 feet, at 4 East Seventy-seventh Street.

S. Osgood Pell & Co. has leased for J. Temple Gwathmey his country place fronting on the Sound in Grace Church Street, Rye, N. Y., to Robert C. Morris.

$62,000 Bronx Loan.

In connection with the recent purchase by Assad George Khouri and Daniel Mapes, Jr., of the two five-story and basement brick and stone apartments on the east side of Longfellow Avenue, 150 feet south of 172d Street, Borough of the Bronx, New York City, the New York Title Insurance Company has made a loan of $82,000 on the northerly house, and $80,000 on the southerly house.

Mortgage Conference Today.

The conference called by the Advisory Council of Real Estate Interests to consider the merits and disadvantages of a long-term mortgage to be amortized by annual payments, will be held in the library of the Chamber of Commerce today at 3 o'clock. Representatives from all of the life insurance companies, trust companies, savings banks, title and mortgage companies will be present. Owners and real estate brokers have also arranged to attend.

Bronx Factory at Auction.

The property in the Bronx formerly occupied by the Robert C. Fisher Company and the Manhattan Marble Company will be sold at auction today in the Bronx salesroom. The property extends from Locust Avenue 325 feet to the East River, on which it has 261 feet of waterfront with riparian rights. A spur of the New York Central Railroad runs to the premises, which may be reached by the 138th Street trolley. There are several brick buildings.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

Bleecker St, 402 to 416; Bank St, 84 and 86; Hudson St, 582 to 586, and 11th St, 289 West, four five-story buildings; executor's sale; withdrawn.

Harrison Av, s e corner of 181st St, 91.3x62.9x irregular, vacant; executor's sale, estate of John Bradley, deceased; to John S. Mathews for $4,000.

Christopher St, n s, 100.5 ft s of Broome St, 25x100, five-story tenement and stores; Un.on Trust Co. against Louis Tanz et al.; Miller, K. L. & T., attorneys; A. C. Train, referee; due, $22,401.45; taxes, &c, $555.93; to the plaintiff for $15,000.

3d Av, 2,354, w s, 83.5 ft s of 128th St, 16.10x100, three-story tenement and store, two-story extension; Mutual Life Insurance Co. against Elbe Tiedemann, individually and executrix, et al.; F. L. Allen, attorney; W. C. Van Slyke, referee; due, $15,068.72; taxes, &c., $8.50; to the plaintiff for $10,000.

62d St, 311 East, n s, 196 ft e of 2d Av, 29x100.5, five-story brick tenement and store; Action 2; same attorney; Samuel H. Evins, referee; due, $16,230.19; taxes, &c., $675.45.

118th St, 275 West, n s, 150 ft e of 8th Av, 25x100.11, five-story flat; Title Guarantee and Trust Co. against Rose Really et al.; W. B. Marx, attorney; Thomas O'Callaghan, referee; due, $2,705.85; to the plaintiff for $18,300.

By Samuel Marx.

47th St, 5 East, n s, 150 ft e of 5th Av, 25x100.5, four-story and basement building; voluntary sale; to Samuel H. Stone for $95,200.

91st St, 20 West, s s, 175 ft w of Central Park West, 100x102.9, four-story church; A. Stewart et al., trustees, against E. V. Sherman et al.; Beekman, M. & G., attorneys; A. M. Levy, referee; due, $18,926.63; taxes, &c., $478.19; to the plaintiff for $19,000.

By Herbert A. Sherman.

Houston St, 25 and 27 West, s s, 50 ft w of Mercer St, 50x100, six-story loft and store building; United States Trust Co. against F. H. Mela et al.; Stewart & S., attorneys; Macgrane Coxe, referee; due, $83,189.16; taxes, &c., $1,640.24; to the plaintiff for $80,000.

By Henry Brady.

123d St, 3 West, n s, 281 ft e of Lenox Av, 19x100.11, three-story dwelling; Catherine Blehn against B. W. R. Realties, Inc., et al.; Cary & C., attorneys; R. L. Luce, referee; due, $18,498.46; taxes, &c., $470.07; to the Lawyers Mortgage Co., a party in interest, for $12,000.

By James L. Wells Company.

119th St, 128 West, s s, 385 ft e of 7th Av, 20x100.11, three-story dwelling; J. J. Mandeville against L. L. Ball et al.; Blandy, M. & S., attorneys; M. M. Friend, referee; due, $20,894.80; taxes, &c., $372.70; to the defendant for $17,000.

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

Lafayette St, 401, e s, 100 ft n of 4th St, 24.8x100, seven-story brick loft and store building; Charles Remsen, trustee, et al. against Eugene Morgenthau et al.; Joline, Larkin & Rathbone, attorneys, 54 Wall St.; Joseph I. Green, referee; due, $78,699.39; taxes, &c., $1,783.65.

120th St, 339 East, n s, 25 ft w of 1st Av, 16.8x180.10, three-story and basement stone dwelling; Free Home for Young Girls against Louis Lese et al.; Olney & Comstock, attorneys, 68 William St; Harry A. Goidel, referee; due, $5,022.97; taxes, &c., $300.23.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By James J. Donovan.

201st St, 201 East, n e corner of Grand Boulevard and Concourse, 19.5x100x15.10x100.2, two-story frame dwelling; Carrie Fisher against Elizabeth Sergmeour; John C. Stein, attorney, 2,873 Webster Av; Morris Frank, referee; due, $1,680.90; taxes, &c., $851.89.

Ogden Av, e s, 450 ft n of 170th St, 50x112.3x50x111.11, vacant; Jacob Dohrman against Merwin Realty Co. et al.; Elfers & Abberley, attorneys, 277 Broadway; Joseph I. Berry, referee; due, $4,410.92; taxes, &c., $378.88.

By Samuel Marx.

Claremont Parkway, 494, s s, 151.8 ft e of Washington Av, 25.3x169.7x25x173.3, four-story brick tenement and stores; Harry B. Rosen against Olga Balaban et al.; Louis Jersawitz, attorney, 220 Broadway; Mortimer B. Bernstein, referee; due, $4,655.57; taxes, &c., $325.05.

Grand Boulevard and Concourse, n e corner of 201st St. See 201st St, 201 East.

Locust Av, 280, e s, 255 ft n of 138th St, 200x228x212x364, one, two, and three story brick shop; Life Insurance Co. of New York against Robert C. Fisher et al.; Frederick L. Allen, attorney, 55 Cedar St; Benjamin A. Hartstein, referee; due, $240,000; taxes, &c., $2,984.53.

By Charles A. Berrian.

Prospect Av, 701, w s, 27 ft s of 155th St, 21x95x21.2x94.10, four-story brick tenement; Italian Savings Bank of City of New York against Arthur Richardson et al.; Wayland & Bernard, attorneys, 165 Broadway; Abraham M. Schwartz, referee; due, $14,474.17; taxes, &c., $363.30.

By George Price.

Westchester Av, e s, 125.6 ft n of Havemeyer Av, runs e 148 x n 700 x w 154 x s and s e 100 x s w 35.6 x n w 130 x s w 252 to beginning; Harlem Savings Bank against Sarah D. Munn et al.; Edward S. Clinch, attorney, 41 Park Row; Bernard J. Isecke, referee; due, $19,437; taxes, &c., $17,114.07.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Park Av, s w corner of 58th St, for a thirteen-story apartment, 100.5x90.1; 000 Park Av. Co., Inc., 299 Madison Av, owner; Schwartz & Gross, 347 5th Av, architects; cost, $450,000.

Ely Av, w s, 150 ft n of Nelson Place, for a two-story and attic frame dwelling, 17x39; Home Investors' Building Corporation, Jacob M. Meyers, 740 Broadway, President, owner; Carl P. Johnson, 30 East 42d St, architect; cost, $8,500.

178th St, s s, 190 ft e of Park Av, for a one-story brick storage house, 50x107; William C. Bergen, 1,982 Arthur Av, owner; W. C. Martin, 1,982 Arthur Av, architect; cost, $2,500.

Grand Concourse s w corner of 177th St, for a five-story brick tenement, 131.7x33.7; Alexander Wilson, 152d St. and Grand Concourse, President, owner; Charles S. Schaefer, Jr., 401 Tremont Av, architect; cost, $60,000.

Alterations.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

Lexington Av, 242, to a five-story dwelling; Hurry, premises, owner; H. H. Holly, 38 West 3d St, architect; cost, $5,500.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

THURSDAY, OCT. 28.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

FRONT ST, 241, s s, 68.3 ft e of Peck Slip, 22.4x99.4; Front St, s s, 90.5 ft e of Peck Slip, 25.5x01.9; Front St, 248, n s, third lot w of Dover St, 22.4x68; Front St, 256, n s, 22.4x72; John St. Pettit to Forsyth Wickes, at Tuxedo Park, N. Y., (mtg $20,000,) Oct. 27; attorneys, Crocker & Wickes, 5 Nassau St $1

SPRING ST, 148, s s, 20x80; Newport Holding Co. to D. H. Jackson Co., 35 Nassau St, (mtg $20,000,) all liens, Oct. 27; attorneys, Goldsmith, R., B. & B., 35 Nassau St $1

1ST AV, 233, w s, 43.3 ft s of 14th St, 20x80; Harris Lurrie to Jacob Lurrie and another, 340 East 15th St, (mtg $10,000,) Oct. 27; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $100

2D AV, 2,276, s e corner of 117th St, 25.5x94.10; Russell H. Robbins, referee, to Jules J. Vall, S Rue Bassano, Paris, France, Oct. 28; attorney, C. Wood, 52 William St.$21,000

4TH ST, s e corner of Jane St, 22x55; Edward A. Heffer to Helena M. Cramer, 376 Bleecker St, one-quarter part, all title, Dec. 24, 1913; attorney, Henry Albers, Jr., 24 Broadway $100

22D ST, 326 East, s s, 270 ft w of 1st Av, 25x102.5; Albert Erdman to Rockland Realty Co., 35 Nassau St, (mtg $11,000,) Nov. 23, 1911; attorney, A. Erdman, 35 Nassau St. $1

27TH ST, 182 to 142 West, s s, 380 ft w of 6th Av, 120x98.9; Winter Russell, referee, to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank, (foreclosure Oct. 27,) Oct. 28; attorneys, R. & E. J. O'Gorman, 51 Chambers St.....$260,000

5TH ST, 346 East, s s, 150 ft w of 1st Av, 18x80, (foreclosure Oct. 21;) Arthur N. Giegerich, referee, to Lawyers Mortgage Co., 59 Liberty St. Oct. 26; attorneys, Cary & Carroll, 59 Wall St. $7,000

112TH ST, 37 West, n s, 350 ft e of Lenox Av, 25x100.11; Sarah Baehr to Herman Baehr, 5 East 96th St, b. and s, all liens, Oct. 27; attorney, Elek J. Ludvigh, 31 Nassau St. $1

114TH ST, 105 West, n s, 131.6 ft w of Lenox Av, 31x100.11; Martha Goldman and another to Emanuel and Samuel E. Neuman, 2,094 8th Av, Oct. 20, (mtg $20,500;) attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway..$100

123D ST, 541 West, n s, 225 ft e of Broadway, 37.6x100.11; Julius Igel to Amelia Josyfun and another, 272 West 119th St, Oct. 28; attorney, S. Sellgsberger, 1,381 Crotona Av. $100

Bronx.

ANTHONY AV, w s, 135.7 ft n of 174th St, 50.1x90; Brand & Silverstein Iron Works to Edith A. Gross, 1,744 Clay Av, Oct. 27; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $100

CEDAR AV, w s, 91.3 ft n of 179th St, 16.8x100.9; Edw. D. Dowling, (referee,) to Fred'k T. Hoffman, 261 East Kingsbridge Rd., Oct. 26; attorney, Ernest Hall, 62 William St. $4,000

CEDAR AV, w s, 107.11 ft n of 179th St, 16.8x100.9; same to same, Oct. 27; same attorney $4,000

CLAY AV, e s, 221.10 ft s of 171st St, 94.11x141.5; A. J. Schwarzler Co. to Eliz. Schwarzler, 1,882 Grand Boulevard and Concourse, (mtg. $51,000,) Oct. 26; attorney, E. Krug, Jr., 150 Nassau St. $100

DITMARS ST, n s, 300 ft w of Hunter St, 63x100; Edith King, et al., to Frank J. Muhlfeld, 805 Crotona Park North, Oct. 25; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

GRAND AV, s w corner of 188th St, 55.4x106 to e s of Croton Aqueduct; Anna M. Day to Grand Av. Real Estate Corporation, 220 Broadway, (mtg $7,000,) Oct. 21; attorney, A. S. McKegry, 2,486 Devoe Ter. .$100

LONGFELLOW AV, e s, 200 ft s of 172d St, 50x100; Traf Building Co., Inc., to Daniel Mapes, Jr., 1,900 East 170th St, (mtg. $30,000,) Oct. 27; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Company, 176 Broadway $1

LONGFELLOW AV, e s, 150 ft s of 172d St, 50x100; Traf Building Co., Inc., to Assad G. Khouri, Patchogue, L. I., (mtg $32,000,) Oct. 29; attorney, New York Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway $1

LOT 7, Block 29, Map of Morris Park; Emma Kelsch to Otto Sigloch, 1,348 Fulton Av, Oct. 26; attorney, Otto Sigloch, 1,348 Fulton Av. $1

MORRIS PARK AV, n e corner of Delancey Pl, 45.5x92.7; John E. Eustis, referee, to Charles D. Edmonston, 2,118 Beverley Rd., Brooklyn, Oct. 22; attorneys, Carrington & P., 200 Broadway $2,500

PROSPECT AV, 2,850, e s, 18.9x94.6; Peter L. Mullaly, referee, to Beatrice S. B. Ziegel, 8 West 86th St, Oct. 27; attorney, Edmund Hurley, 233 Broadway $5,000

SEDGWICK AV, 2,203 to 2,207, w s, 133.3x irregular; Horace S. Hawes to Clay-Mahony Corporation, 899 Lafayette Av, (mtg $74,000,) Oct. 26; attorney, E. C. Dusenbury, 2 Rector St. $1

SHERMAN AV, e s, 125 ft s of 167th St, 50x100; Samuel Stern to Traf Building Co., Inc., 4,029 Lowerre Place, Oct. 26; attorney, H. W. Kiraify, 391 East 149th St. $100

TELLER AV, w s corner 167th St, 40x100; O. J. Schwarzler Co. to Eliz. Schwarzler, 212 East Tremont Av., (mtg. $30,000,) Oct. 26; attorney, E. J. Krug, Jr., 150 Nassau St. $100

TIEBOUT AV, e s, 507.10 ft n of 180th St, 85.10x160.1; Assad G. Khouri to Traf Building Co., Inc., 4,029 Lowerre Place, Oct. 27; attorney, H. W. Kiraify, 391 East 149th St $100

UNIVERSITY AV, 2,170, e s, 37.6x102.2; Kovacs Construction Co. to Jos. T. Hanlon, 874 Manida St., (mtg. $11,800,) Oct. 27; attorneys, Hirleman & V., 391 East 149th St. $1

WALTON AV, e s, 100.9 ft s of 169th St, 100.6x139.6; Charles E. S. Simpson, executor, to Mary A. Sharpe, Ridgefield, Conn., Oct. 26; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $1

SAME PROPERTY; Mary F. Seymour to same; Oct. 26; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $9,000

WASHINGTON AV, 1,401, w s, 18.9x130; Northern Leasing and Realty Corporation to Adalena Bachmann, 637 Bergen Av, (mtg $8,150,) Oct. 27; attorney, Adalena Bachmann, 637 Bergen Av. $100

WHITE PLAINS ROAD, s w corner of Bronx Park Place, 100x107.1; Harry Blijur, referee, to Max D. Weil, 808 West End Av, Oct. 27; attorneys, Arnstein & L., 128 Broadway $2,000

151ST ST, 292 East, s s, 25x118.5; Antonio Capo to Frank Alessandro, 14 Cherry St.; (mtg. $4,000,) Oct. 27; attorney, Title Guarantee & Trust Co., 176 Broadway $1

181ST ST, s s, 151.10 ft e of Belmont Av, 33x140; also 181st St, s s, 85.9 ft e of Belmont Av, 22x140; also Lots 60 and 61, map East Tremont; Daniel Mapes, Jr., to Traf Building Co., Inc., 4,029 Lowerre Place; Oct. 27; attorney, H. W. Kiraify, 391 East 149th St $100

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

AVENUE A, 1,748, w s, 25.10 ft s of 91st St, 25x94, prior mtg $10,000; Margaret A. Davis to Harvie M. Blair, 506 West 136th St, Oct. 26, 2 years, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Gettner, S. & ..299 Broadway $2,000

BROADWAY, s e s, 117.3 ft s of Astor Place, 24.11x—; J. K. Estate Realty Corporation et al., executors and trustees, to Seymour Realty Co., 25 Broad St, Oct. 25, prior mtg $85,000, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Kurzman & F., 25 Broad St. ...$12,000

CORNELIA ST, n s, 101.2 ft e of Bleecker St, 21.1x87.6; John Knacke to Anna D. Von Dohln, 348 West 36th St, July 1, 5 years; attorney, J. Leitner, Prospect and Westchester Avs. $2,500

WEST BROADWAY, w s, 98 ft n of Houston St, 50x—; Joseph Perainani to Joseph Venturini, Montgomery, N. Y., prior mtg $45,000, due as per bond, Oct. 28; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway..$10,000

1ST AV, 233, w s, 43.

City Property

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Real Estate.

Clifford B. Harmon & Co., Real Estate, Vanderbilt Avenue Bldg., opposite Grand Central.

JERE JOHNSON, JR., CO., AUCTIONEERS, 187 B'way, N. Y., 198 Montague St., B'klyn.

MARK RATALSKY & CO., 56 West 45th Street. Tel. Bryant 7848.

J. CLARENCE DAVIES, Real Estate. 149th St. and 3d Ave.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

Craftsman Homes in the heart of Flatbush: only $4,250; send for booklet. Otto Singer, on premises, East 15th St. and Av. K, Brooklyn. Avenue J station, Brighton Beach "L."

Real Estate for Exchange.

Wanted—One-family house in New York City in good residential section in exchange for well-rented non-elevator apartment in Newark, N. J., yielding a large income. M. Bock, 16 Central Av., Newark, N. J.

City Houses to Let—Furnished.

For Rent—Handsomely furnished nine-room house, with Winter sleeping porch, steam heat, electric light, original rugs, piano and Victrola; $125 per month. Address H. J. Frudden, 7 Oneida Av., Mount Vernon, N. Y., or 456 4th Av., New York City.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

Four-story-and-basement dwelling house, 20x 100; 234 West 56th St., off s. w. cor. B'way, will sacrifice for $25,000; mortgage $32,000. W. 67 Times.

126th, 106 W.—Handsome 3-story and basement dwelling; 2 baths; $900; near subway.

FORECLOSURE SALES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW York.—THE GERMANIA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, plaintiff, against HENRY BENNETT and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 21st day of October, 1915, I, the undersigned, the Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the Exchange Salesroom, Nos. 14-16 Vesey Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 12th day of November, 1915, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Joseph P. Day, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

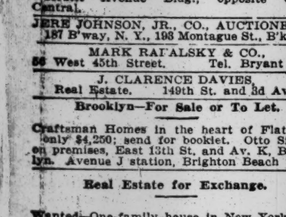
All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, distant easterly four hundred and sixty-eight feet and four inches from the northeasterly corner of One Hundred and Thirteenth Street and Lenox (formerly Sixth) Avenue; running thence northerly, parallel with Lenox Avenue, part of the way through a party wall, one hundred feet and eleven inches; thence easterly, parallel with One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, eighteen feet and ten inches; thence southerly, again parallel with Lenox Avenue, part of the way through another party wall, one hundred feet and eleven inches to the northerly side of One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, and thence westerly along the northerly side of One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, eighteen feet and ten inches to the point or place of beginning; said land lying in Section 6, Block 1907, on the Land Map of the City of New York.

Dated New York, October 21st, 1915.

POWELL CRICHTON, Referee.

DULON & ROE, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 41 Park Row, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 41 West 113th Street.



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $10,929.49, with interest thereon from the 20th day of October, 1915, together with costs and allowance amounting to $334.82, with interest from October 21st, 1915, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $241.40 and interest.

Dated New York, October 21st, 1915.

POWELL CRICHTON, Referee.

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.

NOTICE.

On October 18, 1915, a libel of information was filed in the above named Court on behalf of the United States against fifteen assorted packages of butter and a seizure thereof, setting forth the said seizure and praying the condemnation and forfeiture of the property seized to the use of the United States for violation of Food and Drugs Act June 30, 1906, of the United States.

Pursuant to the monition of said Court therein, I hereby notify all persons claiming said goods, wares and merchandise or interested therein, to appear before said Court in the General Post Office Building, on November 8, 1915, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., (provided the same shall be a day of jurisdiction, otherwise the next day of jurisdiction thereafter), at which time and place the process will be returnable and the trial had, and to interpose their claims and allegations, or they will be defaulted and said property condemned.

October 18, 1915.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY, United States Marshal.

H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.

NOTICE.

On October 20, 1915, a libel of information was filed in the above named Court on behalf of the United States against 5 cases of condensed milk upon a seizure thereof, setting forth the said seizure and praying the condemnation and forfeiture of the property seized to the use of the United States for violation of Section 7, Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906, of the Food and Drug Act of the United States.

Pursuant to the monition of said Court therein, I hereby notify all persons claiming said goods, wares and merchandise or interested therein, to appear before said Court in the General Post Office Building, on November 8th, 1915, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., (provided the same shall be a day of jurisdiction, otherwise the next day of jurisdiction thereafter), at which time and place the process will be returnable, and the trial had, and to interpose their claims and allegations, or they will be defaulted and said property condemned.

October 22nd, 1915.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY, United States Marshal.

H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

FRYER, CATHARINE JANE.—In pursuance of an order of Honorable Robert Ludlow Fowler, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Catharine Jane Fryer, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, No. 115 Fulton Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the twenty-eighth day of February, 1916.

Dated, New York, the 19th day of August, 1915.

CHARLES STEWART PHILLIPS, Executor.

Mortgage Loans

Forty-five cents an agate line.

ALBERT B. ASHFORTH, 14 WALL ST. MORTGAGE LOANS.

Money advanced on rents, first and second mortgage money. De Leeuw, 15 Broad St.

To Let For Business

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

MUSIC STUDIO.

Large, perfectly appointed music studio and reception room to sublet; best location in city Broadway and 57th St.; seen by appointment; telephone Circle 419. X 357 Times Annex.

FIFTH AVENUE Showroom, sublease. Ewing Bacon and Henry, 101 Park Av.

Accountant offers services in exchange for desk room. T 31 Times.

Space in gift shop; established clientele; 11 East 43d St. Phone 4018 Murray Hill.

Wanted for Business Purposes.

Ground floor, 10,000 square feet, lower east side; laundry. Zinker, 819 East 166th St.

Property Out of the City

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

For Rent, Westchester County—New 7 room and bath, Colonial house; decorated; all improvements; line of Putnam main line; 45 minutes to Wall St.; $35. Theo. R. Heinrichs, Getty Square, Yonkers.

Hudson River.

KENNETH IVES & CO., Westchester, T E, 42.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Very attractive cottage; 5 rooms and bath; electric, gas, and city water; open fireplace; beamed ceilings in living and dining rooms; large verandas; piot of lawn and garden; hedges and shrubbery; block from sandy bathing beach; fishing, etc.; 45 minutes from Manhattan; must have $150 down, then $18 monthly. C. Colt, 1,218 B'way, B'klyn.

NEW MODERN HOUSE.

Semi-bungalow type, 7 rooms and tile bath; sun parlor and large porch; electricity and gas, parquet floors, white enamel, 2d floor; 28 minutes each; 100 trains; restricted neighborhood; price $5,950; easy terms. J. Mead Briggs, 200 Broadway, N. Y. Phone 3870 Cortlandt.

PLOT ON JAMAICA BAY.

Need $150 cash at once, balance on your own terms; you can ride to your boat to your rear porch; all improvements are there; 20 minutes from Flatbush Depot. Stanley, K 277 Times Downtown.

If you are looking for a little house and large plot of ground, near station and trolley, choose one of those, $675 cash; all; $50 down; $7 monthly; answer at once. C. Store, 5 Hanson Pl., B'klyn, opp. Flatbush Av. L. I. R. R. Depot.

$750 buys small farm, consisting of 3 acres of good soil; suitable for raising vegetables, poultry, &c.; house large town; $50 cash; balance $2.50 weekly; good title. C. Farm, 243 West 34th St., N. Y.

Firm owning large house, first-class condition, 20 minutes from Herald Square, will accept reliable family tenant and particularly low terms, subject to 2 months. L 98 Times.

My client, unable to keep up payments, will sell lots at sacrifice. James Rosthal, 115 Broadway, N. Y. City.

50x100; all improvements; good location; near station; 35 minutes out; $190; terms; wonderful bargain. B. F. McLain, 47 W. 34th St.

A 7-ACRE CHICKEN FARM, $1,700. Good soil; terms. Box 346, Northport, L. I.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

ATTRACTIVE BARGAINS

In modern one-family houses and choice building lots at private sale, a large number from which to select.

THE ARRANGEMENT, STATE OF NEW YORK, to quickly close the business of two corporations, offers these properties at about 60% of former prices. They are located at Grantwood, Hillside, Morsemere and Leonia, New Jersey, (opposite Grant's Tomb), within twenty-five minutes of Manhattan.

An inspection of these properties will convince you that they are unusual bargains.

Liberal terms. Title Guarantee Policy Free.

For further details and terms address BENJ. D. HAIGHT, Special Deputy Supt. of Banks, care of Banking Department, 61 Broadway, New York City.

ONE ACRE, with modern 6-room cottage, steam heat, bath, electric light, hardwood floors, all improvements; 15 minutes' walk from station; $5,000; comfortable terms. Might rent.

S. S. WALSTROM-GORDON & FORMAN, Ridgewood, N. J. Fone 555.

Owner cannot occupy residence just completed; cost $8,000; will sacrifice; 8 rooms, open fireplace, steam heat; 34 minutes New York. Birdseye, Room 602, 189 Broadway.

$50 cash buys bungalow at Cranford, brick and stucco, all improvements; special monthly payments; agents. H. Horace, 189 Broadway. Phone 7550 Cortlandt.

Builder forced to take eight-room house, all improvements, hot water heat, best section, will sell $4,250; value $5,500. Smith-Singer Co., Ridgewood, N. J.

Attractive 8-room furnished residence; 50 minutes from city; on Lackawanna Railroad; fine club and Winter sports; rent moderate. W 147 Times.

FARMS, acre upward, hour out, for poultry, fruit, vegetables; $10 monthly. Write for pictures. Room 1,701, 141 Broadway.

Woodcliff-on-Hudson.—Homes, modern improvements; little cash. Thomson, 330 33d St.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Property My Specialty. Harvey B. Linbarger, 197 North Av.

Real Estate for Exchange.

Want good farm; not rocks; have good income property and mortgages to exchange. Piquet, 354 Fulton St., Jamaica.

Wanted.

Most attractive seven rooms, until May; New York, Connecticut; $25-$40. W 160 Times.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

LUXURIOUS BACHELOR APARTMENT, TWO ROOMS, BATH, AND KITCHENETTE, VERY HANDSOMELY FURNISHED, ORIENTAL RUGS, SOLID MAHOGANY, &C., IN HIGH-CLASS BUILDING, OPPOSITE RITZ-CARLTON HOTEL; MAID AND VALET SERVICE; MEALS SERVED; JUST DECORATED; PERFECT CONDITION; RENT $150 PER MONTH TO JUNE 1; $125 PER MONTH TO OCT. 1. CARLTON CHAMBERS, 402 MADISON AV., AT 47TH STREET.

MADISON AV., 645.—Exceptional opportunity, handsomely furnished studio apartment for 3 or 4 months; elevator; meal and maid service; $150 monthly. Apply premises, Studio 62.

Apartments. — Hotel Oxford, 35 East 27th. Furnished, unfurnished; full hotel service; restaurant; cheapest rental in New York; 2 rooms, bath, $12 weekly and up.

West Side

THE WILSONIA,

225 West 69th St., near Broadway.

8 rooms, bath, and kitchenette, $50 up.

Apartments by the Month or Year. Also Unfurnished.

SPOTLESSLY FRESH AND CLEAN.

No questionable or objectionable tenants. Phone, elevator service; maid service optional. Near Subway, "L," 5th Av. bus, street cars. REFERENCES ABSOLUTELY ESSENTIAL.

We offer hotel conveniences at apartment house rates. You are invited to inspect our specially attractive apartments.

CATHEDRAL PLAZA,

100 CATHEDRAL PARKWAY, 110TH ST. AND COLUMBUS AV.

We have 1, 2, 3, 4 room apartments, $30, $40, $50, $60 UP MONTHLY.

Completely furnished, including dishes, silver, cooking utensils. Maid service optional. Every apartment has private bath and kitchenette. Concessions on lease and unfurnished. Near subway and "L." Must be seen to be appreciated. Phone Riverside 3970. 5th Av. bus line stops at our door.

98th St., 305-307 West.—Schuyler Arms Hotel, between Riverside and Broadway; strictly high-class house; beautifully furnished apartments; shower baths; 2, 3, 4, and 5 rooms, with or without kitchen, fully equipped for housekeeping; all night elevator; telephone; bellboy and maid service; restaurant in building. Phone 3964 River.

If you have a nicely furnished, high class apartment and want to rent it for 5 or 6 months send full particulars to Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.

Five to nine rooms, $100 to $350; private parties subleasing; completely furnished; west side, 70s to 100s. Wickliffe Gray, 269 West 73d. Columbus 3974.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED APARTments, long, short leases; east, west side; high class only. R. de Florez, 501 5th Av. Murray Hill 8850.

47th, 16 West.—Very attractive, small kitchenette apartment; $40-$50; good service.

GRANT COURT.

113TH ST., 610 West, near Riverside Drive.—4, 5, 6 rooms; high class apartment. Fisher.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS.

Frederick L. Hurt, 30 East 42d.

We have furnished apartments for rent, 3 or 6 months or longer. Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.

Beautifully furnished apartment, 8 rooms, 3 baths, 448 Riverside Drive. Phone 6570 Morningside.

119th, 420 West.—Five beautiful rooms, bath; all outside; completely furnished, $55.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

MADISON AV., 1,198, COR. 87TH ST., 7 rooms, electricity, parquet floors; $100. 1,162 MADISON AVENUE.

Eight rooms, unusual light, size; $75. 53-55 EAST 86TH STREET.

Seven extra large rooms, $70-$75.

A.—331 East 17th St., (Stuyvesant Square.)—Parlor floor and basement apartments, 12 rooms, two baths; new parquet floors, or will rent separately; rents $55 and $35; three-family house. Firm L. J. Carpenter, 25 Liberty St.

31st St., 157 East, near Lexington.—Modern steam-heated apartment, 6 rooms, bath, $40.

FOR HIGH-CLASS APARTMENTS. A. L. Mordecai & Son, 30 East 42d St.

West Side

THE CHESTERSHIRE, 568-570 West 183d St.

1¼ blocks from subway station; modern six-story elevator apartment, 6 and 7 rooms and bath; $45 to $65. Superintendent on premises.

9 ROOMS, 3 BATHS; THE WELLWYN, 5TH FLOOR, SOUTH, 260 WEST 72D; SUNSHINE IN ALL ROOMS. APPLY EARLE & CALHOUN, BROADWAY AND 72D ST.

$24—5 ROOMS, BATH.

105th, West, (near Central Park.)—Steam heat, hot water; location unexcelled; small families only; no dogs. Janitor.

158d, 445 West.—To sublet, 5 large, light rooms; high-class elevator apartment; Washington Heights; convenient elevated and subway; $50. Apt. 4-A.

St. Nicholas Av., 430, (facing St. Nicholas Park.)—Seven large, light rooms; steam heat; modern plumbing; location first class; $30. Janitor.

140th St., 506 West.—Seven rooms front, bath; electricity; convenient subway and "L"; refined house; owner on premises; $45; inducements to desirable tenants.

57th, 329 West.—Three beautiful, large, light rooms and bath; all improvements; rents, $50 to $60. Apply on premises.

SUBLET.

Three rooms and bath.

HOTEL WALTON, 104 West 70th St.

Sublet two-room, kitchenette apartment; overlooking park. 5-B, 65 Central Park West.

21ST ST., 210 WEST.—ELEVATOR APARTMENTS; 5 AND 6 ROOMS, ALL IMPROVEMENTS, $35 UP.

BROADWAY, 2,708, (103d.)—Three rooms, bath, kitchenette; owner's management; lease; $36-$40.

Grand Concourse Apartments.—See H. A. Douglas Co., 187th St. and Grand Concourse.

Apartments consisting of 2-10 rooms; best sections of city. Kempe, 87th, Broadway.

Carolyn Court, 414 West 121st St.—Choice 3-4-5 rooms and bath; $480-$720.

51st, 72 West.—Two rooms, bath; also single room; all improvements; $6-$9.

For apartments of from 3 to 10 rooms consult Paterno, 601 West 115th St.

156th, 601 West.—Elevator apartments, 4, 6, 7, 8 rooms; $38 to $100.

106th, 200 West.—Six beautiful corner rooms, bath; steam, &c.; $40.

34th, 144 East.—Large, light room kitchenette, bath; steam heat; electricity. Zobel.

Brooklyn.

Dean St., 1,803, near New York Av.—Two vacancies, 3 rooms, $30; 5 rooms, $45; kitchen, bathroom; steam heat, hot water, telephone, vacuum cleaner; select neighborhood.

Apartments Wanted

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Furnished.

Furnished apartment wanted for five months; at least two bedrooms; east side preferred; rent, $120 per month. A. Myers, 45 William St.; 4745 John.

Completely furnished 3-room apartment with bath on the upper west side by young couple with five months' old baby; reasonable. K 269 Times Downtown.

Have clients wanting handsomely furnished apartments, east, west side; high-class only. R. de FLOREZ, 501 5th Av. Murray Hill 8850.

Furnished studio apartment wanted for next six months; suitable for two; rental about $100. Address K 240 Times Downtown.

Unfurnished.

Gentleman and wife wish to rent entire unfurnished floor in private house of family taking no other boarders in accessible location in Westchester County; good table and refined surroundings essential, for which liberal price will be paid; references given. Address, with terms, "A. L.," P. O. Box 822, New York City.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

57TH AV., 47.—Unusual location; double, single room; steam heat; private bath.

13TH, 210 EAST, (Stuyvesant Park.)—Single, double rooms; home cooking; table guests.

21ST ST., 145 EAST.—(Gramercy Park privileges;) excellent table; private baths; ample closets; steam heat and electricity in every room; phone; references.

34TH, 117-119 EAST. (Near Park Av.)—Large and single rooms, with board.

45TH ST., 8 EAST. Table board; rooms; references.

61ST, 158 EAST.—Comfortable, convenient large and small rooms; excellent table.

62D, 38 EAST.—Second floor suite; other rooms; excellent table.

63D, 30 EAST.—Double and single rooms, all conveniences; excellent table; parlor dining.

MADISON AV., 213.—Rooms newly furnished, some with bath; table board; references.

West Side

57TH AV., 2,066, (127th.)—Large room, second floor; small room; excellent board.

7TH AV., 2,063, (123d.)—Connecting large rooms; steam heat; phone; substantial board; references.

16TH, 20-22 WEST.—Large, small rooms, well heated; unexcelled board; telephone.

43 WEST 47TH ST.

Attractively furnished rooms; first-class service; table unexcelled; every convenience; table guests.

47TH, 47 WEST.—Large room, private bath; couple or two gentlemen; table exceptionally good.

54TH ST., 54 WEST.—Single and double rooms, suites; private baths; electricity.

56TH, 62 WEST. — Desirable large, small rooms, with board; suite, with bath; references.

57TH, 349 WEST.—One large room; southern exposure; private bath; board; references.

58TH, 37 WEST.—Attractive rooms; private baths; excellent cooking and service; table guests.

58TH, 146 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large and small rooms; table guests; references.

64TH, 115 WEST.—Large, pleasant room; running water; suitable one, two; moderate.

70TH, 220 WEST.—Desirable large room; electricity; private residence; gentlemen only; references.

72D, 266 WEST.—Attractive location; large, small rooms; excellent meals; references; telephone; transients.

72D, 52 WEST.—Superior location and appointments; refined family desiring Winter home.

72D, 157 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms; southern exposure; well-appointed house; references.

74TH, 102 WEST.—Desirable rooms; private baths; telephone; electricity; steam; table boarders.

74TH, 123 WEST.—Desirable medium rooms; electricity; table boarders; transients.

75TH, 105 WEST.—Large room, with dressing room; also small room; home cooking; private family; references. Mrs. W. A. Ryerson.

76TH, 105 WEST.—Comfortable rooms; homelike; parlor dining; superior table; references; reasonable.

76TH, 57 WEST.—Attractive rooms, adjoining bath; table guests. Tel. 9725 Schuyler.

78TH, 164 WEST.—Pleasant rooms; excellent table; parlor dining room; table guests.

79TH, 114 and 132 WEST.—Unusual and attractive "pensions," with large parlors, tea room, and lounge; steam heat; private telephones; booklet on request.

79TH, 128 WEST.—Newly decorated, newly furnished; electric light; telephones; opened Oct. 1.

80TH, 121-123 WEST.—Well-furnished, newly decorated, large, small rooms; private baths; continuous hot water; parlor dining; exclusive.

80TH, 124 WEST.—Attractive large, small rooms; electricity; good table; parlor dining.

82D ST., 146 WEST.—THE BARRETT. Rooms furnished, unfurnished; elevator; table optional.

82D, 19 WEST, (Kenilworth.) — Desirable rooms; excellent table; parlor dining; table guests.

82D, 124 West, (Graycourt.)—New and attractively decorated; modern; table guests; booklet.

82D, 27 WEST.—Rooms, with excellent table; parlor dining room; private; home cooking.

82D, 20 WEST.—Beautifully furnished rooms; excellent home cooking.

82D, 55 WEST.—Second floor front, private bath; third floor rear; refined house.

83D, 17 WEST.—A stone's throw to Central Park; cozy room with homelike surroundings; quality Board; references exchanged. Mrs. C. Sefferson.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

West Side.

84TH, 58 WEST.—Beautiful, large room, private bath, electricity; excellent table; Jewish.

85TH, 130 WEST.—NEWLY DECORATED ROOMS; GOOD TABLE; REASONABLE TO BUSINESS PEOPLE; TELEPHONE.

86TH ST., 114 WEST.—Owner's home, large and small rooms. "L" and subway.

87TH, 138 WEST.—Refined home; comfortable rooms; electricity, references required; table guests.

89TH, 806 WEST.—Refined Jewish home can accommodate few people; excellent cooking.

106TH, 314 WEST.—Unusual accommodations in private home for bachelor or family; two large rooms and bath; also single room; near Riverside.

107TH, 322 WEST.—Unusual opportunity for bachelor or family to live in luxurious economy; three large rooms and bath; also single room; between Riverside and Broadway.

120TH, 7 WEST.—Attractive large and small rooms, with strictly kosher board; table guests.

156TH, 553 WEST.—Large and small rooms; excellent table; steam heat.

IRVING PLACE, 71.—Rooms with private bath and board. Gramercy 1978.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE.—Widow, handsomely furnished house, rent large studio, with bedroom, private bath; other large rooms. 8926 Audubon.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 583.—Beautiful rooms; southern exposure; refined surroundings; exceptional board; references.

SINGLE and double rooms; refined private house; every convenience; modern. 140 West 94th.

Two beautiful rooms, with private bathroom; two couples or four gentlemen, seeking superior accommodations; Swiss service and cuisine; $60 weekly for four. Y 364 Times Annex.

WEST END AV., 344.—Select pension; new, handsomely furnished rooms; en suite, single; private baths; parlors; European cooking; electricity.

WEST END AV., 531, (86th St.)—SUPERIOR TABE BOARD. 8958 Schuyler.

Country Board

Thirty cents an agate line.

Westchester.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Winter engagements low; unexcelled home cooking; large porches; well-heated house; river view. W. E. Robinson. Phone 2161 Yonkers.

"The Colonial," 7 North Broadway, White Plains. Rooms; excellent table; select all-year home; beautiful surroundings; easy commutation. Phone 687.

New Jersey.

THE MARLBOROUGH, 45 North Arlington Av., East Orange, N. J.

"30 Minutes from Broadway."

Compare this with what you are paying and what you are getting for it—A parlor, bedroom, and private bath, with delicious meals, for $25 per week for two persons; exclusive and homelike; social conditions very pleasant. Take Lackawanna at Hoboken, hotel one block from East Orange station. Write for booklet. W. T. Reade, Prop.

Convalescents' home; trained nurses' care; moderate prices. Schofield, 234 Avenue A, Bayonne.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

11TH, 28 EAST.—Large, medium front rooms, clean, quiet; telephone; select house; reasonable.

17TH ST., 130 EAST.—Desirable, well furnished rooms; bathroom floor; reasonable.

18TH, 113 EAST.—Rooms in refined home, Gramercy section, at subway; references.

23D ST., 20 EAST, (Madison Square South.) —Suite, two rooms and bath.

30TH ST., 119 EAST.—Newly furnished room; modern conveniences; gentleman.

31ST, 47 EAST.—Large, front room, near subway; all conveniences.

45TH, 16 EAST.—Comfortable room, with bath; single room; breakfast optional; references.

53D, 32 EAST.—Two large rooms with or without bath, electricity; gentlemen.

55TH, 71 EAST.—Large, newly decorated living room; electric lights; all conveniences; references.

55TH, 71 EAST.—Two large, light rooms; electric light; running water; references.

56TH, 83 EAST.—Large, elegant rooms, bath adjoining; steam, electricity, phone; second floor.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box-spring beds; tiled bathroom; absolute clean liness.

LEXINGTON AV, 586.—Elegant back parlor and one large room; references; telephone.

MADISON AV., 220.—Large, attractive studios for musical, meeting, dancing; studios subrented hourly, monthly; 8 rooms, furnished, unfurnished.

MADISON AV., 302, (near 42d.)—Studio, light, large rooms; all conveniences; telephone.

West Side

12TH ST., 48 WEST.—Very large room, bath, $12; well-kept house.

23D, 258 WEST.—Large room, private bath, $7; single, $5.50; steam heat; gentlemen. Cavanagh.

23D, 258 WEST.—Large room, private bath, bath; also large room, southern exposure.

23D, 326 WEST.—Large front rooms, housekeeping, $5.00, $5.50; hallrooms, $2.50.

44TH, 12 WEST, (The Mansfield.)—Highest class bachelor apartments, furnished or unfurnished, with complete hotel service; refrigeration; open fireplaces; excellent location.

40TH, 66 WEST.—Floor 2 rooms, bath, single, en suite; exclusive; electricity; references; table optional.

47TH, 21-41 WEST.—Large, small rooms; elegant apartment; private baths; electricity; steam; elevator.

51ST, 30 WEST.—Small rooms, with running water, in doctor's house.

52D, 55 WEST.—Large room; private bath; electricity; telephone; reasonable; gentleman only; references.

53D, 62 WEST.—Desirable double and single rooms, or en suite; private bath.

58TH, 128 WEST.—Handsome room, with alcove, bath adjoining; select location; electricity; telephone.

58TH, 49 WEST.—Large, elegant room; gas, electricity, bath, telephone; reasonable.

68TH, 71 WEST—Beautiful, sunny, large rooms; perfectly private house; moderate; references.

118 WEST 69TH ST. West Hall.

Large room with southern exposure; saloon dressing room and private bath; suitable for two; also smaller room.

69TH, 111 WEST.—Desirable large room; steam, hot water, electricity, telephone; references.

70TH, (2,030 Broadway.)—Sublet four beautifully furnished rooms and bath; suitable business gentlemen; also single rooms; references. Tel. 6314 Columbus. Ormonde, Apt. 5 East.

71ST, 120 WEST.—Single, double rooms, newly furnished; private baths; Hebrew social surroundings.

70TH, 307 WEST.—Large, bright room, private house; all conveniences; suitable two gentlemen.

71ST, 163 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large room; southern exposure; all conveniences; telphone.

71ST, 57 WEST.—Large, sunny room; southern exposure; continuous hot water; references.

72D SUBWAY.—Single room, immaculately clean, neat bath; high-class apartment; gentleman; references. Phone Col. 684. Apt. 1C.

72D, 248 WEST.—The Greystone, phone Columbus 1894; furnished room; excellent table.

73D, 103 WEST.—Nicely decorated rooms; running water; large closets; gentlemen; moderate.

73D, 258 WEST.—Furnished rooms, with private baths; references.

73D, 255 WEST.—Large rooms, with and without private bath; reference.

74TH, 149 WEST. — ATTRACTIVE ROOMS, SINGLE, DOUBLE, WITH AND WITHOUT PRIVATE BATHS; CONTINUOUS HOT WATER; REASONABLE.

74TH, 5 WEST.—Large, attractive front room; southern exposure; second floor; reasonable.

74TH, 165 WEST. — Connecting rooms, elegantly furnished; separately or suite; bath; gentlemen.

75TH, 124 WEST.—Large room; private bath; southern exposure; other rooms; telephone; references.

75TH, 159 WEST.—Newly furnished, high class, parquet floors, electric lights, private baths.

75TH, 144 WEST.—Attractive, large front suite; small rooms; subway, L; phone.

76TH, 148 WEST.—Large, sunny, pleasant room; bath adjoining; electric light; telephone.

76TH, 171 WEST.—Homelike, sunny rooms, continuous hot water, private baths, electricity.

78TH, 135 WEST. — Sunny front rooms; handsome back parlor, with private bath.

77TH ST., 102 WEST.

Very attractive, pleasant rooms; home comforts.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

West Side

77TH, 158 WEST.—Attractive room, private bath, all conveniences; private house; references.

78TH, 112 WEST.—Attractive, large front room, adjoining bath; telephone; references.

81ST, 3 WEST.—Large back parlor, kitchenette; home comforts; electricity, steam.

82D ST., 146 WEST. THE BARRETT. Rooms furnished, unfurnished; elevator; table optional.

82D, 30 WEST.—Exceptionally desirable front room, single, $8.50; bath adjoining. Anderson.

85TH, 207 WEST.—Large room, immaculate; running water; elevator; breakfasts; $6. Sharples.

87TH, 153 WEST.—Will rent second floor in private residence; one or two gentlemen; all conveniences; references required. Apply between 6 and 7.

87TH, 117 WEST.—Double rooms; strictly private family; moderate prices.

88TH, 335 WEST, (Droccam Hall.)—Exclusive bachelor dwellings; rooms, $5 to $12; subway.

90TH, 58 WEST.—Attractive rooms, running water, southern exposure; private house; reference. Barry.

91ST, 64 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large rooms; southern exposure; select house; references.

91ST, 38 WEST.—Newly furnished residence, sunny rooms, private baths; electricity; $10-$12.

91ST, 66 WEST.—Large alcove room; also medium sized and skylight rooms.

94TH, 18 WEST.—Attractive rooms; private bath; table boarders; excellent meals; reference.

94TH, 55 WEST.—Large, well furnished rooms; modern conveniences; select neighborhood.

94TH, 20 WEST.—Newly renovated, large rooms, southern exposure; private bath; first and second floors; references.

94TH, 163 WEST.—Entire floor, sitting room, bedroom, bath; owner; references.

94TH, 161 WEST.—Rooms, private house; all conveniences; subway and L express.

95TH, 316 WEST.—Private family; single room; large closet; gentlemen; apt. 41.

96TH, 231 WEST.—Beautifully appointed guest room, facing Broadway; gentleman; exclusive. Apt. 3D.

97TH, 230 WEST.—Medium, well-furnished room; closets, water, heat; board. Apt. 6-A.

97TH ST., 305 WEST.—Desirable, attractive room; modern; reasonable. Apt. 4.

97TH, 316 WEST.—A sunny room; refined family; river view; next Drive.

97TH, 145 WEST.—Private house; unusually attractive, well furnished room, bath; gentleman.

100TH, 253 WEST.—Attractive, newly furnished rooms, with bath; breakfasts; American family.

101st, 16 West.—Attractive rooms, suites; telephone, electricity; housekeeping; $3 to $7. McNamara.

101ST, 230, (corner Broadway.)—Front room, all conveniences; elevator; gentleman; references. Reilly.

105TH ST., 248 WEST, (Broadway.)—Choice room; running water; private family; elevator apartment. Phillips.

112TH, 504 WEST.—Scrupulously clean, large light front room; 6th floor west.

114TH, 540 WEST.—Small, sunny south room; terms reasonable.

116TH ST., (Opposite Columbia.)—Large, sunny front room, for one or two; two closets. Miss Ward, 15 Claremont Av.

118TH ST., 401 WEST.—Connecting rooms; toilet; hot, cold water; two business men; moderate; large, light room; board optional. Apt. 4.

121ST, 501 WEST.—Large room adjoining bath; shower, electricity, elevator; Jewish family. Apartment 54.

122D, 500 WEST.—Double, single, outside rooms, en suite, separately; large closets; kitchen; elevator. Whyte.

127TH, 13 WEST.—Nicely furnished, large and small rooms; all conveniences; moderate terms.

138TH, 608 WEST.—Two exceptionally well-furnished, large rooms, bath adjoining, meals, in a strictly private family.

148TH, (3,604 Broadway.)—Large, modern room; no other roomers; gentlemen; references. Mayer.

162D, WEST, (16 Jumel Terrace.)—Two, single, en suite; bath; running water; large closets; elevator; telephone; $20.

ALLERTON HOUSE FOR BACHELORS, 302 WEST 22D ST.

The comfort of home, the genial atmosphere and spirit of a well-appointed club for men of refinement; new fireproof building; roof garden; private showers; billiard room, library, and lounge; no tipping; running water every room; single, $4 to $6 weekly; rooms for two, $8 to $3.50 weekly each.

BROADWAY, 2,880, (112th.)—Two fine and unusually large rooms, adjoining bath; high-class apartment. Vosburgh. Telephone 3903 Morningside.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, (66th St.)—Couple having charming apartment, rent delightful outside room, private lavatory; excellent transportation. 7915 Columbus.

LARGE, small rooms; running water; kitchen, laundry, verandas; on Hudson. And. 1487.

MOST DESIRABLE FRONT ROOM, overlooking Central Park; exclusive elevator apartment; exceptionally reasonable. Columbus 5277.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 440, (corner 116th.)—Beautiful large front room, handsomely furnished; dressing room, running water, southern exposure, elevator; private home; breakfast; exceptional; $12. Apartment 101.

70 RIVERSIDE DRIVE. Exceptional accommodations for gentlemen.

SOUTHEAST CORNER 118TH ST. AND ST. NICHOLAS AV. — Handsomely furnished rooms, with or without bath, from $6 to $10 per week; full hotel and elevator service; restaurant; very moderately priced.

WEST END, 611.—Large front, single or suite; private bath; electricity; private house.

Brooklyn.

ST. MARK'S AV., 101.—Large, handsomely furnished room; all conveniences; phone; very cheap.

Unfurnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

40TH ST., 66 WEST.—Floor, 2 rooms, bath; single, en suite; exclusive; electricity; references; bachelors.

83d, 4 West.—3 large connecting rooms, partly furnished or unfurnished; private family; electricity; parquet floor; suitable for bachelors.

94th St., 32 West.—Large back parlor, with private bath; phone. electricity; furnished or unfurnished; $8. Riverside 1224.

Rooms Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

Furnished.

Gentleman desires large room and breakfast; private family preferred; west side; send full particulars. K 259 Times Downtown.

Situations Wanted, Female

Fifteen cents an agate line.

BOOKKEEPER.—Double entry; can take complete charge of office; salary, $25 per week. G 245 Times Downtown.

CHAMBERMAID—Waitress; refined young woman of much city experience, thoroughly competent, willing and obliging; references. W 154 Times.

COOK.—Light colored girl, neat and experienced. Francis, 17 West 136th St.

COMPETENT bookkeeper with 6 years' experience; take full charge of books; best of references; phone Chelsea 162. K 268 Times Downtown.

COMPETENT dressmaker, ladies' tailor; remodeling; reasonable. Mme. Juliette, 24 West 8th St.

DRESSMAKER. — Competent; home, out; telephone 6416 Audubon. Stafford, 3,575 Broadway, corner 147th St.

DEMONSTRATOR.—Young woman as practical demonstrator for meritorious hair tonic; has hair 44 inches in length. Address Miss Winifred Kelly, 351 5th Av., Brooklyn.

HOUSEKEEPER, capable, refined w

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.

EMPIRE Broadway & 40th St. Evs. at 8. Mats. Tom'w & Tues. (Elec. Day) 2
WM GILLETTE
NOV. 6th FINAL PERFORMANCE OF His Great Success. SHERLOCK HOLMES
NOV. 8th, "SECRET SERVICE."

LYCEUM West 45th Street. Evs. at 8:20. Mats. Tom'w, Elec. Day & Thurs.
ETHEL BARRYMORE
IN HER GREAT COMEDY SUCCESS,
OUR MRS. McCHESNEY

NEW AMSTERDAM THEATRE, W. 42d St.
MONDAY NIGHT, NOV. 1ST, SEATS NOW.
KLAW & ERLANGER WILL PRESENT
AROUND THE MAP
A Musical Globe Trot by C. M. S. McLELLAN. Music by HERMAN FINCK.
After the Play Visit DANSE DE FOLLIES. ZIEGFELD MID-NIGHT FROLIC "Meeting Place of the World" Atop New Amsterdam Theatre

GAIETY B'way, 46th St. Evs. 8:20. Matinees Tom'w, Elec. Day & Wed. 2:20.
YOUNG AMERICA

GEO. M. COHAN'S B'way, 43d St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Tom'w, Elec. Day & Wed.
ELSIE JANIS in "MISS INFORMATION"

HUDSON West 44th St. Evenings at 8:15. Mats. Tom'w, Elec. Day & Wed.
"THE SHENANDOAH' OF 1915."—Times.
Under Fire
With WM. COURTENAY.

HARRIS West 42d Street. Evenings at 8:15. Mats. Tom'w, Elec. Day & Wed. 2:15
ROLLING STONES

FULTON 46th St., nr. Broadway. Evs. 8:30. NEXT MATINEE SAT. 2:30.
SHERMAN WAS RIGHT
A NEW FARCE BY FRANK MANDEL.

AT THE LIBERTY W. 42d St. 2:15 & 8:15.
BIRTH OF A NATION
TWICE Daily, Includ. Sunday. Ev. & Sat. Mat. 25-50-75-$1-$2. Other Mats.....25c, 50c & $1.
D. W. GRIFFITH'S
GIGANTIC SPECTACLE.
Symphony Orchestra of Forty.

CANDLER W. 42d St. Bryant 6344. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Tom'w, Elec. Day & Wed.
THE HOUSE OF GLASS
with Mary Ryan and the Great All-American Cast. Orch., $2; $1.50. 500 Seats 1st Balc., 50c, 75c, $1.

ELTINGE Opening Tues., Nov. 2d
West 42d St. (Election Night). SEATS NOW.
"FAIR AND WARMER"
A farce for Laugh-Lovers by Avery Hopwood.

REPUBLIC West 42d Street. Evenings 8:20. Mats. Tom'w, Elec. Day & Wed.
COMMON CLAY
SEATS SELLING 8 WEEKS IN ADVANCE.

BELASCO West 44th Street. Evenings 8:30. Mats. Tom'w, Elec. Day & Thurs.
THE BOOMERANG

ASTOR B'way, 45th St. Evs. 8:20. Bryant 287. Mats. Tom'w, Elec. Day & Wed. 2:20
Geo. M. COHAN'S Great American Farce,
HIT-THE-TRAIL HOLLIDAY
With FRED NIBLO as "BILLY HOLLIDAY."

GLOBE EVERY NIGHT AND MATINEES Tomorrow, Election Day & Wed. 2:15
MONTGOMERY & STONE CHIN CHIN

Motor Racing and Aviation
Sheepshead Bay Speedway
Election Day, Tues., Nov. 2
100-Mile Championship
Winning drivers of 1915, Resta, Burman, Aitken, Rickenbacher, Mulford.
Also spectacular exhibitions by famous airmen. Flying upside-down, loop-the-loop, and passenger-carrying flights.
EVENTS START 2 P. M.
Admission $1, including seat in open stand. Grand Stand, including admission, $2; Boxes (6 seats), $18 to $30, including admission. Parking space within oval, reserved, $10; unreserved $3, not including admission.
Seats on sale at R. H. Macy & Company, the McBride Offices, the Tyson Office, Bascom Ticket Office, at Hotel Biltmore, Alexander's Ticket Office, Aero Club of America, Brooklyn Eagle, Abraham & Straus, Brooklyn, all automobile clubs in this and surrounding vicinity, and at Sheepshead Bay Speedway Corporation, 1696 Broadway, between 53rd and 54th Streets. Telephone Circle 1915.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE RALLY
CARGNEGIE HALL.
To-night, Friday, Oct. 29, 8 o'Clock.
Speakers: Congressman Edward F. Keating, John W. Keller, Raymond Robins, Mrs. Philip Snowden, Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, Chairman.
Music by 7th Regiment Band.
ADMISSION FREE.

PARK 59th St., Columbus Circle. Only Authentic Motion Pictures and Lecture on
Twilight Sleep
Tonight 9:15 SPECIAL PERFORMANCE Men Only
FOR WOMEN ONLY AT 2:30, 4 & 8:15 P. M.

Triangle Plays This Week: Ford Sterling in "His Father's Footsteps," "Martyrs of the Alamo," "Fickle Fatty's Fall." Julia Dean in "Matrimony."
Evenings at 8. Matinees at 2. Matinees, 25c and 50c. Evenings, 25c, 50c, 75c, $1, and $2.
Knickerbocker Theatre, B'way & 38th St.

DO YOU WANT TO LEARN THE TRUTH ABOUT OUR ARMY, NAVY AND COAST DEFENSE-LESSNESS? SEE THE
BATTLE CRY OF PEACE

CENTURY 62 St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Tues., Thurs. & Sat. at 2:15.
Ned Wayburn's Town Topics
SUNDAY CONCERT—SYLVESTER SCHAEFFER. JAS. J. CORBETT, Balaiaik's Orchestra, 15 others.

Ever see a submarine in action, submerging, rising, discharging a torpedo? See the
BATTLE CRY OF PEACE

GLOBE THEATRE. Special Mat. Today & Every Day when Chin-Chin is not playing. 25-50. 75-1.00
MR. & MRS. VERNON CASTLE in "THE WHIRL OF LIFE." A Thrilling Photo Drama in 6 Parts.
Note: MONTGOMERY & STONE in CHIN-CHIN Every Night and Wed. and Sat. Matinees.

Mothers who love your sons and daughters — See THE
BATTLE CRY OF PEACE

VITAGRAPH, B'WAY, 44 ST. TWICE TO-DAY, 2:30, 8:30. Evs. & Sat. Mat. 25, 50c, $1 & $2. Other Mats. 25, 50c, $1. THE BATTLE CRY of PEACE
School Children's Mat. Sat., 11 A. M., 25c, 50c.

GARRICK 35th St., nr. B'way. BURLESQUE "Blue Ribbon Belles" Mat. Today. 15, 25, 50c.

Death and destruction showered on Wall Street, Park Row, Times Square, Fifth Avenue. See the
BATTLE CRY OF PEACE

STRAND B'way & 47th St. Noon to 11:30. BLANCHE RING "The Yankee Girl" 10c to 50c. Strand Orch. & Soloists
Next Week Geraldine Farrar in "Carmen"

COLUMBIA B'way & 47th. Burlesque Matinee Today.
Geo. STONE—Etta PILLARD and The Social Maids.

YORKVILLE 86th St., at 3d Av. Burlesque FROLICS OF 1915 Mat. Today 15c to 50c. Smoking Permitted.

Loew's American Roof 42d St. & 8th Av. Every Eve. at 8:15
JULIA NASH & CO., Bob Hall, Max's Circus, 10 others. ALL SEATS RESERVED Enclosed, Heated, Comfortable. 25c, 35c, 50c.

New York shelled from sea and sky! Panic! Terror! The Exodus! Armageddon—See the
BATTLE CRY OF PEACE

IRVING PLACE THEATRE Every Eve. at 8:15. Ein Idealer Gatte. Sat. Mat., Lehmanns Kinder. Election Day Mat. 2:15. Der Weibsteufel.

OPERA TICKETS Phone 4189 Greeley | Subscriptions bought, sold and exchanged. Jacobs Theatre Ticket Office, Normandie Hotel, Broadway and 38th St.

Bandbox, 57 & 3d Av. Plaza 812. Mats. Sat. & Elec. Washington Square Players Evs. 8:15.

RITZ CARLTON HOTEL
Bazar de Charite
and
Fashion Revue
TONIGHT AT NINE O'CLOCK.
To Aid
French Wounded Emergency Fund
Tickets $5.00, Including Supper.
Boxes, holding six, $30.00.
DANCING
Tables Reserved for Supper Parties.
Tickets Can Be Had at the Ritz Carlton, or Vacation War Relief Committee, 38 WEST 38TH ST.

PROGRAM GIVEN BY
ELSIE JANIS — MAURICE FARKOA
GRACE FIELD — MELVILLE ELLIS
DOLLY SISTERS — BETTY LEE
Fashion Revue Directed by J. M. Gidding.

METROPOLITAN OPERA STARS
And Other Renowned Artists in Concert, followed by
VERDI'S REQUIEM MASS
BENEFIT FOR
ITALIAN WAR SUFFERERS
Chorus of 300, Orchestra 80 Musicians
At
CARNEGIE HALL
MONDAY EVE., NOV. 1ST
Tickets at Box Office and International Music and Drama
Long Acre Building, Broadway and 42d St.

The Biltmore
MORNING MUSICALES
Management of Mr. R. E. JOHNSTON.
Grand Ballroom, Hotel Biltmore, at 11. Nov. 5, 19; Dec. 3, 17; Jan. 14, 28; Feb. 11, 25.
ARTISTS ENGAGED:
Frances Alda — Fritz Kreisler
Lucrezia Bori — Giovanni Martinelli
Clarence Bird — Mme. Melba
Enrico Caruso — Rosa Olitzka
Camille Decreus — Lucile Orrell
Mischa Elman — Ignace Paderewski
Geraldine Farrar — Marie Rappold
Anna Fitziu — Antonio Scotti
Rosina Galli — Louis Siegel
Mabel Garrison — Andreas de Segurola
Leopold Godowsky — Albert Spalding
Frieda Hempel — Theodore Spiering
Josef Hofmann — Andre Tourret
Beatrice de Holthoir — Aline Van Barentzen
Louise Homer — Mary Warfel
Subscription Price, Res. Seats, $20 for 8 concerts; single seats, $3; subscription price for boxes, $200 for eight concerts; single box, $30. Now on sale at R. E. Johnston's office, 1451 Broadway. Knabe Piano.

CARNEGIE HALL, Tomorrow Aft. at 2:30
VIOLIN RECITAL— MISCHA
ELMAN
(STEINWAY PIANO.) Mgt. Wolfsohn Bureau.

CARNEGIE HALL, TUES. AFT., NOV. 2d, 2:30.
SCHUMANN-HEINK
ONLY SONG RECITAL THIS SEASON
(STEINWAY PIANO.) Mgt. Wolfsohn Bureau.

Hippodrome
Management Charles Dillingham.
Mat. TODAY and Every Day.
WORLD'S BIGGEST SHOW AT LOWEST PRICES
HIP HIP HOORAY with 100 Wonders, SOUSA and BAND Sensational ICE BALLET
Staged by R. H. Burnside.
Eve. & Sat. BEST SEATS Mat. $1.50 | Daily Matinees, Exc. Sat., $1.00.
1500 RESERVED SEATS AT 50c.
SUNDAY NIGHT CONCERT SOUSA RAGTIME PROGRAM
Orville Harrold, Belle Storey, Nat Wills, ENTIRE ICE BALLET, Charlotte, HIPPODROME CHORUS OF 300.

CORT W. 48 St. Phone Bryant 46. Evs. 8:10. Mats. Wed. Sat. Elec. Day 2:15.
THE PRINCESS PAT Eleanor Painter
"BEST COMIC OPERA IN YEARS."—Chas. Darnton, Evening World.

LEXINGTON 51st St. & Lex. Evs. 25c to $1.
"The Natural Law"
Mat. Sat. 25 & 50c.
Next Week—"BRINGING UP FATHER."

STANDARD B'way & 90th St. Eve. 25c to $1.
"THE SHOW SHOP"
Mat. Sat. 25c to 75c.
Next Week—"EXPERIENCE."

Sun. Eve. Symphony Concert at 8:30 N. Y. Orchestral Soc'y.

LONGACRE W. 48th St. Bryant 23. Evs. 8:20. Pop. Mats. Sat., Tues. & Wed.
THE GIRL WHO SMILES
Musical Hit by authors of "Alma," "Adele," &c.

PHILHARMONIC
SOCIETY OF NEW YORK
JOSEF STRANSKY, CONDUCTOR.
This Afternoon at 2:30, Carnegie Hall. MacDowell, Symphonic Poem, "Lancelot and Elaine"; Reger, Variations and Fugue for Orchestra on a Theme by Mozart; Berlioz, Scherzo "Queen Mab"; Tchaikovsky, 4th Symphony. Prices 50 cents to $2.00. Tickets at Box Office. Felix F. Leifels, Mgr.

Carnegie Hall, Sunday Aft., Oct. 31, at 3.
Mme. MELBA
Assisted by BEATRICE HARRISON...'Cello, ROBERT PARKER....Baritone, FRANK ST. LEGER....Piano
Tickets, $1, $1.50, $2, $2.50. Boxes, $15, $18, now on sale at Box Office.
Direction C. A. Ellis, Mason & Hamlin Piano.

B. F. KEITH'S PALACE B'WAY, 47 ST. Daily Mat. 25c to $1 | ANNA HELD
COLONIAL Mats. Daily 25c. | Harry FOX & Yansci DOLLY, Harry Green, David Sapirstein, Arnaut Bros., Ernest Ball, oths. | LUBOWSKA, WHITING & BURT, Mr. and Mrs. Jimmy Barry, others.
ALHAMBRA Mat. Daily 25c. | EVELYN NESBIT & JACK CLIFFORD, McKay & Ardine, oths.

MANHATTAN OPERA HOUSE
BOSTON GRAND OPERA CO. with
PAVLOWA BALLET RUSSE | TONIGHT AT 8
"OTELLO," with Zenatello, Villani, Baklanoff, Leveroni, Ananian, Ferrarese, Giaccone. Cond., Moranzoni.

CARNEGIE HALL, Sun. Aft., Nov. 7, at 3.
CONCERT BY JOHN McCormack
TICKETS NOW AT BOX OFFICE.

AEOLIAN HALL, Tues. Aft., Nov. 2, at 3.
First of Six Historical Recitals by OSSIP Gabrilowitsch
Mgt. of Loudon Charlton. Mason & Hamlin Piano.

AEOLIAN HALL, Sat. Aft., Oct. 30, at 3.
Piano Recital by HAROLD BAUER
Mgt. Loudon Charlton. Mason & Hamlin Piano.

AEOLIAN HALL, This Afternoon at 3.
Song Recital by Mme. GADSKI
50c to $2. Management Loudon Charlton.

AEOLIAN HALL, TONIGHT AT 8:15.
VIOLIN RECITAL
RODERICK WHITE
Tickets $2, 1.50, 1.00, 75 & 50c. Now at Box Office.

GODOWSKY
CHOPIN PROGRAM
CARNEGIE HALL, SAT. AFT., NOV. 13.
Popular Prices, 50 cts. to $1.50, on sale at Box Office. Management R. E. Johnston. Knabe Piano.

Aeolian Hall Wed. Aft., Nov. 3, at 3. | VIOLIN RECITAL
ARKADY BOURSTIN
Tickets 75 cts. to $2. Mgmt. Haensel & Jones.

Hotels, Restaurants, Dancing on Page 15

Browning, King & Company
Before you consult your pride consult your purse. If $15 or $20 is your limit for Suit or Overcoat you'll find here the best values to be had at those figures. If $40 or $50 is your price we've the best made.
We'll always buy back What you don't like.
B&K
Broadway at 32d St.
Cooper Square at 8th St. Manhattan
Fulton St. at De Kalb Av. Brooklyn.

GIRL IS ACCUSED OF SWINDLING STORE

Mary M. Faxon Said to Have Charged Goods to Account of Another Woman.

LAST BILL WAS FOR $31

Prisoner a Dressmaker and Had Purchased Silks and Velvets—Held for Trial.

Miss Mary M. Faxon, 19 years old, a dressmaker, living with her brother, Francis Faxon, a Columbia student, at 329 West 111th Street, was arrested yesterday by Detective Jeremiah Baker of the Second Branch Detective Bureau on a charge of petit larceny preferred against her by John F. Larkin, a store detective in a Thirty-fourth Street department store.

In the Women's Night Court Larkin said Miss Faxon had obtained since Oct. 15 goods from the store to the approximate value of $131 and had them charged to the account of Mrs. Glynn Wills of 44 Wildwood Terrace, Glen Ridge, N. J. When Mrs. Wills was presented with the bills she protested that she knew nothing of the transactions. The detective watched for Miss Faxon to appear again yesterday. She was arrested after she had purchased silks and velvets amounting to $31.

Miss Faxon said that on Oct. 18 she went into the store to make some purchases and saw Mrs. Mills drop some receipts. Picking them up she learned Mrs. Mills had a charge account at the store, and on Oct. 15, 17, 19, 23, and 28, she made purchases, charging them all to Mrs. Mills's account. She said she was the daughter of Mrs. Mary Mason Faxon, who some time ago was married to Dr. James Herbert Shaw of Huntington, L. I. Two months ago, she said, she left home to live with her brother.

Magistrate Marsh, on her plea of guilty, held her in $300 bail for Special Sessions. Mrs. J. Halsey Downer of 36 Central Park South, her sister, appeared in court and later went out to get bail.

FELIX M. WARBURG HONORED

Jacob H. Schiff and Others Speak at Y. M. H. A. Dinner.

The Directors of the Young Men's Hebrew Association gave a dinner last night at the Ritz-Carlton to Felix M. Warburg, President of the association, in honor of the beginning of his eighth year of service in that office. Henry M. Toch presided.

Jacob H. Schiff, in answering a toast in which Stephen B. Rosenthal referred to him as "the leading American Jew of his generation," sounded a note of warning to all Jewish people not to hold themselves aloof as a group from other American citizens. His voice rang through the room when he said:

"Young men, I say to you, it's a parting of the ways. We Jews have to choose whether we want to be Jewish-Americans or American Jews; and God forbid that we permit a hyphen to be placed between Jew and America. God forbid that it be said that the Jews form a group by themselves. We want to be united as Jews, but by our religion only."

Mr. Schiff protested against a recent criticism of many of the older Jewish leaders by "one of the latest Jewish-American leaders," who said that "our leaders are not representative."

After the speeches, Mr. Toch presented to Mr. Warburg a book containing the signatures of those at the dinner.

"If President Menken, of whom we heard this evening as being the one who laid the foundation, was the George Washington of our institution, then you are its Lincoln," he said. "You have made us happy, thankful, and hopeful."

Mr. Warburg expressed his appreciation of the good will which had been shown him and denied credit for the praise of his work which had been given in short addresses by Herbert N. Straus, Simon Gottschell, Louis I. Haber, Dr. S. Schulman, Professor M. Kaplan, Jerome J. Hanauer, Benjamin Holzman, Stephen B. Rosenthal, and I. Edwin Goldwasser.

FIGHTS BIG BUCK DEER.

Jersey Huntsman Uses Trees as Shelter, but Bags Animal.

Special to The New York Times.

MAYS LANDING, N. J., Oct. 28.—Philip Bessor, of the South Chelsea National Bank, and well known Morris Guardsman, had a thrilling encounter with a seven-prong buck on a game preserve near Estelleville yesterday, and was compelled to defend himself against the wounded animal.

On the first drive in the morning one deer was brought down, on the second two, and on the final drive Bessor got the big buck. On his first shot he wounded the deer in the shoulder. It had jumped just as he pulled the trigger, and the shot had missed the vital organs. Wild with rage, the buck charged upon Bessor. He fired the other barrel of his gun, but the animal came on. With both barrels empty, Bessor was forced to sidestep and seek shelter until he could reload. The animal got so close several times that Bessor had to dodge around trees. Finally he got his gun loaded, and on the next rush the buck met two loads of shot that killed him instantly.

ENGINEER FALLS OFF TRAIN.

Loses Both Legs and "Blind Baggage" Runs Away.

Special to The New York Times.

HACKENSACK, N. J., Oct. 28.—Unknown to the fireman, a "blind baggage" train of the Ontario & Western Railroad ran wild for two miles over the West Shore tracks this morning between Ridgefield Park and Bogota, near here, the engineer, C. H. Cutler, having been hurled from the running board on the left side of the locomotive while leaning over to throw a bucket of water on a hot box.

The fireman became curious when the whistle was not blown for the Bogota crossing, and the next moment he discovered the engineer's cab was empty. He himself stopped the train.

Meanwhile Police Sergeant Frederick Larson, who was passing the station at Ridgefield Park, heard a man calling for help, and he found Cutler on the ground near the rails, both legs mangled. Dr. C. A. Knox applied first-aid remedies and sent Cutler to the Hackensack Hospital, where it was found necessary to amputate both legs below the knee.

The engineer, who never lost consciousness, said the first post of a fence that separates the West Shore tracks at Ridgefield Park's former "Death Crossing" swept him from his locomotive as he leaned over. Cutler is 39 years old, and has a wife and two children at Middletown, N. Y. The attending physicians think he will recover.

$463,926 FOR PRINCETON.

Mrs. Russell Sage's $250,000 Included in University's Gifts.

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 28.—The Board of Trustees of Princeton University today announced the receipt of gifts of cash amounting to $463,926 to the university. They also made the announcement that beginning with the September term the school year would be shortened by two weeks, making the school year identical with that of Harvard and Yale. The students will enter the university on Sept. 26, one week later than heretofore, and the term will end one week sooner in June than has been customary at the university.

Two years ago Mrs. Russell Sage subscribed $250,000, to be used in the erection of a new dining hall, with the provision that the university raise a similar amount. The Trustees announced today that this sum had been obtained, which means that the university will have a dining hall costing $500,000.

The Trustees also announced the gift of $125,000 by Mrs. William Church Osborn of New York for the endowment of the Dodge Professorship in Mediaeval History. The balance of the money announced today has been raised by the graduate council. Dr. Alfred Goldsborough Mayer has been appointed Lecturer on Biology.

The entrance examination for Princeton this year will be the same as that at Yale and Harvard, but the papers will be examined here as usual.

SHOOTS BRIDE IN STREET.

Joseph Dobas of Paterson Waylays Wife with Strange Man.

Special to The New York Times.

PASSAIC, N. J., Oct. 28.—Jealous of his bride of two weeks, Joseph Dobas of 154 Second Street attempted to kill her at noon today. As she walked along Dayton Avenue, near Hobart Street, Dobas whipped out a revolver and shot her. The bullet entered her left lung, but she may recover.

Dobas, who was overpowered by a throng of mill hands and arrested, admitted the crime. He said he had seen his wife with another man during the last few days. He left his work at the Forstmann & Huffmann mill today and watched for his wife. He said he saw her at 12 o'clock with a strange man at Dayton Avenue and Hobart Street.

According to spectators, Dobas shot his wife without a word of warning. Had not the police arrived in time it is likely he would have been badly battered by an infuriated crowd of men. Mrs. Dobas, who is 20 years old, was rushed to St. Mary's Hospital, where the bullet was removed. Dobas is locked in a cell at Police Headquarters awaiting arraignment tomorrow morning.

Dobas said he and his wife, formerly Miss Margaret Kisp of this city, were married two weeks ago today. They furnished a home at 154 Second Street.

MILK BLAMED FOR EPIDEMIC.

Scarlet Fever in Bergen County Claims a Victim.

Special to The New York Times.

HACKENSACK, N. J., Oct. 28.—An epidemic of scarlet fever in several Bergen County towns, said to be due to infected milk from a West Town, N. Y., dairy, has resulted in one death, the victime being Henry Peeck, 22 years old, a son of Conrad Peeck, a dairyman of Leonia, whose supply comes from this same dairy.

Six new cases have been reported in the last two weeks, one at Hasbrouck Heights, four at Homestead, and one at Union Hill, all traced to the same milk supply, it is said.

There are said to be thirteen cases in Hackensack, ten in Leonia, ten in Paterson, and three in Englewood.

The milk from the creamery at West Town, where the infection is alleged to prevail, is now sent to Jersey City every morning to be pasteurized before being given to local distributers.

THINKS SHEPARD HEIR WAS BORN IN JERSEY

Chief of Police of Washington N. J., Writes Detective Boy May Have Lived There.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Oct. 28.—A boy born in Washington, N. J., five years ago this month may prove to be the waif just adopted by the former Helen Gould and her husband, Finley J. Shepard.

Such is the belief of Police Chief John J. Cleary communicated today to Hampton G. Silcox, a detective employed by the Shepards in their country-wide search for the parents of the youngster.

Trenton was one of the cities in which the investigation was made, Chief Cleary detailing Detective Sergeant John Heher to the case. After running down many leads, Heher visited the State House and began looking over the records of the Bureau of Vital Statistics. Upon reaching the month of October, 1910, Heher found notation of the birth in Washington of Newman McCleary, the parents' names being given as Henry McCleary and Belle Beldleman.

The Shepards' adopted son is just about five years of age. When he was found a year ago on the steps of St. Patrick's Cathedral in New York, he declared his name was Austin McCleary.

Special to The New York Times.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., Oct. 28.—"Sonny" Shepard has returned to Lyndhurst, and in all probability he will assist Mrs. Shepard in receiving Saturday afternoon when she gives a reception to the mothers of the children in her sewing school. It will mark the end of the school year when children will graduate and diplomas will be awarded. There are 500 children in the school, and nearly 300 mothers are expected to attend. It was said today that when "Sonny" gets old enough he will be sent to the Irvington public school. Mr. Shepard is a member of the Board of Education and it is probable the boy will start there next year.

CORONER SEIZES DAUGHTER.

Wife, from Whom He Is Separated, Has Another Woman Arrested.

Coroner William Schlemm of Hudson County, who lives at 426 Spring Street, West Hoboken, N. J., has been separated from his wife, whom he is suing for divorce, for the last four months. She has been living at 472 Park Avenue, Weehawken, and with her their seven-year-old daughter, Dorothy. The child was playing on the sidewalk late yesterday afternoon when her father came along in an automobile, swept her into the car, and made off at full speed.

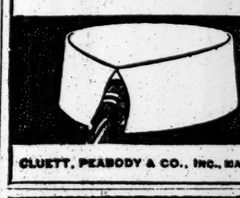
Mrs. Schlemm saw the departure of her daughter from a window, rushed screaming into the street and caused the arrest of Mrs. Marie Farrell of 510 Blum Place, Union Hill, who was hurrying along the street. Mrs. Schlemm said she was sure Mrs. Farrell had assisted in the kidnapping of her child. Mrs. Farrell said she hadn't and gave $100 bail for examination today in the Recorder's Court.

WOMAN DIES IN PRISON.

Daughters Arrive Too Late to See Mrs. Skalla Alive.

TRENTON, N. J., Oct. 28.—Mrs. Sophia Skalla, 46 years old, of Washington, N. J., sentenced on Nov. 17, 1914, to serve from two to seven years for arson, died in the prison hospital today. She had been in poor health since her commitment.

Mrs. Skalla was convicted of burning a pavilion in a pleasure park she owned at Washington. Mrs. Skalla's husband, Frank, and their son, Frank, arrived here a half hour before her death. An hour later her daughters, Mrs. Norman Shweekton, of Easton, Penn., and the Misses Emma, Marie, and Madeline Skalla, the youngest a child 8 years old, arrived at the prison.

GOTHIC THE NEW
ARROW
2 for 25c COLLAR
IT FITS THE CRAVAT

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I have spent twenty-five years learning how to give my
$2.00 SHIRTS
(FOUR FOR $7.50)
all the ear-marks of two-fifty.
You will find the ear-marks without a guide—in the fabrics, tailoring, and in the little things.
Wm. G. White
HIMSELF PRESIDENT
WHITE & WHITE
335 Broadway Cor. Worth St
25 Cortland St near Church St

Special—Satin Stripe and Madras Pajamas
$1.35
Usually $2.50 and $3
Friday and Saturday only.
Woven madras—satin stripes. Embossed woven cord effects in striped madras. Jacquard figured patterns. Silk frogs and ocean pearl buttons.
This is one of the best values we have ever offered in our famous Week End Specials.
Wallach Bros.
Broadway, Cor. 29th St.
Broadway, below Chambers St.
Third Ave., Cor. 123d St.
240-248 West 125th St.
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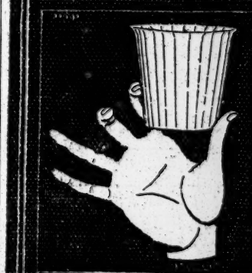
Open Evenings.
Hart Schaffner & Marx Clothes


There it is The LILY cup The charming little paper glass The clean and crisp The white and translucent The round, rigid and pleasantly proportioned The yet quite inexpensive The you should use it in your office
the LILY CUP co., equitable bldg., n. y.

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Style with dignity
You'll see it in this overcoat
IT has elegance of detail and plenty of spirit. Not too "conservative"; we believe you like style as much as ever, or more. You get it in this overcoat, with dignity.
Be sure our label is in the coat; don't buy unless it is.
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